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Stuart Piggott Bequest
November 1996



THE
ITINERARY
OF
JOHN LELAND
THE
ANTIQUARY.

VOL. THE SEVENTH,
In two PARTS.

The First PART publish'd from the Original in the *BODLEIAN* Library, the Second from M^r. STOWE's Transcript in the Library of *Robert Davies of Llanmerch in Denbigh-shire Esq;*.

By THOMAS HEARNE M. A.

To which is subjoin'd an APRENDIX ; And at the Beginning is prefix'd a Letter from the Reverend D^r. *White Kennett*, Dean of *Peterborough*, to the Publisher concerning a Passage in the Preface to the IVth. Volume, with the Publisher's Answer, and a Discourse concerning the *Saxon* Word *Æstel*.

The THIRD EDITION.

OXFORD,

Printed at the THEATER for *James Fletcher*, Bookseller in the *Turl*; and *Joseph Pote*, Bookseller at *Eton*.

MDCCLXIX.

Ex Vita
GVILIELMI WICAMI,

Auctore THOMA MARTINO
COLLEGII NOVI quondam socio,
Londini excusa Anno MDXCVII. 4^{to}.

l. I. c. I. pag. I.

Johannes Lelandus vetustatis indagator acutissimus.

Ibid. l. I. c. 3. p. 17.

Johannes Lelandus antiquitatis cum primis studiosus.



THE P R E F A C E.

THE greatest Part of the preceding Volume of this Work contains Observations taken from the best MSS. and Authorities relating to Families, and upon that account 'tis prefer'd to any of the other Volumes by several Persons, eminent for Learning and Judgment; and Sir WILLIAM DUGDALE found it of more service to him in compiling his great Work of the Baronage of England than either of the Parts he had consulted of the Itinerary, as appears from the frequent Quotations from it in the Margin. Nor are the Additions to that Volume, which were written by two very learned Gentlemen, of less Esteem amongst the most impartial and knowing Persons in these Studies, especially such as joyn Natural History to Antiquities, and carry the Study of Antiquities beyond the Norman Conquest. The Essay about the Four Great Ways is the first that I know of that hath been written professedly upon the Subject. The Author had good reason to believe that most of the Stations mention'd in Antoninus's Itinerary were to be discover'd on, or near, these four Great Military Ways, which are so often, but very uncertainly, mention'd by our English Historians; and this induc'd him to leave no means unattempted to trace their several Courses thro' this Isle as far as they went; and to that End he made all the Collections and Inquiries he could after them, which he reduc'd into the Discourse I have publish'd, that hath met with due Approbation from the best Antiquaries. It were to be wish'd that Mr. Leland had continu'd his Observations about Families with the same Diligence he hath observ'd in that and in the first Part of the Fourth Volume, and that other Gentlemen, that have Opportunities and Abilities, would be as inquisitive as the Excellent Author of the Essay about such Roman Antiquities

as would illustrate Antoninus, and clear divers Difficulties in later Writers.

But, tho' Mr. Leland did not prosecute what he had so well begun in the Fourth and Sixth Volume of the Itinerary (at least it does not appear from what is left that he did so) yet the Remarks upon that Subject in the other Volumes, notwithstanding oftentimes shorter and less particular, are curious, and excellent, and of great Weight and Authority, and this Seventh Volume exceeds the Sixth, and in some respects any of those that have been yet publish'd, in the Accounts of Places, being more compleat and exact in divers Instances, tho' in others more succinct and imperfect, especially in the most Northern Parts of England, where the Author does not seem to have taken so much Pains as he did in the Western, and North-Western Parts, whither he went several times, which is the occasion of some Repetitions. What also advances the value of this Volume, is an Appendix that I have extracted from the Third Tome of Mr. Leland's Collectanea. Tho' I design to print the three first Tomes of the Collectanea hereafter, (for the Publication of the Fourth Tome is the Province of another Person, which therefore I am unwilling to break into, and an Edition of it is intended by the Reverend and Learned Dr. TANNER Chancellor of Norwich, together with Boston of Bury, and other most accurate Improvements) yet since the Extracts I have made belong plainly to the Itinerary, I thought it became me to publish them as a Part of it, and I hope that the Reader will not think I have been guilty of any Absurdity in the Conduct.

In pag. 129. of this Appendix the Reader will find a rude

a rude and disagreeable Sketch of London,] No other Name than that of *London* occurring in this Sketch, I took it to be design'd for nothing else than that City; and I look'd upon the several Distinctions to be Marks of the several Divisions of it, which the Author would have improv'd and reduc'd into a regular, beautiful Order had he liv'd to have publish'd what he had in View for the Honour of this Place. But 'tis likely I am mistaken in my Opinion. For I find that a learned and candid Gentleman, who is one of the Encouragers of this Work, namely PETER LE NEVE Esq; Norroy K. at Arms, is pleas'd to think otherwise of it, and I am unwilling to dissent from so worthy a Person, who is known to be very well

THE PREFACE.

V.

and disagreeable Sketch of London, which I have represented just as 'tis put down by the Author's own Hand. I should have nobly omitted this barbarous and unaccurate Figure, but that I thought 'twould be an Argument that Mr. Leland designed to have given us not only a Map or Plan of London (which was the Place of his Nativity) as 'twas in his time, but that he withal intended to have described it at large; and 'tis very probable that he made copious Collections upon the Subject, and that Mr. Stowe had a Copy of them always before him

well vers'd in these Affairs. I have not the honour of being personally acquainted with him, and shall therefore take this opportunity of returning him my thanks in this public manner for being so kind as to communicate to me his Thoughts about this Affair, which I shall here beg leave to represent in his own Words as they were transmitted to me in the Letter he sent me in April last.

College of Arms, London
25. of April 1712.

SIR,

I have read with great delight the several Volumes of Mr. Leland's Itinerary, and no less pleasure I took in your learned Prefaces and the Discourses before and after those Volumes. I beg leave to give you my thoughts of that Sketch drawn in the 129th page of the Appendix to the seventh Volume, which I guess Mr. Leland designed for the Courses of the River Thames from London to the Sea, and of the Medway from Rochester or Maidstone in Kent to the Isles of Thanet, Greyn, and the rest at the Mouths of those two Rivers. For the learned Person in that and some of the pages before and after discourseth of these Rivers and Islands. The Place where London is writ agrees well enough with the Situation thereof on the River of Thames, and if either Rochester or Maidstone had been writ by him at the end of either of the lower Sketches he would not have been much out in placing them, in relation to their Situation from London. The Sketch is, as you are pleased to say, rude, but it will better answer this interpretation, than that of being designed for only London, of which it hath, as I humbly conceive, no manner of resemblance. This I humbly submit to your better judgement, as the thoughts of, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

Peter Le Neve Norrey.

when

THE PREFACE.

when he was writing and drawing up his Survey of London, in which Mr. Leland is sometimes quoted by him, but without Reference to any particular Part of his Papers. Were these Papers now remaining, we might perhaps by the Help of them illustrate divers Antiquities belonging to London that Mr. Stowe thought fit to omit, and give an Account of some Curiosities dug up and discover'd in and near that great City in the Age in which Mr. Leland flourish'd.

This rough and unpolish'd Sketch therefore being put down by Mr. Leland only as a Note or Memorandum, we must not from thence make an Estimate of his Skill in these Studies, nor form any Idea, or draw any Conclusion, about the Bigness or Beauty of London either in or before his time. But 'tis certainly an Argument of his Design, and I have preserv'd the Sketch with the same Religion as I usually do any the most inconsiderable Fragments and Remains of Antiquity that were written by Persons of the same Rank for Learning and Knowledge as Mr. Leland: as I have also two other Sketches that occur in p. 151. These two last Sketches exhibit some of the Northern Parts of England, and are done with more care than that of London, and are likewise an Argument of what the Author intended with respect to the Description of this Kingdom if he had liv'd to have drawn his Papers and Collections into Method, and to have given that finishing Stroke to them that might have been expected from such an exquisite Hand, and so skilful an Artist.

Amongst other Notes in this Appendix we have several belonging to Kent, which I think are not different from those that the famous Antiquary Mr. William Lambard^a formerly receiv'd from Mr. Stowe, and were of signal Service to him when he was compiling that exquisite Work of his styl'd The Perambulation of Kent. These Notes have been likewise of great use to some of our other Antiquarians, particularly to the learned Dr. Plot, (who had begun a Natural History of Kent, and propos'd in it to have accounted for the most material Antiquities in that County, as is plain from his MSS. Papers, which ought to be faithfully digested and publish'd by some qualify'd Person) and to the Reverend Dr. John Battely, Archdeacon of Canterbury, who had procur'd a Part, if not all, of them, and had them constantly in his view when he was composing his Antiquitates Rutupinæ; which Book was publish'd

^a See his Peramb. of Kent, Edit. II. p. 287.

since his Death from the Theater at OXFORD in 8^{vo}. and as 'tis written in pure Latin, and beautifully printed, so 'twill be an undeniable Proof of his excellent Judgment and Learning, and a lasting Monument of his profound Skill in our most early Antiquities.

In December last I receiv'd a Letter from the Reverend and Learned Dr. White Kennett, Dean of Peterborough, whose Fidelity, and Candour, and Veracity are very conspicuous and well known to the World, concerning a Passage in my Preface to the Fourth Volume of this Work. The Remarks relating to WILLIAM of WICKHAM, printed in the Appendix to that Volume, had given me a just occasion of animadverting in short upon a Note in one of the Volumes of a Book call'd A complete History of England, in which Leland is cit'd as if he were of opinion that WILLIAM of WICKHAM was a Bastard. Some time after I had publish'd that Volume the Dean of Peterborough met with a Copy of it, and was so much disturb'd and concern'd (for reasons best known to himself) about the Passage, that he writ soon after upon this Subject to one of his Correspondents in OXFORD, and at length vouchsaf'd to favour me with a Letter relating to the same Affair, in which he declar'd that he was not the Author, Publisher, or Reviser (nor did I say he was) of that Volume, or of any Note or Line in it. The chief End, it seems, of his writing this Letter was to set me right in the matter of Fact, that so I might take a proper and publick occasion to correct the great Mistake I have, in his opinion, committed. Now tho' I have not said he was the Author of the Note, and therefore upon that Account am guilty of no Mistake, yet several virtuous and honest Gentlemen, who are inform'd that he resents and is touch'd at my Words, begin to be of opinion that he was the real Author of, or was at least concern'd in, the Note, and some of them (tho' I do not say that I agree with them) cannot imagin that any Person (much less a Clergyman of Superior Rank) should receive a considerable Gratuity (suppose two Hundred Pounds in Money, and about an Hundred Pounds more with his Friends in Treats) from a Bookseller, for assisting in a Work, and yet not trouble himself, nor give his Direction, in some of the most material Parts of it. Others again say, Suppose he be not (as he declares he is not) either the Author, or Publisher, or Reviser, yet surely he must know the Author, and be acquainted, and often, at least sometimes, converse with him, and we do not doubt but he read the Note soon after 'twas publish'd. How comes it there-
fore

fore to pass that so great an Admirer, and so strict and religious an Observer of Truth, one that hath so profound a Respect for the Memory of WILLIAM of WICKHAM, and is withal such an Adorer of Mr. Leland, hath not all this time perswaded his Friend (*for such they take the Author to be*) publickly to correct the Mistake, which is a Piece of Justice due to the World, to WILLIAM of WICKHAM, to the College, and to Mr. Leland? But to let that Matter pass: *The Dean desir'd an Answer to his Letter, which accordingly I sent three Days after I receiv'd it; in which I told him I would act very honestly in this Matter, and would in my Review signify to the World that he said he was not the Author of the Note, and this I promis'd him to do (if he would give me leave) in his own Words. I have receiv'd no Letter from him since, but four Days after I return'd my Answer, his Correspondent (above mention'd) call'd upon me in my Chamber, and told me he had receiv'd a Letter from Dr. Kennett, in which was inclos'd a Copy of a Letter he had lately written to me. He did not either then or since shew me the Letter written to himself, but promis'd to shew me the Copy of the Letter written to me as soon as he had receiv'd it back from a Reverend and very Worthy Person living in OXFORD, to whom and to one other Gentleman, the Dean had desir'd him to shew it, and withal to publish it by fixing it in some Copy of the Complete History of England (as it is styl'd) that he should find in one of our OXFORD Libraries. This Gentleman (namely the Dean's Correspondent) being so civil and obliging as to promise me a sight of the Copy, I shew'd him the Original before he left my Room, which he said agreed exactly with the Copy. The abovesaid very Worthy Person being at home that Evening, I waited upon him by my self, and begg'd that he would favour me with a sight of the Copy. This he readily granted (upon my telling him that I had Leave to see it from the Dean's Correspondent) tho' he did not let me have it in my own Hands, but read it himself. I found that 'twas a true Copy (written by the Dean's own Hand) and do not remember that any thing was omitted (except the Postscript, in which the Dean begs my Answer) and I easily gather'd that tho' the Dean had not sent his Leave in express Terms to me to publish the Letter, yet that he desir'd it should be publish'd, and that that was one reason of his sending a Copy of it to his Correspondent. I likewise infer'd that 'twas his Opinion* *that*

that a speedy Publication would be more agreeable to Justice and Equity, and be of more Satisfaction and Service to him, than to defer it 'till such time as I should set out my Review; and 'tis for this reason that I have taken the Liberty of doing it now, by prefixing it to this Volume, together with a true Copy of my Answer.

Upon this occasion I must not omit taking notice that since I publish'd the Fourth Volume of this Itinerary there was communicated to me a Transcript of the Notes about WILLIAM of WICKHAM as 'twas taken from a Copy in the Cottonian Library. The Person that took and transmitted it is the same learned and candid Gentleman, whom I was oblig'd out of Gratitude to mention a little while since for his Opinion concerning the Great Battle that happen'd between Abbingdon and Oxford, viz. Dr. JOHN THORPE, late of UNIVERSITY COLLEGE in OXFORD, to the FLOURISHING SOCIETY of which Place I am eternally indebted for the many Favours and Kindnesses they have confer'd upon me, not in the least deserving them, during the Course of some Years, and I am glad I have this Opportunity offer'd to desire that they would accept of my hearty Thanks and Acknowledgments, which is a very poor and mean Return, for them. This Transcript being in some Things different from that which I have publish'd, I think 'twill be neither improper nor unacceptable to insert it here, that such Readers as are any ways concern'd, or are curious in consulting and examining ancient Records, may compare them both together, and by that means be capable of forming a better Judgment of this Point of History.

Doctor London his reporte, but not true.

William Perote, alias Willim, because hee was borne at Wikam in Hampshire. Some suppose that he was a bastard. *anno* 1404.

Perrot brought up by Mr. Wodale of Wikam learned gramer and to writte fayre.

The Constable of Winchester castle, at that time a greate ruler in Hampshiere, got Perote of Wodale, and made him his Clerke.

Edward the third understandinge that Perote had

^a In the Preface to the Fifth Vol. ^a See the Appendix to the fourth Volume p. 161.

*William Byl-
shoppe of
Winchester.
All this is
not true.*

mynd to be preste made him first person of *St. Martyn's* in *London*, and Deane of *St. Martyn's* in *London*, and then archdeacon of *Buckingham*.

Edward the 3. made him Surveiver of his buildings, as of *Windsore* and *Quinboroughe* in *Kent*, and other buildings.

Then *Edward* made him berer of the privie Seale, master of the Wards and the Forests.

Wikam was tresorer for the Revenues of *France*.

Then hee made him bishope of *Winchester*, chanfeler and Treasurer of *England*, as it verie manifestlye appearithe by writtinge.

The *Blacke Prince* scant favored *Wickam*.

Wickam procured to kepe the Prince in battaile out of the Realme.

John of Gaunt Duke of *Lancaster* enemye to *Wickam*.

Alice Perers, concubine to *Edward* the 3. caused
Non credo. *Wickam* to be banished, and then hee dwelled in *Normandy* and *Picardy* a 7. Yeres, *Edward* the third yet lyvinge.

Wickam restored about the 2. yere of *Richard* the second, of whome hee had a generall pardon.

Note that this *Dr. London*, that made this report, was Warden of *New Coll.* in *Oxon.* in the time of *K. Hen. 8.*

AN

From comparing these two Copies together it will be obvious to observe, (1.) That according to the Cottonian MS. (which Dr. THORPE thinks to have been written soon after Leland's time) Dr. London was the Author of this Report, and that Mr. Leland, provided he be the Author of the Title, and of these two Marginal Notes, ALL THIS IS NOT TRUE, and NON CREDO, (both which as well as the Title are written in the same Hand with the Report it self) did not give credit to several Particulars here mention'd. (2.) That the Transcriber hath by Mistake written alias William for alias Wikam in the first Paragraph, and that Perot the Parish-Clark's Son of Wikam is omitted in the same Paragraph, and that

that for it is added *dno anno 1404.* which again is, without doubt, a Mistake of the Scribe, and perhaps should be either *dni anno 1404.* or *obiit anno 1404.* his Death happening Sept. 20th. 1404 *a.* unless we will rather suppose that it stands to denote the time of his Birth, and then it must be corrected thus: *dni anno 1324.* he being born *β* in that Year (which was the 18th. of *K. Edw. IInd.* Reign) at Wickham in Hampshire, from which Place he receiv'd his Sir-Name (according to the Custom of taking Sir-Names from Places, or from Occupations and Professions, or from some other Accidents of that nature) and is more known by it than by the Sir-Name of his Father call'd John Long *γ*. (3.) That the fourth Paragraph, Edward the 3^d. &c. is intirely left out, which, it may be, is likewise owing to the Transcriber, and was occasion'd by the next Paragraph's beginning with the same Words. (4.) That the Cottonian MS. reads *Surveiver* for *Surveyor* in the sixth Paragraph; in reference to which however Dr. THORPE informs me that he is not certain whether *Surveiver* ought not to be *Surveiyer*, or *Surveyer*, the lower Part of the *γ* seeming to be decay'd, and appearing now like a *v*. (5.) That in the last Paragraph but one 'tis *Alice Peters* (commonly known by the Name of *Alice Pierce*) and not *Alice Porters*, and a *7. Years* for about *7. Years*. (6.) That the Note at the End of the Report is subscrib'd with these two Letters (in Cipher) *A. W.* which stand for *Anthony Wood*, the OXFORD Antiquary, who perus'd most, if not all, of the Books of English Antiquities in this Library, and transcrib'd a great many things from it when he was preparing Materials for his History and Antiquities of the University of OXFORD, and the other Works he had then in view. I have seen the same Cipher made use of by him in other Books, and he refers us to this very MS. in his Account of New-College, where he charges Dr. London with Ingratitude and Falsity *δ*, which at the Beginning of the Cottonian MS. (where the Contents of

a Wood's Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon. Vol. II. p. 128.

β See Dr. Thomas Martin's Life of William of Wickham printed at Lond. in Quarto A. D. MDXCVII. p. 1. & Wood's Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon. Vol. II. p. 126. *γ* See Martin's Life of W. of Wickham, p. 3. & Wood's Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon. Vol. II. p. 126, 127. *δ* -- Ut Doctorem London, sedulitatis hujus casodem, ingrati pariter animi & [In bib. Cotton. sub Effig. Julii C. 6.] mendaciorum arguendum, utpote Wykehamum nostrum nata-

the whole Book are put down) is thus intitled: A scandalous report concerning *Wickam Bishop of Winchester*.

I have moreover prefix'd to this Volume a short Discourse in Latin about the Saxon Word Fyrtel, which I formerly drew up at the Suggestion and Motion of the Learned James Tyrrell, Esq; a Gentleman whom I honour for his great Diligence and Skill in our English History; and he certainly deserves well of the Publick upon that Account; tho' I think he would have deserv'd much better (I must beg his pardon for the Freedom, which, out of a Principle of true Christian Charity, I use with him) if he had retain'd those good and stanch Principles which he seems to have approv'd of about fifty Years since, when he publish'd and dedicated to King CHARLES II. his Grand-Father Archbishop Usher's excellent Book call'd The Power communicated by God to the Prince, and the Obedience requir'd of the Subject &c. Which Book, with the large Preface to it, (written by the most judicious and learned Bishop Sanderfon,) is a full Answer to all the corrupt, false, republican and Whiggish Notions advanc'd by him in his Bibliotheca Politica, and in the Volumes he hath printed of English History; and I am perswaded that if his Grand-Father the Archbishop were now living Mr. Tyrrell would receive a very severe Reprimand from him for imbibing and embracing these Notions, which (unless I am very much mistaken) plainly tend not only to the debauching the Minds of the young Nobility and Gentry, but to the beating down the Rights and Prerogatives of the Crown, and setting up the Power of the People, and consequently to the justifying all the Tumults, Insurrections and Rebellions which have happen'd, or ever shall happen in this Kingdom. And Men of the best Understanding and most untainted and unblemish'd Integrity, think that 'twill be more for his Credit and Reputation, and bring more Consolation to him when he comes to dye, to write and publish a Book of Retractions than to publish another Volume (tho' it must be acknowledg'd that in his Books, abating the ill Principles and Positions, are many excellent and useful Remarks and Reflections) in prosecution of the same Tenets, or to pretend to defend any Antimonarchial, Republican Opinion that he hath already laid down, (for which, and for any other As-

gnatium maculis deturpantem, prætervehar. Hist. & Antiq. Univ. OXFON. Vol, II, p. 126, & Lond. MDCLXI. 4to.

istance

stance he can give, the Adversaries of the Church of England will always be ready to thank him;) as 'twould also have been far more for the Honour of a late very Learned Person (who was one of Mr. Tyrell's Friends) to have permitted his Greek Testament to have pass'd abroad without any Dedication, than such an ill-form'd Address, which is justly look'd upon, by all orthodox, sensible and understanding Men as a scandalous Libel upon the Memory of King CHARLES the SECOND, and upon the Parliaments in the latter Years of his Life and Reign, as if they had betray'd the Interest of their Country, and been corrupted with French Gold; which Censure of his will not pass for History and Truth with Men of Sense, and Honesty, and a staid Judgment, nor have any more Influence upon them than his base Reflections on the Loyal Clergy, who never preach'd up the *unlimited*, or absolute Power of Kings, but stoutly and courageously oppos'd the seditious, trayterous and wicked Principles and Tenets of the Sectaries and their Chiefs and Adherents in relation to Civil Government, and strenuously maintain'd the Doctrine of the Church of England as deliver'd in the XXXIX. Articles and in the Homilies, without any of those Exceptions and Evasions which have been

Especially such as the Author of a *Treat* call'd, *Priestcraft in Perfection*; Or, *A Detection of the Fraud of inserting and continuing this Clause* (The Church hath Power to Decree Rites and Ceremonys, and Authority in Controversys of Faith) in the Twentieth Article of the Articles of the Church of England. Printed at London for B. Bragg in Pater-noster-Row, 1710. in three Sheets and a Quarter, 8vo. Which virulent and malicious Pamphlet hath been clearly, judiciously, and learnedly answer'd in a Book intitled, *A Vindication of the Church of England from the Aspersions of a late LIBEL* intitled, *Priestcraft in Perfection*; &c. Wherein the controverted Clause of the Church's Power in the XXth. Article is shown to be of equal Authority with all the rest of the Articles; and the Fraud and Forgery, charg'd upon the Clergy on the Account of that Clause, are retorted upon their Accusers. With a Preface containing some Remarks upon the Reflections on that Pamphlet. By a Priest of the Church of England. Printed at London by W. B. for R. Wilkin, at the King's-Head in St. Paul's Church-Yard, 1710. in eighteen Sheets and an half, 8vo. In which Work the Reverend and Modest Author hath overthrow'n, all the false Reasonings of the Writer of that wicked Libel, and wip'd off his scandalous and abominable Reflections upon Archb. Laud and Bishop Pearson, and hath given an

ex-

invented by some designing Men; and 'tis pity the Author had not concerted Matters with such Persons as these, who would have freely shew'd him his Mistakes, and (as becomes true Friends) would have inform'd him (tho' one would think he needed no Information) that the Sacredness of this Work requir'd other Topicks than Satyr and Raillery, and that such a Dedication would be against the Rules of Decorum and good Manners, and would be an Affront to the Great Lady to whom he design'd to present the Book, and bring more Disgrace and Reproach upon him, than all his learned Remarks would be ever able to efface and obliterate. But this by the by: and I presume no ingenuous and impartial Person will think that what I have briefly said in Defence of the just Rights and Prerogatives of the Crown, and in opposition to those who, in order to advance and maintain Republican Principles, strain their Inventions to give a wrong Turn to, and pervert the true Meaning of, our best Historians, and studiously asperse, blacken and defame the Memory of King CHARLES the SECOND, (as others with less Modesty have done that of King CHARLES the FIRST) and vilify and libel the orthodox and loyal Clergy and Laity of that time, is either unseasonable, or uncharitable, or unbecoming.

*The Reader will observe that I have given two Opinions about the Word *Ærcel*, which are both left to his better Judgment. I have observ'd that Chaucer *a* bath the Word*

*cellent Account of Archb. Parker's MSS. of the XXXIX. Articles in Corpus Christi College Library in Cambridge (which he had formerly carefully consider'd, and which upon his undertaking this Work were review'd for him by an excellent Person, who understands such things perfectly well) and hath given withal such a satisfactory Account of all the other Particulars relating to this Controversy that 'tis look'd upon by equal Judges as a compleat and full Answer; and 'tis heartily wish'd that Copies of this good and useful Book were bought up and lodg'd in all considerable Libraries, that when the same Objections shall be started again hereafter (as they certainly will) by the restless Enemies of this poor, distress'd and afflicted Church, an Answer may be forthcoming, and the Advocates of the Church of England may not be at a loss for Arguments in so momentous an Affair. *a* See in *The Myller's Tale* towards the End, where are these Words, as printed in Richard Pynson's curious and*

Stile for a Handle, and 'tis us'd in that sense to this Day in some Parts of England; and so in some other Northern Parts of Europe. 'Tis not unusual to leave out the first Letter, as I could (if necessary) prove from several Instances. So that in this Sense King Ælfred's Ærcel must signify nothing else than curious Bosses and Clasps, which may properly enough be reckon'd amongst Manubria. My other Opinion is that the Word may signify the Cases or Covers of Books, call'd by Tully a Sittibæ, as also by Hesychius. These if finely and curiously wrought might arise to the Sum mention'd by Ælfred.

Not long after the writing of this Discourse I happen'd in a Letter to mention both these Opinions to the Learned Mr. DODWELL, who was pleas'd to send me his own Sentiments in the following Words, which I have transcrib'd out of a Letter he writ to me Jul. 7. 1709. As to what you say concerning the Saxon Word *Æstel*, methinks you had better kept it in one Word, as you say it is in the MS. than to have divided it into two. You may see the Footsteps of that Word in the Name of the admirable Gentlewoman Mrs. *Astel*. The Saxon Diphthong is *E* in *Edward*, and *A* in *Alderman*, indifferent to either. And in the excellent *Du Cange's* Glossary of Latin Words, you will find *Astula*, or *Hastula* signify a Chip or Segment of Wood cut off from a greater Piece. He quotes also *Adamnanus de locis SS.* which we have not

and very scarce Edition of the *Canterbury Tales* from a Copy that was diligently outisen (as he tells us in the *Prohempe*) and duely examined by the politicke reason and outlight of his worshipful master William Caxton:

Therefore quod Absolon he as he map
I shalle it telle the to morow or dap
And caught the cultre by the colde stele
Full softe out of the dore he gan stele
And wente &c.

a Epp. ad Atticum IV. 5. *construções* & *sittibis*. So *Vislorius*, and the greatest Part of Criticks; and not *construções* & *si scribis*, as 'tis in a MS. very neatly written in Lincoln College Library Oxon. and in several other MSS. as well as in the first Editions. That which confirms *Vislorius's* Emendation is the oldest MS. he made use of, in which 'twas corruptly read & *si tibi*. *Grævius* however thinks that *sittibis* is rather to be read than *sittibis*. here,

here, for that way of writing it *Astela*, as in *Afrado*. I take it therefore for a Segment of Wood indented in the Cover of the Book (whether in the Middle of the Boise, or at the Edge) and of another colour, that might make it taken notice of like the *Opus Mystrum* with Stones. And that the sum of 50. Marks was written in it as the Fine which should be incur'd by the Person who should alienate the Book from the Minister, or tear the *Astela* from the Book. All the Punishments almost of that Age were reduc'd to Pecuniary Sums, as you may see in *Lambardus's Archæonomia*. There is a Price set upon the Head of every Sort of Person in the Kingdom, the King himself not excepted.

Thus this excellently learned and judicious Man. What he notes about my dividing the Word is to be understood of my making it to be the same with Chaucer's *Stele*. I had not consulted Du Cange for the Word when I writ down my Thoughts. 'Tis certain the Word *Astel* was anciently a Sir-Name; and so I find it in William Charitee's *Rentale Novum Generale*. But in Adamnanus 'tis not *Astellæ*, as Du Cange insinuates, but *Hastellæ*, which I take to be nothing but small Spears or Splinters. This Signification is warranted from the Context, which is about the Oak of Mambre or Abraham, and the Author tells us that *Hastellæ* were cut out of that Oak. Perhaps they had such a Veneration for the Oak as to make Spears out of it for the Souldiers, thinking that it's Sacredness would have an extraordinary Effect in Military Execution. The Sir-Name *Hastell* or *Astell* might likewise come from *Hastella*, or *Astella*, or *Hastula*; and he that first had the Name might be a Person famous for Actions perform'd by the Spear. Sometimes for *Hastella* we have *Hastilla* or *Astilla*: That is to be attributed to the different Pronunciation of distinct Provinces. E and I I have seen confounded. Hence in some MSS. *lis* for *lex* β . Our Orthographical Writers afford other Examples in abundance. I mightily approve of what Mr.

α Lib. II. c. 11. β For which reason perhaps some may think that *lex* is to be read for *lis* in these two old Verses which I have seen engrav'd upon some ancient Vessels of above 200. Years standing:

Vir rationis bibas, non quod possit atra voluptas.

Sic caro casta datur, lis linguæ suppeditatur.

But there is no need for this Correction, nor of another Conjecture, viz, that *lis* is to be taken here in a qualified Sense for

DODWELL says about the Mark's being cut upon the Æstel. I had before guess'd it; but then I differ'd in this that I did not take it to be a Mulct, but only to shew the Greatness of the King's Benefaction, whose Name I suppose was put upon it also. This Note of it's being a Royal Gift might strike a Terror upon Sacrilegious Persons, since they could not propose to themselves any Method by which to escape if they should presume either to tear the Æstel from the Book, or convey away both the Book and the Æstel together.

I was the more willing to print this Discourse with Leland, because it belongs to a Piece of Antiquity proper enough to his Design, who was by his Commission to take an Account of such things as were really curious, and he mentions a Book in Capital Letters with some such sort of Work in pag. 136. of the Appendix to this Volume; and 'tis possible that he met with some of King Ælfred's Books with their Æstels, and made short Observations about them, notwithstanding lost since his Death.

for innocent Discourse. For *suppeditatur* here signifies *subigitur* or *sub pede calcatur*; which Signification it frequently bears in Writings of middle-ag'd Antiquity, and it plainly shews that the Author of these Verses was of opinion that *suppeditare* is the same with *sub peditare* or *sub pede dare*; which is the opinion also of some others: tho' 'tis generally taken for *præbere*.

A Letter from the Reverend Dr.
White Kennett, Dean of *Peter-*
borough, to the Publisher con-
 cerning a Passage in the Preface
 to the Fourth Volume of this
 Work.

SIR,

I Thank you for the good Service you have done by so well preserving and transmitting to Posterity the Itinerary of Mr. *Leland*, who was a Faithfull and Candid Writer.

I must beg leave to convince you of one great Mistake in your Preface to the IV. Vol. wherein after a singular way you represent me to be *the certain Author*, who *put it down for Truth, that William of Wickham was a Bastard*. You refer to the Notes on the Life of Hen. IV. in the first of the three Volumes of *A Complete History of England*. And upon that supposition of my writing that Note, you inlarge in Words that are at best uncharitable and unbecoming. But I would only set you right in the Matter of Fact, that you may take a proper and public occasion to correct the Mistake of it, a Justice, Sir, due to the World, if not to me.

I do assure you I was not the Author, Publisher or Revisor of that Volume, or of any Note or Line in it; as any one of the Booksellers could have inform'd you, if you had inquir'd after Truth, and
 avoided

avoided that Party where it is seldom to be found.
 I do again forgive the hard and false Reflections you
 have made upon me without any Cause but my hav-
 ing been formerly your Friend, and shall only re-
 commend you to Truth and Charity as the best Guid
 to your Labours, which I pray God to prosper.

Your Friend to Antiquities

Wh. Kennett.

Crutcher Fryers

Decemb. 8. 1711.

I beg your Answer.

[Superfcrib'd]

To
Mr. Thomas Hearne A. M.
 at St. Edmund Hall
 Oxford.

The Publisher's Answer.

REVEREND SIR,

ON Sunday Night last I receiv'd a Letter from you concerning some Words in my Preface to the IVth. Volume of Mr. *Leland's* Itinerary.

I do not in that place say that you are the Author of the Note in the *Complete History of England* (as 'tis call'd) which makes *William of Wickham* to be a Bastard. On the contrary I rather insinuate from a Passage in your *Life of Somner* that 'tis not likely you should be the Author.

I never took the Church of *England* to be a *Party*; and therefore if I espouse the Doctrines She maintains (as I hope I shall always do) and happen to write any thing in behalf of Her, or of any of Her Friends, I think 'twill be very *improper* (not to say *uncharitable*) to censure me as striking in with, or writing on purpose to serve, a *Party*. And whereas you add a *Party where Truth is seldom to be found*; I must own to you that I think there is more *Truth* on the Side you have left, and now call a *Party*, than on the other to which all the Dissenters are joyn'd and link'd in Interest. And withal, Sir, I will take the liberty of declaring to you, that I am in all respects so far from being *partial*, that as no Favours or Kindnesses have mov'd me hitherto to write any thing contrary to *Justice, Truth* and *Conscience*, so I am resolv'd for the future (and I hope God will bless my Resolution) to keep strictly and religiously to the same Principles, and to be drawn from them by no Secular Considerations whatsoever.

I will

I will deal very honestly in the Affair that hath occasion'd your Letter, and I will in my *Review* signify to the World that you say you are not the Author of the Note about *William of Wickham*; and this I will do (if you will give me leave) in your own Words.

I shall always have a due Sense of Gratitude for the kind and friendly Offices you *formerly* did for me; and upon that account I subscribe my self,

Reverend Sir,

Edmund Hall
Dec. 12th. 1711.

Your oblig'd humble servant

Tho. Hearne.

[Superfcrib'd]

For

The Reverend Dr. White Kennett
Dean of Peterborough, at his
House in Crutchet-Fryers,
London.

De

De voce *Anglo-Saxonica*

ÆSTEL Dissertatio.

Occasio in-
sequentia
Dissertatio-
nis.

§. 1. **P**AUCIS septimanis post ÆLFREDI MAGNI, *Anglorum regis invictissimi*, vitam ex Autographo à me editam, vir pereruditus *Jacobus Tyrrellus* mihi indicavit *opusculo* hoc qualicumque se vehementer delectari; petiitque ut, quum vacaret, vocem *Anglo-Saxonici* Æstel, in Prefatione ÆLFREDI ad *Gregorii Pastorale* memoratam, expenderem, & quid de ea sentirem, significarem. Viro isti, de Historia *Anglicana* bene merito, me pro virili satisfacturum promisi, & brevi cogitationes meas Dissertatione quadam compendiaria ac succincta ea de re scripta litteris mandaturum.

Vocem Æstel *stylum* male verterunt interpretes *Latini* Prefationis ÆLFREDI ad *Gregorii Pastorale*, & cl. D. *Joannes Spelmannus*.

§. 2. ANIMADVERTENDUM est interpretem *Latinam* vocem hanc *stylum* vertisse; quem & sequitur Auctor noster cl. D. *Joannes Spelmannus*. Sed absurde, ni fallor, uterque. Nam *styli* pretii erant parvi, & qui ab omnibus facile comparari poterant. *Stylos* omnium antiquissimos *ferreos* fuisse legimus, quos excipiebant *ænei*. Deinde *offeis* utebantur; *ferreis* omnino interdictis. *Aureorum* ac *Argenteorum* nullibi, quod quidem sciam, occurrit mentio. Adeo ut *nulla* causa fuisse videatur cur vocem istam *stylum* verterit interpret, quum ÆLFREDO regnante *styli* in *desuetudinem* abiisse videantur. *Membrana* enim & *charta* inventis pro *styliis* *calamum*, *pennam* atque *penicillum* usurpabant: quod diu ante ÆLFREDI ætatem accidit.

Penna hic locum habere non potuit; uti nec *graphium*.

§. 3. CETERUM dicent fortean nonnulli *pennam* hic intelligendam esse, quam *argenteam* fuisse par est credere, & *affabre* ornatam. Sed licet *ornatissima* esset, tamen locum hic *nullum* habere potuit. Namque æstel dicitur *quingenta mancusi* valuisse, quæ si ad *nostram* pecuniam reducantur *summam* conficiunt *viginti sex librarum* & *quinque solidorum*. Multo minus *auream* fuisse suspicari debemus, quum *aurea decies* contineret *argenteam*. Quin & quem ad finem *pennas* pararet ÆLFREDUS, quæ *frequentissima* erant & omnibus communes? Neque *instru-*

Arumentum erat illi simile cuius meminit *Catalogus Codicum Septentrionalium Wanleianus*, quo *graphium* seu *stylus metallicus* nominatur. Nomina aliquot sine *atramento graphio* illo descripta è MS. perantiquo Ecclesiæ *Lichfeldensis* ibi adducuntur, atque insuper fertur alia hac in terra existare id genus scripturæ specimina. Verum hæc *scriptura* rarissima, & vix unquam ÆLFREDO regnante adhibita. Codices habemus eo seculo scriptos; qui tamen omnes rationem scribendi vulgaræ præ se ferunt, nullumque *materiæ* ab *atramento* diversæ vestigium conspicitur. Atque hoc ne alios recenseam de Codice illo *vetustissimo* inter libros *Hattonianos* in Bibliotheca BODLEJANA observandum.

§. 4. VERUM ut interpretis *Latini Spelmannique* versio defendatur, opinantur nonnulli Præfationem ÆLFREDIANAM à sciolo quodam esse *renovatam* ac *interpolatam*, vocesque istas, *je bið on fyrtrigum manceþra ÆLFREDO* non deberi, sed textui *isyrnnes* ergò insertas. Atque ita & ipse aliquando putavi, donec tandem Codice præclaro *Hattoniano* inspecto eadem *mana*, eodem *atramento*, eademque qua ceteræ *serie*, non inter lineas neque in margine, scriptas sane deprehenderim. Cl. etiam *Junius* genuinas esse censuit; ut ex *exemplari* ejus cum Codice nostro alioque, *Cottoniano* nempe, collato constet. Nullum enim indicium cur *spurias* esse suspicemur apparet. Nec de iisdem quicquam notavit vir ille doctissimus, & linguarum *Septentrionalium insaurator* maximus. Quin nec facile explicationem hanc *interferere* quisquam potuit, quum libri sub *arcta custodia* conservarentur, & *crebro* legerentur. Adeo ut *vix* & ne *vix* quidem istiusmodi *facinus* celeri posset. Detecto autem, non tantum famæ sequebatur periculum, sed ne supplicium gravissimum sibi irrogaretur metuendum erat.

Præfatio ÆLFREDIANAM non interpolata.

§. 5. Ad paginam 213. ÆLFREDI vitæ notavi *sanctissimum* hunc regem è *nummis* suis *præstantissimis* non paucos una cum *Cura Pastoralis* exemplaribus ad *Ecclesias Cathedrales* misisse, viri cl. & de *literatura Saxonica* præclare meriti *Joannis Joscelini* auctoritatem secutus; unde colligendum judicant quidam Æstel *nummorum* speciem fuisse. Perperam me *Joscelinum* secutum esse ingenue fateor. Lætis enim & paulo accuratius cl. HICKESI de *Anglo-Saxonica* re *nummaria* observationibus perpenſis, *maximum Anglo-Saxonum*

Æstel non notat speciem *nummorum* istam, nec *capsulas* in quibus includebantur *nummi*.

nummum fuisse *manusam* sive *marcam*, neque unquam nummum Æstel vocatum habuisse, satis superque mihi liquet. Quid quod non facile adducar ut credam libris *nummos* affixos fuisse, quod tamen de Æstel credendum, qualecunque demum id fuerit. Non minus etiam absurde illis consentiemus qui *capsulas* fuisse putant in quibus ad pauperes sustentandos pecunias includendas curavit ÆLFREDUS, quæ tamen nec ipsæ libris commode alligarentur. De illis autem *alum silentium* apud *Asferium* aliosque *Historicos*, qui si re vera sic egisset ÆLFREDUS non tacuissent, in illis minoris notæ satis diligentes.

Idem esse videtur cum Chauceri *Stele* id est, capulo seu manubrio.

§. 6. His itaque opinionibus rejectis, jam quid ego sentiam paucis explicandum. Istius vocis veram esse significationem *festucam* vel *indicatorium* in Codice nostro *Hattoniano* observavit doctus aliquis. Quæ interpretatio cum ceteris verbis non convenit. Æstel mihi idem esse videtur quod *Chauceri stel* sive *stete*. Absciso nempe diphthongo æ, à loquendi scribendique norma *Anglo-Saxonibus* terra pulsus non absongo. *Stete* capulum sive manubrium signat. E vocibus igitur hic sensus eliciendus. *Umbilicis spintheribusque argenteis deauratisque*, atque arte exquisita cælatis libros suos ornandos curaverat ÆLFREDUS; quos ne tollerent subducerentque *nebulones, sacrilegi, aliive homines mali, solenniter præcepit*. Ut *fures* autem facilius deprehenderentur, & crimen *nefarium* manifestius redderetur ac ante omnium oculos poneretur, *umbilicorum spintherumque* pretium prudenter patefecit. Atque hinc clarum *Anglo-Saxonibus* nostris in usu fuisse *voluminibus* ornamenta istiusmodi imponere; quem forte *Romanis* acceptum tulere. Apud quos nihil frequentius quam *umbilicos offesos* ac *eburneos* in mediis *integumentorum* collocare: unde phrasæ illæ, *ad umbilicum ducere, & pervenire ad umbilicum*, i. e. *finire*.

Manubriis Codicum suorum nomen insculpi curavit ÆLFREDUS. Opificium illud eximium quod edidit doctiss. HICKESIUS *umbilicis* ÆLFREDIANIS non dissimile.

§. 7. CODICUM quos *Ecclesiis Cathedralibus* seu *Monasteriis* donavit, vel *umbilicis* vel *spintheribus* sive *offendicibus* nomen suum proculdubio insculpi iussit ÆLFREDUS, ut eo magis ab iisdem auferendis detererentur *scelasti*. *Umbilicis* istis non absimile erat, si *conjecturis* indulgere liceat, opificium illud elegantissimum penes egregium doctumque virum Thomam Palmerum de *Fairfeld* in agro *Somer-*

Smæstels, ejus orbi erudito tres icones dedit magnus HICKMANUS. Operis hujus speciosi limbo litteras sequentes, ex auro formatas, & quæ intuentium oculos mire perstringunt, adjectas conspiciamus: AELFRED NEE-
TEN LEWYRLAN. h. e. *Ælfredus me jussit fabricari*. Hoc aliaque id genus opificia confecisse videntur artifices post navis illius (cujus meminit *Spelmanus*) ex India Orientali divitis onustæ regressum. Sed id aliis discutiendum relinquo. Ad hominis, gravis & tristioris vultus, figuram quod attinet, eam esse existimo *Salvatoris* nostri, *pastoris* illius *summi*, quam super omnibus hisce libris ÆLFREDIANIS delineatam verisimile est.

§. 8. NEQUE umbilici & spinthera, de quibus locuti sumus, à ratione librorum compingendorum seculo ÆLFREDIANO abludunt. Si ad tempora antiquissima respiciamus, longe aliam methodum in libris compingendis ab hodierna usurpasse comper-
tum habebimus. Chartis enim sive membranis glutine in longam serietim conjunctis, tum demum codices ad formam columellæ seu cylindri convolvebantur, convolvendi initio factis à sine seu umbilico codicum, qui exinde voluminum sibi nomina sortiti sunt. Præter autem alia chartæ munimenta, umbilico inferebatur bacillus ex buxo, ebene aliave materia, qui ultimæ scedæ seu ἑξωνύλιον erat annexus. Atque hunc in modum aliquot libros compactos, ex orientalibus nimirum plagis advectos, & in quibusdam bibliothecis instructissimis adservatos aliquoties me vidisse memini. Sed quadratis libris ab Attalo rege institutis ac inventis, is modus invaluit, quo hodie plerumque utuntur *bibliotheque*; hac tamen observata differentia post *artem typographicam* inventam, quod umbilici & spinthera rariora essent quam quum soli existarent Codices MSS. quia nempe in libris custodiendis & conservandis diligentiores ac cautiores erant, quum ad illos augendos longe majores postularentur sumptus. Ceterum, ni fallor, umbilici & spinthera ÆLFREDIANA eo plane modo libris affixa sunt, quo sæpius ea annexa videmus Codicibus calamo exaratis in Bibliothecis optimis repositis.

Umbilici & Spinthera rationi librorum compingendorum seculo ÆLFREDIANO consona.

§. 9. ET sic sententiam meam candide exhibui. Fateor tamen aliud denotare posse vocem hanc difficillimam, librorum scilicet involucra, vel, ut vocabulo Ciceroniano utar, *sitybas*. *Sittybæ* erant sortee librorum integumenta, quibus inserti à situ

Postea & hæc vox aliud denotare, involucra scilicet librorum, vel *sitybas*.

& pulvere temporisque injuria conservabantur. Hinc inquit *Hesychius*, *Ἐστέλου δερματίναι πελαί, μίκες ἱερντάκια*, id est, vestes à corio, & parvæ quædam pelles. Vestes istæ à corio *παγὲς τῶν οἰκτιῶν*, à capris (quarum adhibebantur pelles) vocabantur, & elegantissimæ factæ erant. Eas quippe pinxerunt pulcherrime, imaginibusque hominum, bestiarum, avium, vel denique plantarum sumptibus immensus decorarunt, non aliter ac in Codicibus quibusdam artificio stupendo illuminatis, & in pavementis aliquot tessellatis, aliisque operibus Musæis, vetustis quidem, non tamen Romanis, fieri spectamus. Ex fenestris item ecclesiarum veterum, Cantuariensis præcipue cujus historiam descripsit *Somnerus*, ornamentorum istorum specimen capi debet; de qua Cantuariensi ecclesia ita *Malmfburiensis*: Cantix adjecitam priorem partem ecclesiæ, quam *Lanfrancus* edificaverat, adeo splendide erexit [*Ernulfus* ecclesiæ hujus Prior] ut nihil tale possit in Anglia videri, in vitrearum fenestrarum luce, in marmorei pavimenti nitore, in diversicoloribus picturis, quæ mirantes oculos trabunt ad fastigia lacunaris. Quæ opera tam magnifica & splendida omnibus fere intuentibus religionem incutiebant.

E Bibl. BODLEJANA
Jun. 17^{mo}. MDCCIX.

*At the End of Simeon Dunel-
menfis MS. amongst Archbishop
Laud's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. L. 53.*

In *Yorke* before the Quere Doore standes all the Kinges of *England* in great Pictures, amonge whome was the Picture of holye Kinge *Edward*, which was pulled downe in Dispytte of his great fame that he was mayd a St. The Stone that the Picture did fall upon in Sole of the Church turned read as Blood, to the great Disgrace of him that pulled downe the same; and the Stone is read untill this day as may be scene, as of auntient Men is credibly reported.



I

THE
ITINERARY
OF
JOHN LELAND

The ANTIQUARY.

VOL. VII.

☞ The Number of Folios answering the Original
is put in the Margin.

Market Townes in Bedfordshire.

Fol. 1.

B *Edford.*
Bigselfwade a 2. Miles from *Wardon* Abbey, a
good Market and 2. Faires.
Shefforde a 3. Miles from *Bedforde*, and a Mile
from *Chykland* Priory.
Luton a very good Market Town for Barlyc.
Hampel.
Obrys.
Potton.
Ouborne.
Dunstable.

Castelles yn Bedfordshire.

β Fol. 3.

The Castel of *Bedford* hard by the Betwixt ¹ *Kinges Crose* yn
Towne, now clene down. There is a the middle way to *Newenham*
Place caullid *Falscherbar* agayn the and the Castel were founde
Castel. many bones of men buried.
The Castel of *Hampel*. The Lorde

^α No Title in the Orig. β Tis marked wrong for Fol. 2.

¹ *Knigtes Crose.*

Fanopes

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

Fanope, a man of greate fame in owtewarde Warres, and very riche, buildid this Houfe.

This *Odel* was a Barony.

Odel Castel, now nothing but straunge Ruines, longging to the Lord *Bray*. *Odel* Town ys by the Castel, and ys as yt wer an viii. Myles from *Bedford*, and by *Harold* Nunnery about a Mile of.

Peraven-
ture this
Launden
Castel.

Priority

Castel Parke a Myle from *Launden* Abbay, and ¹ *Launden* is withyn a Myle of *Olney*. This Parke longgid to the *Souches*, but now lately sold to the Lord *Mordant*.

Risingbo hard by *Castel Mille* on *Use*. It longgid to *Warden* Abbay, now to Mr. *Gostewik*.

Adingreves wher be tokens of Diches, wher sum Fortres hath bene by *Use* Ryver, a Mile or 2. from *Risingbo*.

Fol. 4.

Isis otherwise *Use*.

Olney Water.

Undal Water. N. B.

Chilterne Hilles.

Fol. 5.

From *Henle* in *Oxfordshire* to *Wikam* in *Bukinghamshire* an viii. Myles. From *Wikam* to *Dunstable* in *Bedfordshire* a xviii. Miles. Al this Way goeth *Chiltern hilles*, wherof many be welle replenishid with Wood, and partely with Corne, al the Soile being a Chalke Clay.

Ryvers in Bokinghamshire.

Fol. 6.

Use or *Isf*.

Another *Use*, or *Isf*, as of one principal Arme risith abowt *Westewikam* owt of one of the *Chilterne Hilles*, and so cummith by *Wikam* the Market Towne.

The lesse Arme is cawllid *Higdenbrooke*, and risith also in one of *Chilterne Hilles* a mile above *Wikam*.

Bothe these Streames meate at the West Ende of *Wikam*, and thens the hole Botom with one Water goith to *Hendon*, so to *Owburne*, wher the Bishop of *Lincoln* hath a fair Howse, and thens a mile and more into the *Tamise*.

¹ Landon is. N. B. What follows in this Note is placed between *Undal* Water and *Chilterne Hills* p. 2. in *Stowe. viz. Bekingham Ailesbyri* 5 miles from *Notele* is a good Market toyne havyng one Paroche Church and a howse of gray friers, it stondith on a lytle broke and is a Mile from *Tame Wikam*

N. B. [From *Haseley* to *Ikeford* Bridge 2. Miles. Here dothe *Tame* Streame breke into 2. Armes in the Medowes, and lone aftar cummithe to one Streame. Fol. 7.

The Arme on the lyfte Hand as the Watar descendith hathe a Stone Bridge of 2. Archis.

The othar a Wood Bridge not far from the othar.

Sboington Bridgs be a Mile above these Bridges on *Tame*. And as the Courfe of the Water is *Tame* Bridge at *Tame* Towne is a 2. Miles above *Sboington*.

Whateley Bridge of viii. Arches of Stone is a 3 Miles lower by Water on *Tame* then *Ikeford* Bridgs.

From *Ikeford* Bridge to *Welfstreme* in *Bukynghamsire* a 3. Miles. This is a praty longe Village, and in it is a fair aun-cient Howse of the *Redes* welle motid, having a square Gate-Howse of Stone at the Entering of it. There are fayre Woods all about *Welfstrem* as Coverts for the Deare of *Barnewood* Foreste.

Frome *Welfstreme* to *Arnecote* Village a 3. Miles and halfe. There is *Blake thorne* Bridge of Wood, and a Broke rising not far of, that aftar, as I gessyd, runithe into *Charwel* Ryver.

Frome *Arnecote* to *Burcester* a Mile and halfe.

Good Wodds about sum Partes of *Burcester*. There be goodly Meddowes and Pastures about *Burcester*. There is a commune Market at *Burcester* every Weke on . . . day.

There risythe hard by *Burcestar* a litle Broket passyng thrwge a Pece of the Towne, and aftar thorough the Pri-ory. It goithe a 4. Miles of about *Otmore* into *Carwell* River.

The *Bassets* were Lords of this Towne; after the *Straunges*, and now the Erle of *Derby*.

Sum say that *Bassets* had his Mansion Place where the comon Pound is now in the Midle of the Towne.

Some say that *Bassets* Howse was where the late Priorie of *Burcestre* stode.

Gilberte Basset and *Æglean Courtney* his Wyfe were original Foundars of the Priorie of Chanons in *Burcester*. Fol. 8.

a Five and twenty Leaves are torn out of the Original, namely from Fol. 6. to Fol. 32. exclusive; all which I have supply'd from Stowe. β L. Friday.

N. B. The following Passages to Fol. 14. exclusive taken from Stow are placed by Stow at the beginning of the Second part of Vol. the Fourth as printed by Mr. Hearn, and ought not therefore to be inserted in this Place, and it does not appear that Mr. Hearne had any Authority for numbring the Folios in the manner He has done to Fol. 32. exclusive,

Gil-

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

Gilbert Bassett, as some thinke, was buried beyond the Sea. This *Gilbert* was but a Knight, and he was a great Companion in Warres to one *Giffard* a noble Knight.

Eglean Courtenay was buried in the Priorie of *Burcester*.

There were divers of the *Damaries*, auncient Gentlemen, buried in the Priorie of *Burcester*.

There was also one of the laste of the Lords *Leffrangs* buried.

The Priorie Church was dedicate to St. *Edburge* the Virgine.

The Paroche Church is also dedicatyd to Seint *Edburge*.

There is buried in the Quier of the Paroche Church of *Burcester* one *William Standley*, Esquier, Lorde of *Byghelle*, a Mile from *Burcester*, and part of *Burcester* Paroche. This *Standley* married *Alice*, Doughtar and Heire to *John Frauncys*, Knight. *Standley* died *Anno Domini* 1498.

There is a Woddy Hille a 3. Miles by Southe out of *Burcester*, cauldyd the *Erls Hill*, where some thinke hathe bene a Maner Place.

From *Burcester* to *Oxford* x. Miles.

From *Burcester* to *Yame* ix. Miles.

Fol. 9. From *Burcester* to *Bukingham* x. Miles.

From *Burcester* to *Banbyri* x. Miles.

From *Burcester* to *Brakeley* vii. Miles.

Studlege Priory is a 3. Miles from *Burcester* in the way toward *Oxford*.

The Village and Castle of *Midleton* in *Oxfordshire* is 2. Myles by West from *Burcester*. The Castle stode hard by the Church. Sum Peces of the Walls of it yet a litle apeare; but almost the whole Site of it is over growne with Busshys.

Sum say that this was *Bassets* Castle, syns *Leffrangs*, and now the Erle of *Derbyes*. The Lordship is a fiftie li. by Yere.

One told me that suche Lands as the Erle of *Darby* now hathe in a *Oxford* were the *Bassets*, and after the *Leffraungs* Lands; as *Burcestra*, *Midleton*, *Wicheford* and *Compton* toward *Cheping-horton*, *Kyngsutton* in the way almost betwixt *Brakley* and *Banbyri*: but I take that some of these Lordships were the Lord *Lovells*, and gyven by Atteindure to *Standley* Erle of *Derby*.

Brakeley in
Northamptonshire.
I had my-
placed it, as
to be in *Glo-*
cester-shire.

From *Burcester* to *Brakeley* vii. Mills by very fruitfull Grownnd gavynge good Corne, Grace and some Wood, many Conies, but litle enclosynge Ground.

a L. *Oxfordshire*

I enter-

I enteryd into *Brakeley* by a litle Stone Bridge in a Botom, of one Arche, undar the whiche *Uffe* Riveret rennithe, there being a litle Streame.

From this Bridge the great Streate of the Towne goith up upon a pratie Hille: at the Pitch whereof there turnithe a nothar Streat by Este to Seint *Peter's*, the Heade Church of the Towne.

The Towne of *Brakeley* by Estimation of old Ruines hath had many Stretes in it, and that large.

The Lengtne from S. *James* Church at the Southe End of the Towne to the Chapelle of Seint *Leonard* hathe bene halfe a Mile in Building.

The Compas hathe bene almost 2. Mills.

This Towne florishid in the *Saxons* tyme ontyll the *Danes* rasid it.

It florishid agayne syns the Conquest, and was a Staple for Wolle, privilegid with a Major, the which Honor yet remainethe to this pore Towne.

There was a fayre Castle in the Southe-West End of the Towne on the left Hand or Ripe of the Riveret. The Site and Hille where it stode is yet evidently sene, and berithe the Name of the *Castle Hill*; but there is not sene any Peace of a Waull stondinge.

There ly 2. praty smaul low Medowes hard by West of this Castle Hille, and beare the Name of the *Fische Weeres*: and a great likelyhode there is that they were sometyme Fische Pooles.

Divers Rowes of Howsynges hathe bene about the Quarters of the Castle now clene doun.

There were 3. goodly Crossis of Stone in the Towne, one by Southe at the End of the Towne, throwne doun a late by Theves that sowght for Treaswre.

A nothar at the West End of Seint *James* Church.

The third very antique, faire and costely in the inward parte of the Highe Streate. Ther be dyvers Tabernacles in this with Ladies and Men armyd. Sum say that the Staplears of the Towne made this: but I thinke rather sume Noble Man Lorde of the Towne. Fol. 11.

There is a Church as a Chaple of Ease of Seint *James* in the Southe end of the Towne, an old pece of Worke, and on the Southe Syde of the Chauncell of it is a faire Chapell or lile, and there be in the Wyndow Sydes in Stone Imagis beringe Woll Sakks in theyr Hands, in token that it was of the Stapelers Makying.

There is in the Midle of the Towne a Church of Seint *James* and *S. John*, somtime a College and an Almoſe Houſe or Hoſpitale. This was ſuppreſſyd and gyven to *S. Magdalenes* College with Lands.

There ly buried in Tumbes dyvers Noble Men and Women in the Presbitery of this Church: firſt 2. Noble Men in one Tombe havynge in theyr Shelds a Lyon Rampant and Flures de Luce.

There lyeth on the Southe Syde in the Wall a Noble Man havynge in a Feld of Gules 10. Befants of Gold.

And at his Feete lyethe a nothar havynge in his Sheld a Lion Rampant.

Ther lyethe alſo *Robart Holand* that dyed in *Anno Dñi* 1373. *Mawd* his Wyfe lyethe there alſo.

Ther lyeth a Noble Man and his Wyfe. He berithe in his Shild Varre Gold and Gules.

Fol. 12. One told me that of late Dayes one of the Lordes *Lovells* was taken for Foundar there, and that by his Graunt it cam in Gyft to *Magdalene* Coledge.

The Church of Seynt *Peter*, beinge the cheſe Church of the Towne and Mothar Church of the hole Denery of *Brakeley*, is in the Eſt Syde of the Towne. I ſaw no Tumbes or great Antiquiti in it.

In the Church Yarde lyethe an Image of a Prieſt reveſtid; the whiche was Vicar of *Barkley*, and there buried quike by the Tyranny of a Lord of the Towne for a Diſpleaſure that he tooke with hym for an Horſe taken, as ſome ſay, for a Mortuarie. But the Lord, as it is there ſayde, went to *Rome* for Abſolution, and toke greate Repentauns.

The Parſonage of *S. Peters* was impropriate to the Abbey of *Leirceſtar*, and there was a Vicar endowid.

There be 2. faire Springs, or Wells, a litle Weſt North Weſt from *S. Peter's* Church. The one of them is caulld *S. Rumsaldes Welle*, wher they ſay, that with in a fewe Dayes of his Birth he prechid. The other is caulld *Welle*. There iſſuith a very litle Streamelet out of eche of them being not the Caſt of a Coyte diſtant, and ſtraite cum to one Streamelet, not ſo abundaunt of Watar as it hathe bene. For the Sayenge is that it hath driven in tymes paſt a Cutlers Myll thereby.

a *Sic.*

There

There is also a faire Springe in the Highe Streate of the Towne, and out of it issuith a litle Pirle.

The Lord Lovell was in Kynge Richard the third's Dayes Lord of Brakeley, and by his Land beinge attaintyd by Henry the 7. this Lordshipe, and also halfe therby was geyven to Standeley Erle of Darby, or to his Sune.

Fol. 13.

The Ryver of *Isle*, or *Use*, that rennith at the South Ende of Brakeley risithe a litle above Stene, wher the Lord Sannes hathe a Maner Place, sumtyme the Lord Morleys, beinge a Mile and an halfe West from Brakeley.

From Brakeley to Bukkingham v. Miles.

From Brakeley to Northampton xiiii. Myles, vii. to *Toucestar* and vii. to Northampton.

vii. Miles to Brakeley, and vii. Miles to Brayles; vii. Miles to Camden, and vii. Miles to Hayles. Camden is a Market Towne in Gloucestershire.

From Brakeley to Chipington xiiii. longe Miles. vi. Miles to Dadington, and viii. to Chipington.

There hathe bene a Castle at Dadington, and it is in Oxfordshire.

From Brakeley to Banbury vii. Miles.

From Brakeley to Oxford

Brakeley Market is now desolatyd. It was wont to be kept on Wednesday.

Brakeley standithe in Northamptonshire, and Northamptonshire goithe that way a Myle farther by Southe to Cinbo; and this is the uttermost Village that way in Northamptonshire.

There was a Howse of Whit Monkes caulyd
a 2. Myles from Brakeley.

I rode from Brakeley to Kyngs a Southtown 4. Miles of, al by Champayn Corne and Gresse.

John of Seint Helen's, so cawlyd because he dwelte in S. *Helyn's* Paroche in *Abbyndon*, was the firste Beginner and Makar of the great Bridge of Stone over *Isis* at *Abbyndon*. Afore his tyme it was a Ferry. Fol. 14. *Abbyngton*.

The makynge of this Bridge was a great Hinderance to the Towne of *Walynsforde*, whithar the Trade was of them that came out of *Gloucestershire*: but now they passe by *Abbyndon*.

a See what he hath said of this Place, Banbury, &c. in the second Part of the Fourth Volume.

This *John de Seint Helen* lyvyed about the Beginninge of the Reigne of *Henry* the 6.

This *John* buildyd the faire Hospitall by *S. Helens* in *Abbyngdon*, and gave *L. li.* Lands by Yere to the Maynteynaunce of it and the Bridge.

The Bridge of archid Stone at *Dorchester* is but a new thinge to speke of, and there was a Ferrey at highe Watars ovar *Tames*, and the Bridge of *Abingdon* semithe to have bene the

Bullingbroke. *Gul. de Romara*, Erle of *Lincolne*, was Lord and Ownar of *Bullingbroke* Castle in *Lincolneshire*. Syns it was told me that there were 2. Cantuaris in the Paroche Church of

Fel. 15. *Bullyngbroke* of the *Romares* Foundation latly supressyd.

Newborowe. There is at *Seint Salvors* at *Newborow* in *Yorkefbire* a great Paintynge or Table in the Prior or Abbats Chambar yet stondinge of all the whole Desente and Linage of the *Moubrays*. Maftar *Dr. Bellaziz* may send for a Copy of it. Maftar *Stapleton* of *London*, Brothar in Law to *Sir Thomas Wharton*, tolde me that the comon Opinion of the People aboute *Perith* is that *Da Raby* Erle of *Westmerland* made muche of the Castle that now standith at *Perith*.

He tolde me also that *Darabies* Armes were and be in dyvers Partes of the Doungein in the Castelle of *Cairlues*; where upon he conjectithe that it was reedified by hym.

The Castle of *Shrobbesbyry* is set so that it is in the very Place where the Towne is not defendid with *Severne*, els the Towne were totally environyd with Watar.

Dartington. *Dartynghon*, the fayre and goodly Lordshipe by *Totnes* in *Devonfbire*, was the Lorde of *Audleys*, sens by Attayntur the Doke of *Excester*, namyd *Holland*, that cawsyd his hole Howsholde there to drinke Wyne browght out of *Fraunce*. He was Admirall of *England*, and *Sir Baldwine Fulfirte* a Knight of the Sepulchre was his Undar Admiralle.

Cortney Marquese of *Excestar* had a late this *Dartington*.

Horseley. *Est Horseley*, a Mile from *Weste Horseley*, in *Suthrey* longyd to the Bysshope of *Excester*, where is a praty lytle Manar Place. *Lacy* Bysshope of *Excestar* in *Henry* the 5. and 6. Dayes lay sometyme at this Howse. This *Lacy* was Dene of *Henry* the 5. Chapell at the Battayle of *Agincorte*. This *Lacy* made the Haule of *Excester* Place in *London*.

Talbot Erle of *Shrobbesbyri* and his Sonne Lord *Lisle* slayne in *Fraunce*. This Erles Bones were browght out of *Normandy* to *Whitchurche* in *Shrobbesfbire*.

Talbot

Talbot next Erle to hym slayne at *Northampton* Fild takynge Kyng *Henry* the 6. parte.

This Erle had 5. Sonnes, *John* (that had to Wyfe the Dowghtar of the Duke of *Bukyngham*, slayn at *Northampton*) dyed Erle of *Shrobbesbery* passynge in Journey at *Coventrie*. *James* that dyed of Strips taken at *Northampton* Feelde; but he cam first to *Shiffenol* in *Shrobbshire* a 2. Miles from *Tonge*, where the Erles of *Shrobbesbyre* had a Manar Place of Tymbar and a Parke. Fol. 16.

George Erle of *Shrobbesbyri* was borne at *Chifenolle*.

Gilbert the 3. Sonn Knyght of the Gartar and Depute of *Calays* in *Henry* the 7. Dayes, and lyeth buried at *Whitechurche*, and there is a Chauntery made by hym. He was Embassador to *Rome* with Abbat *Bere* of *Glesteinbyri* for Kyng *Henry* the 7. This *Gilbert* was sore woundyd at *Bosworthe*, takynge Kyng *Henry* the 7. Parte.

Syr *Christopher* Persone of *Whitechurche* was the 4.

Syr *Humfrey* *Talbote* Knyght was the 5. He usyd *Calays*.

Anne Sistar to the aforelayde 5. Britherne by the Erle was married to Ser *Henry* *Verney* of *Thonge*, where she is buried in the Coledge with hir Husbond.

Margaret Dowghtar to the Erle, and Sistar to the aforelayde 5. Brithern was Wyfe to *Chawort* a Gentleman of *Darbyshire*. Fol. 17.

John Erle of *Shrobbesbyri* had 2. Sonnes, *George* and *Thomas*.

Thomas dyed without Ysswe.

George Erle had to Wyfe the Dowghtar of the Lorde *Hastings* that was behedid in the Towre, and had dyvers Men and Wymen Children.

The late Erle of *Comberland* married *Margaret* *Georgys* Dowghtar.

And an othar was married to the last Erle of *Northumberland*. The Lord *Dacres* married an othar.

Fraunces now Erle of *Shrobbesbyri*.

The old Lorde *Hastings* that was behedyd in the Towre had a Sonne Lorde *Hastings* that had to Wife the Dowghtar and Heire of the Lorde *Hunghesforde*.

The old Lord *Hastings* had also a Sunne caulyd *Richard* a Knight that married the Lady *Savelle*.

William also was Sonn to the olde Lorde *Hastyns*.

The olde Lorde *Hastings* had also a Dowghtar that was Wyfe to *George* Erle of *Shrobbesbyri*. Fol. 18.

Hastings Lorde *Hastings* the old Lord *Hastings* Sonne and Heire had by hir Lord *Hastings* now Erle of *Huntyngdon*.

He

He had also a Dowghtar Wyfe to the Erle of *Darby* Mothar to the Erle of *Darby* now lyvyng.

Hastings Erle of *Huntingdune* had to Wyfe *Anne* Dowghtar to the Duke of *Buckyngham*, behedyd at *Saresbyri*. The othar Dowghtar of this Duke of *Buckyngham* was the first Wyfe to the Lord *Fitzwalter*.

Hastings Sonne and Heire to the Erle of *Huntingdune* married the late Lorde *Mountecutes* Dowghtar. The Lord *Stafford* married the Lorde *Mountecuts* Sistar.

The Duke of *Yorke* Sunne caullyd *Edward* never tooke greater Name at the Begininge of his Warres agayne Kyng *Henry* the 6. but the Name of the Erle of *Marche*; untill that one *Parre* brought hym a 15. C. Men to go with hym to Felde, and proclaymed hym as he went for Kyng.

Fol. 19.

Maftar *Feelde* told me that there rennithe a mighty longe Diche from . . . toward *Lichet Maletraures* in *Dorsete-shire*.

I saw in a Roulle of the highe Lordshipes of the Duke of *Yorke* at Maftar *Garters* thes Names folowing: *Cunsborow* Castelle; *Clifford* Castle; The Lordeshipe of the faire Maide of *Kent*. Maftar *Garter* told me that *Quinborow* Castell in *Kent* was of this Hold; but he shoid me not how, or who shuld be this faire Maide of *Kent*.

There is a grete Hill, or Rigge, that stretchethe in Lengthe from *Glassenbyry* on to within 2. Miles of *Bridge-water*, and is the very highe way to passe from the one from the othar of them.

This Balke or Hille is of Breadthe to speke of, and of eche syde of it lyethe low *Marche* Ground.

Brent Merche goynge from *Glassenbyri* lyethe on the right Hand, and Marchis on the left Hand.

Fol. 20.
Stratforde-
Abbey.
Burgstede.

The Howses of the Order cawlyd *Sanimacensis*, otharwyse *Fratres Grisei*, were astar reducyd onto the Ordre caullyd *Cisterciensis*. *Stratforde* in *Essex* was of this Ordre by the Foundatyon of *Montfichet*. This Howse first sett amonge the low Marches was astar with fore Fludes defacyd, and remeidid to a Celle, or Graunge, longynge to it caullyd *Burgstede* in *Essex*, a Mile or more from *Billirica*.

Thes Monks remainid at *Burgstede* untill Entrete was made that they might have sum Helpe otharwyse. Then one of the *Richards*, Kings of *England*, toke the Ground and Abbay of *Stratforde* in to his Protection, and reedifenge it brought the foresayde Monks agayne to *Stratford*, where amonge the Marches they reinhabytyd.

One

One *Agatha*, Dowghtar and Helre to the Lorde *Tresbur*, had 2. Husbonds. *Gul. de Albensio* was the one. She was buried in the Priory of *Newstede* by *Stamford*. The Lord *Tresbur* gave in his Armes 3. Bolts.

Stake Darbeney is in *Northamptonshire* hard by *Rokyngham* Forest a 2. Miles from *Piptwell* Abbay.

The Northern Men brent miche of *Stamford* Towne. It was not synce fully reedified.

Stamford was privilegyd but in Kyng *Edward's* Dayes for a Borow, as concerninge a Place in the Parliament Howse. Fol. 21.

Yet it was a Borow Towne in Kyng *Edgares* Dayes, and then and syns it hathe all way longyd to the Crowne.

There were 7. principall Towers or Wards in the Wauls of *Stamford*, to eche of the whiche were certeyne Freholders in the Towne allottid to wache and warde in tyme of neede.

Where as I writte in the *Qwalres of Cornwall* that *Fawey* was caullyd in the olde *Cornishe*, *Cowwath*, make it *Fawethe*.

The chese occasion, and the originale by likelihod, of the manifolde Poolys and Lakes in *Chestershire*, was by digginge of Marle for fattyng the baren Grownd there to beare good Corne. To the whiche Pitts the Faulle of the Waters thereabout and Springs hathe refortyd, and bysyds the Grownd there beyng so depely dikid there be many Springs risynge naturally in them.

There be Tokens in *Chestershire* of dyverse Salt Pitts besyde them that be commonly now usyd; as by *Cumbermere* in a Wood, and at the *Dyrte Wiche* a late a new Pitte besyde the old decayed, and at *Aldresley* a poore Village of a 6. Howses a 4. Mile from *Malpace* in the way almost to *Chester* muche by Weste hathe bene a Salt Pit, but now decayed, as almoste in tyme owt of mynde. Fol. 22.

Suche Firre Trees overthrowne and coverid with Bogge and Merche as be in *Chestershire*, *Lancastershire* and *Shropshire* be found in some Places of the Isle of *Oxolme*.

Torre Mene is about a 24. Miles in Lengthe and 21. in Bredthe, yet the comon Voice makethe it almoste egale in Lengthe and Bredthe.

Luggerbaull sumtyme a Castle in *Wileshire* 10. Miles from *Marleborow*, and a 4. Miles from *Andover* almoste in the way betwixt. The Castell stode in a Parke now clene downe.

There

There is of late tymes a pratie Lodge made by the Ruines of it, and longgithe to the Kyng.

Drapar

A Cardinale and Archepishope of *Cantorbyri* ^a gave a 1000. Markes or *li.* to the Erectyng of *London* Bridge.

Kyng *John* gave certeyne vacant Places in *London* to bulde on for Buildinge and Reparation of *London* Bridge.

A Mason beinge Master of the Bridge Howse buildyd *à fundamentis* the Chapell on *London* Bridge *à à fundamentis* propriis impensis.

Fol. 23.

Market Townes in Wicestershire.

Wicestre on *Severn*.

Eovesham apon *Avon* Ryver xii. Miles from *Wicestre*.

Brammisgrove x. Miles Northe from *Wicestlar*.

Perfore apon *Avon* vi. Miles from *Wicestlar*.

Kiddermister apon *Stowre* River xii. Miles toward North-east from *Wicestre*.

Bewdele the Sanctuary Towne hath hard by it the Kyngs Maner of *Tikile* stonding on a Hill.

Castles in Wicestreshire.

Wicester.

The Ruines of *Haule* Castle vii. Miles from *Wicester* lower of the farthar Rype of *Severne*.

Aberle, otherwise *Abbatifle*, somtyme longinge to the Erle of *Warwike*.

Fol. 24.

Hartsbery Castle longinge to the Byschope of *Wicestlar*, set on a stronge Roke vii. Miles from *Wicester*.

Helmelege, where the College is longinge to the Kyng. There stondithe now but one Tower, and that partly broken. As I went by I saw Carts carienge Stone thens to amend *Perfore* Bridge about a ii. Miles of. It is set on the Tope of an Hill full of Wood, and a Townelet hard by, and undar the Roote of the Hille is the Vale of *Eovesham*.

Rivers in Wicestershire.

Severne risithe in a Hill cawlyd *Plimlimmon*. So to *Cair* ^γ *Claws*, famous in Name, but in dede a pore thrwghe faire. From *Mahenclyft* to *LLanidlas* a good Village, to *Newton*, and

^a See *Stowe's Survey of London* p. 28. ^b Redundant. ^γ *Supra* Cl. scribitur ab alia, ut videtur, manu.

to rinnith within a Mile of *Montgomeryke* to the *Walche Pole*, and thens passithe within halfe a Mile of *Pensbyri* College to *Shrobbesbyri*, to *Wrekester* alias *Rokecester*, to *Bridgnorthe*, to *Wuesster*, to *Taukasbyry*, to *Glocester*, &c.

Aven.

Arow.

Dowlesse Riveret risith, as I lernyd, in *Cle Hill* in *Shropshire*, and cummithe by *Clebury* a poore Village, and cummithe not far above *Bewdele* into *Severne*.

Forests and Chases in Wecestershire.

Fol. 25.

Wire Forest, where of summe Part is sett in *Wicestershire*, but the moſte Parte in *Shropshire*, and stretchithe up *Frontbolt* upon *Severne* onto *Bruge Northe*. *Bewdley* is set in the Marchis of this Forest, and stretchithe a 2. Miles beyond to a Watar cawlyd *Wire* is more then xx. Mills Compas.

Fekenbam Forest totally (as I here say) is set in *Wicestershire*, and is of lesſe Compas than *Wire*.

The Chase of *Malverne* is bigger then other *Wire* or *Fekenbam*, and occupieth a greate Parte of *Malverne Hills*. Great *Malverne* and *Little* also is set in the Chace of *Malverne*. *Malverne* Chace (as I here say) is in Lenghthe in some Place a xx. Miles, but *Malverne* Chace dothe not occupi all *Malverne Hills*.

Wiche is a vi. Miles by Northe from *Wicester*. There be iii. Salt Springs, whereof 2. be nere togethar. the third is a Quartar of a Mile of. At theſe be made the finest Salt of England. Fol. 26.

Withein a Mile of *Alceſtre* is a *lines*.

The Caſtell of *Dudeley* is in *Staſordſhire*, but hard by is *Wiceſtreſhire*.

Syr Gilbert Talbot Knight hath a goodly Howſe by *Bramſgrove* Market caullid *Grefſon*.

Pakington hath a veri goodly new Howſe of Brike caullid *Hampton Court* a vi. of from *Wiceſtre* ſomewhat Northward.

Market Townes in Warwikeſhire.

Warwike.

Coventre.

Henle. I have it deſcribed.

Monke Kyrkby. I know the Site of this.

Alceſtre.

Rugby.

a Adds, Miles.

Vol. 7.

B

Tamworth

Tameworth apon *Anker*. I have it describid.

Nunne Eton. I have it described.

Atterstone. I have it described.

Bremisbam in the way to *Chestrward* a xii. Mills from *Coventre*. I have it described.

Southam a vi. Mills from *Warwike*.

Castells in Warwikeeshire.

Warwike.

Killingworthe.

Braundon, a v. Mills be Northe from *Coventre*, now desolatid; sometyne (as I hard say) longginge to the Lord *Mortimer*.

Brinkelo, a v. Mills by East from *Coventre*, now desolatyd; longynge somtyme (as Men say) to the *Mortimers*.

Bagginton Castell, now desolatyd. It longgid to the *Baggetts*, a 2 Mills from *Coventre*.

Afscheley Castle.

Rivers.

Avon.

Anker.

Sow risithe nere *Hakesbiri* iii. Myles from *Coventre* Northeste. *Fluit per Sow pagum*, by *White le*, & prope *Stonle Village* in *Tamam* labitur.

Leme cumminge out of *Northamptonshire*. It comithe by *Granborow*, *Lemington*, *Marton*, *Offekirke* pagos, and at *Edmund Cote Bridge* into *Avon*.

Colle flu. oritur in *Yardle Woodde* prope *Kinggs Northton*, and after that by *Collesbil* he goithe into *Tame*.

Blithe risithe in *Warwikeshire* nere *Routon* by *Balsbaul*, *Hampton*, *Pakington*, and ⁊ then goinge betwixt *Colehill* and *Makstoke* ⁊ nere *Schustok Village* into *Tame*.

The Lenght of *Warwikeshire* be Estimation from *Rollerich Stones* by *Chipping Northton* to *Tamworth* as to the Limites of *Oxfordeshir* and *Staffordshire*. Thus the Lengthe is about xxxvi. Mills.

Fol. 27. *Watelingstrete* toward *Rugby* is a limes apon *Leircestershire*.

A Mile above *Bremicham* is a limes apon *Staffordshire*.

Market Townes in Breknauchshire.

Brenauch.

⁊ The MS. ⁊ Were MS.

Priories

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

15

Priories in Brekenaueshire.

Brechenauc Abbay a Cell of Monks a late longinge to *Battails*.

Lanbedeny a Celle of Blake Chanons longinge to *Lanbodem* by *Glecester* undar *Attere* Hille, in *Walche* cawlyd *Manetbe* Cadair.

Castles in Brekenaueshire.

Brechenauc.

Penkeltbe, caput *Corileti*.

Dinas.

Rivers in Brekenaueshire.

Loke how far *Wisch* runnithe in this Shire.

Hodeny.

LLuenny rifith in *Atterel* Hills. Thens into *Brechenauc* Mere, cawllid in *Walche* *LLin* *Seuathan*. Thens into *Wy* about *Glesbiri*, the whiche is a 3. Mils from *the Hay*.

Radenorshire.

New Radnor Towne hathe be metly well wallyd, and in the Walle appere the Ruines of iiii. Gates. There is an elde Churche stondynge now as a Chapell by the Castle. Not very farre thens is the new Paroche Churche buildyd by one *William Bachefeld* and *Flory* his Wyfe.

There goithe by the Towne, as I remember, a Broket cawlyd *Somergil*.

The Buildynge of the Towne in some Parte meatly good, in moste Parte but rude, many Howfys beinge thakyd. The Castle is in ruine, but that a Pece of the Gate was a late amendyd. The Towne was defacyd in *Henry* the Fowrthe Dayes by *Owen Glindour*.

Presteine, in *Walche* caullyd *LLanandre*, is a very good Market of Corne, to the whiche very many Folks of *Melen-wib* resorte to by Corne, and bysyde this is no notable Buildynge in the Lordshipe of *Presteine*. The Toune is waterid with *Lug* renninge by it.

Knibbtton, in *Walche* caullid *Trebuch*, is a praty Towne after the *Walsche* Buildinge. The River of *Teme* goith on the Side of the Toune, and (as I remembar) I saw a Ryver in the othar Syde.

In *Hye Eluede* Lordshipe within 2. Miles West of *Radenor* is no Market Toune. The Ruines of the Castle of *Colewine* standithe in *Hye Eluel*, and is a 3. Mils from *Wy* Banke.

Wy River in cowrse first cummithe to *Aberbedon*, then toward *Payne* and *Colewine*.

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

In *Low Eluel* be 2. Lordshippis, *Abrabedon* Castell the Kyng's hard by *Wy*.

Paynes Castle about a 2. Miles from *Wy* Banke.

Thus in bothe *Eluelles* be 3. Lordships.

Low Eluelde endithe in *Wy* Banke right agayne *Clifford* on the othar Banke of *Wy*.

Northton Lordship a Membar of *Radenor*. At *Northton* selfe is a litle Pilet or Turret.

In *Melennith* apere greate Ruines of 2. Castles. The one is cawllid *Tynbot*, set on a stepe Crage a 3. Miles from the Abbay of *Comebire*, the whiche is also in *Melennith*. The othar is cawlyd *Keuenlles* on the Ryver of now downe. It longyd to the Duke of *Yorke*. *Rayder* Lordshipe longyd to the Duke of *Yorke*. It hathe nothar Market Towne, nor Castle, as far as I cowlde know. This *Rayder* is countyd as a Member of the Lordshipe of *Radenor*.

Rayder, *Comotbuder* and *Watreman* liethe foote to foote.

Mountgomerikshyre.

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Montgomerike, in *Walche Treualduine*, standithe a Mile from *Severn* Banke, and is servid with small Rills cominge frome the Hills hard by. The Soyle of the Ground of the Towne is on mayne Slaty Roke, and especially the Parte of the Towne hillinge toward the Castell, now alate reedified, whereby hathe bene a Parke. Great Ruines of the Waulle yet apere *ad vestigia* of liii. Gates thus cawlyd, *Kedewen* Gate, *Chyrbyry* Gate, *Arturs* Gate, *Kery* Gate. In the Wauall yet remayne broken Towrets, of the wiche the whit Towre is now mooste notable. One Paroche Church in *Montgomerike*. There liethe a good plentifull Valley by the Towne of Corne and Grace.

Newton, v. Mile from *Montgomerike*, is meately well buildyd after the *Walche* Fascion.

LLanindelas xiii. Miles by West *Montgomery*. There is a Broke goinge into *Severne* not halfe a Mile of. *LLanindelas* is about a liiii. Mils from the Hede of *Severne*.

Mabenshle the second Towne of *Mongomerikeshyre*, and there ons a Yere Session to be kepte, a xvi. *Walche* Miles from *Montgomeri*.

Walche Poole v. Miles from *Montgomery*, the best Market of *Powisland*.

Clare

« *Clune* was a praty Market Towne, and yet sometyme they keepe Market there. *Clun*, alias *Columwe*.

Castles in Montgomerikeshire.

Montgomerik.

Walschpole had 2. Lorde Marchers Castles within one Waulle, the Lorde *Pewis* namid *Grege*, and the Lord *Dudley* caulld *Sutton*; but now the Lord *Pewys* hath bothe in his Hond. The *Walche Pole* is in compas almoste as muche as litle Towne. The Lord *Duddes* Parte is almoste fallen downe. The Lord *Pewys* Parte is meatly good.

Clunne Castell longynge to the Erle of *Arundal*, sumewhat ruinus. It hath bene bothe stronge and well builded. vii. Miles from *Montgomerik*, and iii. from *Bisshops Towne*, and x. from *Ludlo*. *Clune Castle.*

Clune was a Lordshipe marched by it selfe afore the new Acte.

By *Clune* is a great Forest of redde Dere and Roois longynge to the Lord of *Arundell*, and standinge in the Lordshipe of *Temeseftre*, thwrghe the whiche *Teme* Ryver cummeth longinge also to the Lord of *Arundell*.

Delveron Castle ruinus in the Lordshipe of *Kidowen* upon an Halfe Mile or more from *Severne*, a iii. Miles up *Severne* from *Montgomery*, and was the very chefe Place of the hole Lordshipe of *Kidowen*.

Cair Dicel is a iii. Miles from *Montgomerike*. It stondithe in *Chirbyri* Hundred on a Hille, and is motyd and diked lyke the Mote a Mile owt of *Bysbops Towne*.

All *Chirbyri* Hundrid by the new Acte is adjecte to *Shrobbfchere*. Afore the Devisyon it was a Member to the Lordshipe of *Montgomerike*, and then *Worthinge* Village, vi. Mils from *Montgomerike*, was a lymes to *Shropshire*, but now *Shrobbfchere* some way towchithe within a Mile and a halfe of *Montgomerike* Towne.

It apperithe in the Acte what Lordshippes be adjoynid to the v. new Shires.

Kenlet a preaty Broke in the Vale by *Montgomerike*. His Cowrce is about vii. Miles in lengthe, and enterithe into *Severne* abowte a Mile from *Chirbyri* Priory.

Clunne Forest very faire and good Game.

Pol. 29.

Kery Forest, but no Dere in it.

Kidowen Forest, but no Dere in it.

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

Al the Lordshippes set to *Mongomerikesbire* be for the moste parte mountainius, well woodid, and as they be usyd better for Catell as Gressy, then for Corne; yet about *Walsch Poole* and *Montgomerik* is good plenty of Corne.

In *Hye* or *Uper Powesland* Northewestward toward *Abrewstwith* be 2. Lordshippes, *Arnsfle* and *Cauilioc*.

In *Rustle* is no praty Towne, or of any Market, but *LLanidles*. Yet at poore *Cairllews* hath bene a Market and Borow privilegid.

In *Cauilioc* is none but *Mabenclif*.

Powis borderithe one way apon *North-Wals* in *Merionethesbire* as concerninge the Limits of *Cauilioc* Lodshipe, and is in Lengthe by Gesse a xx. Miles. For it is xvi. Miles betwixt *Cairllews* and *Mabenclif*, and at the Ends of eche of thes Places it extendith somewhat from the Townes.

Low Pois is in Lengthe from *Buttigton* Bridge a 2. Miles from the *Walche Poole* toward *Shrobbesberi* onto above.

In all *Hy Powis* is not one Castle that evidently aperithe by manifest Ruins of Waulls; and they wer wont to bringe in tymes past in the old Lord *Duddley's* Dayes theyr Prisoners to *Walchepoole*.

And in *Low Powis* is but onely the Castle of the *Walchepoole*.

Priories.

LLanlligan a veri litle poore Nunneri about the Border of *Kidewyn* and *Nether Powis*.

Chirbiri a Priori of Chanons in *Chirbiri* Hunderith 2. Miles from *Montgomerike*. Muche of the Stone and Leade brought to repayre *Montgomery*.

Strate Marcelle Abbey. White Monkes in *Lowe Powis* 2. Mills from the *Walsche Poole*, hard on the farther Banke of *Severne*.

Maistar *Mitten* of *Shropshire* now Lord of *Monthey* Lordshipe set to *Montgomerisbire*.

Keri Lordshipe, *Kidowen* Lordshipe, *Alceflittle* Lordshipe, the Lordshipe of *Treetle*, alias 3. Townes, longe to *Montgomeri*, as Partes or Members of it, and be in the Kyng's Hand.

Arnsfle and *Keuilioc* Lordshippes long also to the Kyng, late the Lorde *Duddley's*.

Glunne and *Temecester* Lordshippes longe to the Lord of *Arundle*.

Al *Nether Powis* Lordship with *Walchepoole* Market and Castell to the Lord *Powis*.

LLan-

LLawwerdell dyd longe to the Lord *Duddley*, now to the Lord *Pewis*. Fol. 30.

Dowder Lordshipe longid to the Lord *Dudeley*, now to *Maister Andrews* of *Oxfordshire*.

Cardiganshire.

Cardigan.

Abresstube hath bene waullyd, and hath the greate Privilegis, and is better Market then *Cardigan*.

There is but a great Hill bytwyxt *Ostwith* River and *Stratflure*. So that ther is but Distance of 2. Miles bytwixt the Streames of *Tyne* and *Ostwith*.

Above *Stratflure* cummithe owt of the Mowntanes a wild watar, and goythe into *Tyne*. The watar, as I hard say, is caullid *Glesse rode*.

There is *LLine* a iiii. Miles from *Stratflure* caullyd *LLine Tyne* about in Bredthe. *Tyne* cummithe out of this Poole, so to *Stratflure* Abbay, and there aboute commithe in *Glesfodeburne*, sumwhat benethe the Abbay. *Glesfode* risethe a 3. Miles from *Stratflure* in the Mountaynes in the Hy way toward *Buelbe*.

Tyne or evar he cum to *Stratflure*, takethe but a lytle Bottom, but fletithe and ragith apon Stones as *Glesfode* dothe.

And or *Tyne* cum to *Stratflure* he rescivithe a litle Brooke caullyd *LLinbiglande*.

Glesfode sometyme so rageth that he cariethe Stones from there Placis. Fol. 31.

Tyne goithe from *Stratflur* to *Tregaron* a Village a iiii. Miles of on the hither side, and this commithe in a nothar Brooke caullyd *Crofe* that within a litle goithe into *Tyne*.

Grifin Dun Justice of *Cairmardine* tolde me that ther is a Place about *Stratflure* caullyd *Cregnaullin*, as a Stone or Rokket from whens a Man may se ix. *LLines*.

Abbayes and Priories in Cardiganshire.

Stratflur apon *Tyne* xxiiii. Miles of Montaine Ground from *Brekenauc*.

Talley a Priori of White Chanons in a Valley within 3. Mils of *Abermarlais*, and it stode in *Carmardynshire*.

Landeui breui a prety Village and a College of xiiii. Prebends longinge to *S. David's*. It stondithe 2. Mils from *Tregaron*.

gare, and by *Landewi rinnith* a Streme caullyd *Breni*.] N.B.
Fol. 32. Market Townes in Shropshire.

Shrewisbiry.

Bridgenorth a xiiii. Miles from *Shorbbesbyri*.

Welington a vii. ¹ Miles from *Shrobbesbyri* toward *London* way.

At *Blarebebe*, a Mile above *Drayton* by North, was a Feelde faught bytwene King *Edwardes* Men and *Henry* the 6. The Erle of *Saresbyri* and Northern men on King *Edwardes* Parte overcam the Lordes *Audeley* (flain) and *Dudeley* (woundid) with Queene *Margaret*, Wife to *Henry* the 6. and *Chesterfir* men lost the Feld. She cam a ² *Eccleball* thither. *Hauls* Bishop of *Chester* her Chapeleyn cauffid the Queene to ly ther.

β *Peter Undergod*, a Gentilman longging to an *Englisch* Prince of *Wales*, did build *St. John's* Hospital withowt ate of *Ludlo* dan gave *Landes* onto hit."

Chirburi *Hunderid* was annexid to *Montgomerike* as a Help to have men out of hit for Defence.

Drayton apou *Terne* River a xii. Miles from *Shrewisbiry*.

Whitchirche a xiiii. or xv. Miles from *Shrewisbiry*.

Newport apou a Brooke a xii. or xiiii. Miles from *Shrewisbiry*. With in a Mile of *Newport* is a ³ goodly Mere or Poole.

Ludlo.

Bishops Castle a very celebrate Market.

Castelles in Shropshire.

Shrewsbiri.

Brigenorth on *Severn* xiiii. Myles from *Shrewsbiri* lower on the River.

(*aurse* Castel on a Hil v. Myles from *Shrewsbiri* by Sowth West longging to the Duke of *Bekingham*, now to the Lorde *Staford*.

Montgomeri the *Kinges* Castel (7 in the Shire, but not de) xii. Myles from *Shrewsbiry*. It was ons a great wallid Town caullid *Cairarvalduins*.

Ludlo xx. Myles from *Shrewsbiri*.

Newport apou a Brooke, or Moore, xiiii. Miles by East from *Shrewsbiri*.

Whitchirch apou a Broket a δ xvi.

by West from *Shrewsbiry*.

α So also in Stowe. Perhaps it should be read from Eccle-
shall thither. β This §. in the Margin is wanting in St. γ These
six words, included in a Parenthesis, are omitted in Mr. Stowe's
Transcript. δ Adde Miles cum St.

N. B. Mr. Stowe has here inserted in its proper Place an account of Cair-
marthineshir and Penebrokeshire which Mr. Hearne has misplaced in Vol. 5. from
Page 17. l. 24. to pag. 24. l. 23.

1 Mile. 2 goodly large Mere. 3 Ecclethan.

Draiton

Draiton apou *Terne* River a xiiii. Miles from *Sbrensbi*.
Wigmore Castel a xx. Myles from *Sbrensbi* standing on a
 Brooket sumtime almost dry.

Whittington, a Castel of the Lorde *Fizwaren's*, vi. Miles
 from *Sbrensbi* upward almost on *Severn*, and by this goith
Offa's Diche.

Sbraule longging to the Erle of *Arundel* ii. Miles from *Sbrensbi* iii. Miles from *Sbrensbi*.
Whittington bytwxyt *Sbrensbi* and hit.

Redde Castel by *Whitchirch*, [a late the] Lorde *Audeles*.
 viii. Myles plaine [Northe] from *Sbrensbi*, now al ruinus.
 It hath bene strong and hath decayid many a Day.

Middle Castel longging to the Lord of *Darby* iii. Miles
 from *Sbrensbi* veri ruinus.

Morton Corbet in a Marres, iiii. Myles from *Sbrensbi* by
 North, longging to the *Corbottes*.

Knaking Castel in *Shropshire* now a ruinus thing longid to
 the Lorde *Leitraunge*, and now to the Erle of *Darby*.

Chorleton Castel on *Terne*, longging
 to the Lord *Poys*, vi. Miles from *Terne* is to say a *Lake* or
Sbrensbi, and a Myle from *Tern* *Pools*. Fol. 33.
 Village.

Corham Castel apou *Corfe* Riveret, unde & *Corvesdale*,
 xiiii. Myles from *Sbrensbi* by South.

Alton Burnel was a goodly Manor
 Place, or Castel, iiii. Myles from *Sbrensbi*,
 wher a Parliament was kepte in a
 greate Barne. It longgid ons to the
 Lord *Lovel*, then to the Duke of *North-*
folke, and now to Syr *John Duple*.

Sum of thes Castelles though they be
 yn *Shropshire*, yet thei be not *de*. For
 they be privilegid, and use their owne Lawes and Courtes,
 except the last Statute let them.

Ofwestre Castel is now in *Shropshire*.

Alton Burnell.
 a *Burnelles* Doughter was
 married to the Lorde *Lo-*
vel, and thereby the *Lovelles*
Landes encrefid, and after was
 smade in Count *Lovel*. *Lovel*
 had *Alton Barnel*."

a This §. in the Margin is wanting in St. β L. made-Vicount
Lovel.

Ken

as *Kensham* Castell clene down. It stode within α ii. Miles of *Ludlo* on a Hille Toppe.

§ Sumtime
longing to
the Lord
Loud."

Holgate Castell stondeth under the *Cle Hilles* harde by *Corvesdale* a vi. Miles from *Ludlo*. The Duke of *Northfolk* exchaungid it for other Landes with Mr. *Dudeley*.

Bramscrofte, a very goodly Place like a Castell, longging to the Erle of *Shrewsbiri*. It stondeth in *Cle Hilles* or abowt them a . . . Miles from *Ludlo*.

Stokesay longging sumtime to the *Ludlos*, now to the *Vernuns*, buildid like a Castell v. Miles owt of *Ludlo*.

Shepeton Corbet Castell a vi. or vii. almost

Miles from γ *Ludlo* in the way bytwixt *Ludlo* and *Bisshops Castell*.

Syr *Richard Ludlo* had ii. Doughters. One was married to *Humfrey Vernoun*, and the other to *Thomas Vernoun*, Bretherne to the late Syr *Henry Vernoun* of the *Pike*. The 3. Sun of *Henry* married one of *Montgomerye's* Heyres.

Hopton Corbet half way bytwixt *Bisshops Castell* and *Wigmoore*, and a iii. Miles from *Shepeton*.

Bisshops Castell well maintenid is set on a stronge Rokke, but not very hy.

Abbays and Priories in Shropshire.

The Abbay of *Shrobbesbyri*.

Album Monasterium by *Albertbyri*, long syns suppressid.

Ombridge, Blake Chanons, in the way to *London*, ii. Miles beyonde *Welington* Market, and a ii. Miles beyonde *Lincel* Abbay.

Lincel, δ or *Lillebull*."

Brerewoodde

1. *Byrwoodde*, a Priory of White Nunnes lately suppressid, in the very Marche of *Shropshire* toward *Darbyshire*.

Billevoise. Whit Monkes.

Hagbmen. Blake Chanons.

Wenloch. Blak Monkes.

Tunge, a litle Thorough-Fare betwixte *Ulnorhampton* and

α *Kensham* *solummodo* in St. β *Defunt* St. γ So in the Orig. almost being written over *Ludlo*. 'Tis thus in *Stowe*, viz. *Ludlo* almoste in the way &c. δ These two Words are of Mr. *Burton's* Hand-writing. They are wanting in *Stowe*. 1. *Brerewoodde* *tantummodo* in St.

New-

Newport, 7. ¹ Miles from *Ulnerbampton*, 5. from *Newporte*. It is in *Shropshire*. There is ^a College and Wardon, with an Almshouse of the Auncient Foundation of the *Vernouns* of *Hadden* in the *Pete*. Many, or almost al, ^{ly} there that were ² famous of them sine the Foundation.

Ther was an olde Castel of Stone caullid *Tunge Castel*. It ^{Syt Henry} standith half a mile from the Toun on a ^{Vernun a} ^{late daies} ^{made the} ^{Castel new} ^{of Brike,} ^{Fol. 34-} ¹ Banke, under the wich rinnith the Broke that cummith from *Weston* to *Tunge*. *Weston* is 2. Miles of, and is in *Staforshire*.

Rivers in Shropshire.

Severne.

Terne risith nere *Mere Village* in *Staforshire*. It goeth by *Draiton*, *Ternebil*, *Bestesford* and *Slepe Villages*, and cummith into *Severn* at *Acham Village* a ii. Myles from *Shrewsbyri*. I hard otherwise that hit cam ynto *Severn* about *Ternebridge*.

Corfe rising in *Corvesdale* cummith into *Teme* at *Ludlo*.

Corvedale plentiful of Corne strecchith from about *Wenlock* to *Ludlo*.

Ree cummyng by *Wenlocks*.

Roden risith in the Lake of *Cumbremere*. ^β After hit it runneth by *Whitchurch*, a good Market Town, by *Lee Village*, and *Shabiry Village*, and at *Walcote* into *Terne*. Ther be very gret Bremes and other good Fischtis in *Cumbremere*.

Evern.

Oney cummith into *Teme* about *Bramsfeld* a Celle to *Gloucestre*.

Harmer Pole a Mile from *Shrobbesbyri*.

Teme River enterith into the farther Syde of *Severne* not far from *Powik* Mile, a Mile and a half beneth *Wicester*.

The Site and Commodites of the Soile of Shropshire.

Ther be founde in Morisch and Mossy Ground a vii. Miles from *Shrobbesbyri*, and yn other Places of the Shire, Fyrwoodde Rootes, and also the hole Trees hewen downe in olde time; but of whom, or for what cause, no Man there can telle. They finde them lying yn the Grounde, sumtime a Foote or ii. depe, sumtime a v. or vi. Foote depe. Many of them be of a greate Lengthe, and without *Twysxe*. Yn brenning they smel welle.

^a A Colledge St. ^β Sic.

¹ Mile. ² famus. ³ Bank.
C 2

Morti-

Mortimers Clebyri in *Shropshire*, a Village and a Parke by *Wire Forest*, yn the way bytuixt *Ludlo* and *Beudstey*.

Cle Hilles be devided ynto 3. Partes.

The *Hilles* next to *Wenlok* be caullid *the Browne Cle*, and ther be *Dere*.

Sainct Margeretes Cle toward *Ludlo*.

Theterston Cle betwixt the *Forest of Wyre*, where is fair *Timbre*, and *Ludlo*.

Lodewik Broke springith in *Cle Hilles*, and renning a vii. Miles goith into *Teme* at *Burforde*, wher is the House of the Barony of *Burforde* longing to Mr. *Cornwale*.

Cle Hilles begin a iiii. Miles from *Tembyri*, and stretch within a iiii. Miles of *Wenlok*. So that be gesse I cownt them in Lenght an viii. or x. Miles.

In these *Hilles* risith *Rhe River*, and at *Newton Milles* in *Wicestreschire* a iiii. Miles beneth *Tembyri* cummith into *Teme*.

The Limites of Shropshire.

Blakem-re a very large Parke nye to *White-Chirche*, ys (as I have harde say) yn sum parte a limes betwixt *Shropshire* and *Chestreschire*. In the Parke is a fair Maner Place.

Monkbridge, a Mile beneth *Tembyri*, is (as I ther hard say) a limes to *Wicestreschire*, *Shropshir*, and *Herfordshire*. N. B., *Langfelde Dale*.

Strettons Dale.

Fol. 35.

Syr *Richarde Manoring*, chiefe of that Name, dwellith a iii. miles be Est from *Price Village* at a Village caullid *Hightfelde*, having a Parke and greate Plenty of Wood about hym.

Sandford dwellith at *Sanforde*, wher is onely his Place and a Parke, iii. Miles be South from *Whitechirch*.

Newport dwellith at a Place caullid *Archaule*. It stondith betwixt *Roden* and *Terne Rivers* toward their Mouthes.

Syr *John Talbot* dwellith a xvi. Miles from *Shrewsbyri* in the way to *London* toward *Hampton Village*. His Howse stondith in a Parke ^a called *Pepper Hill*."

The Hedde Howse of the *Chorletons* now is *Appley*, half a

Appley a
Manor
Place.

^a *These three Words, which are wanting in Stowe, are of Mr. Burton's Hand-Writing.*

N. B. The Names of Gentlemen living in Shropshire ought to be inserted here; which Mr. Hearne has misplaced in Vol. 5. p. 24. l. 23. to p. 26. l. 2. exclusive.

Mile

Mile from *Welington* Market, a Mile from the *Wroken* Hilles. Howbeit *Chorleton* Castel semith in time past to have bene the principal. Ther be divers of the *Chorletons* Gentilmen of *Shropshire*.

Chorleton of *Chorleton* Castel married the Heyre of the Lorde *Pouis*, and *Gray*. Sins Lorde *Pouis* married *Chorleton's* Heyre.

Arture Newton hath almost made away al his Landes.

Yerne is made yn certen Places of *Shropshire*, and especially yn the Wooddes betwixte *Belvoys* and *Wenloke*.

Colys be diggid hard by *Ombridge*, where the Priory was.

N. B. Market Townes in Staffordshir.

Fol. 36.

Stafford.

There is a Fre Schole for Grammar in *Stafford* made by Syr *Thomas Countre* Parson of *Incestre* by *Haywade*, and Syr *Randal* a Chauntre Prestre of *Stafford*.

Lichfield.

Countre and *Randal* made *S. Colds* Staple, a fair square Tour, and the Belles in *Stafford* Toun.

New Castel under *Line*. The Paroche is at *Stok* on a *Torne* ^{New Castle under *Lye*.} a good Mile of. The Toun usith to cum to a Chapel of

Sunday

S. Salvator by the Castel. Al the Castel is downe save one great Toure. Ther was a House of Blak Freres yn the South Side of the Toun. ^{The Chapel of *S. Sunday* in the middle of the Toun.}

Burton upon *Trent* hath but one Paroch Chirch and a Chapel at the Bridge End. *Trent* cumpasith a great Peace of the Toun. ^{*Burton* upon *Trent*.} Many Marbelers working in Alabafter.

Uttox Cestre one Paroch Chirch. The Menne of the Toun usith Grafsing.

For there be wonderful Pastures upon *Dove*. It longgith to the Erledom of *Launcester*. ^{It is in the way to *Derby* from *Stafford*: and is 9. Mile Est North Est from *Staffords*.}

β A Fre Scole foundid bi a Priist, *Thomas Allen*. He foundyd an othar at *Stone* in the Reigne of *Queen Mari*.

Tutburi a smaual Market.

α Mr. Buxton hath drawn a Line under this Word, and over against it in the Margin he hath writtten *Trent*. β These Words are of Mr. Stowe's own Addition.

N. B. The Leaf which Mr. Hearne in his Edit. in a Note p. 22. of this Vol. says he has supplied from *Stowe*, it being torn out of the Orig. we have supplied from the Orig. printed by him in his eight Vol. fol. 54.

Uller-

Ullerhampton a very good Market Town. In it is¹ a Free Schole made by Syr *Stephane Jenning* Maire of *London*.
Tamworth.

Tetenboul a Village and a College about a Myle from *Wulnerhampton*. The College of *Wyndesore* give the Prebendes of *Wulnerhampton*, and the Deane of *Wyndesore* is²

N. B. *Castelles* in Staffordshire.

Stafforde not far from *Stafford* Town on the River of *Sow*.

Cariswell

The Castell or preaty Pile of *Cariswell* iiiii. Myles by North fro *Stone* a late a Priori of Chanons sumtyme belonging to the *Montgomerikes*, now to the *Giffard*.

Liebfelde
Castel.

Liebfelde in old tyme had a Castell.

Ther is a Causey thorough the Pole to the Castell, and dyvers Brides yn the Causey. a Water issuith by them through the Causey.

This Castell standith yn low Ground. And it standith as a *Mediamnis* yn the Poole, the water³ wherof is yn sum Part a Quarter of Mile⁴ brod yn sum Place, and yn sum lesse.

Newe Castle
under *Lyme*.

Brok ren-
ning oute of
5 . . . Poole
cummith
by the
Town.

New Castle under *Lyme*, so cawllid of a Brooke renning therby, or of an Hille or Wodd therby, so cawllid. There cummith a Broke owt of the Pole aboute the Castell. it longgid to the Duke of *Lancaster*.

Hely a Castell of the Lord *Audeleys*, and a 2. Miles of is *Audeley* Village, wherby sum think that it is cawllid *Hely* Castell for *Audeley* Castell. The Tenautes of *Audeley* cum to this Castell.

Tutbiri Castell longging to the King now by the Duke of *Lancastre*. It was afore *Ferrares* Castell Erle of *Darby*.

Ecclestaule Castell longging to the Bishop of *Chester*.

There be a v. greate Poolys. a Broke cummith thorough them, and thens issuuing oute.

Sturfeley, on *Sturton*, Castell withoute sayle is in *Staffordshir*, and I hard that there was a Lord *Storton* a Baron of this

¹ *Wulner supra lin. à manu* Burtoni.

1 a fre. 2 Deane there St. 3 werof. 4 brode. 5 this Poole.

N. B. This paragraph as far as to *Rivers* in Staffordshire was also printed by Mr. Hearne in his 8. Vol. fol. 53. but we have followed the Orig. in his 8. Vol. and inserted it here in it's proper place.

Storton,

Storton. It is the Kinges. *Pole* lay at it by licens; and there Cardinal *Pole* was borne.

Tamworth Castel apou *Anker* River longging to one of the *Tamworth* *Ferrars*. Parte of *Tamworth* Tounne stondith in *Staffordshir*, *Castle*, part yn *Warwike*. But the Castel hole withowt fayle yn *Warwikeshire*.

Not veri far from *Stone* Priori appereth the Place wher King *Woulphers* Castel or Manor Place was. This *Byri* Hille stode on a Rok by a Broke Side. Ther appere great Dikes and squarid Stones. It is a Mile from *Stone* toward the *Mare* lande.

Duddeley Castel hard on the Borders of *Wyrcestreshire*, but the Castelle self standith yn *Staffordshir*.

Rivers in Staffordshire.

Fol. 37.

β *Sow* and rennith by *Stafford*, per *canobium* *S. Thome* a good Mile of, by *Shutboreu*, and at *Heywood* Bridge into *Trent*.

Trent.

I have the Cours of *Trent* to *Newarke*.

Dove.

* Pen *fluviolus* per *Penchrike*, & prope *Stafford* in *Sow* delabitur.

Churnet.

I have perfectly the Course of *Churnet*.

Blith flu. Springith at *Whetle* Moore. It rennith by *Draicote* Village, *Teyne* Village, and about *Rokester* goith into *Dove*.

Tame risith γ

per pontem *Tamenfem*, *Hamefworth* pagum, *Ashton*, *Birmingham*, per *Crudworth* Bridge, *Kinisbyri*, *Farefle* pagum, *Tamefworth*, & apud *Wiknor* Bridge in *Trentam*.

Kinisbyri is a fair Manor Place² and Lordship of 140.li. One *Brafbridge* is Lord of it. It is in *Warwikebir*.

Abbaies and Prioris in Staffordshir.

Ther wer dyverse Tumbes of the Lordes of *Stafford* in

α *A man* *Burtoni*. β *Here* is a lacuna left by the Author, and ne filled up by Mr. Stowe. γ *Here* is a lacuna in the Orig. and 'tis ne filled up by Stowe.

2 an squarid. 2 and a Lordship,

S. *Johns* a fre^r Chapel on the Grene at *Staford* hard by *Sow* River.

A Petigre of the *Staffordes*.

Stone Priory made of Alabaster. The Images that lay on them were after the Suppression of the House caryed to the *Freers Augustines* in *Fordebridg*, alias *Stafford Grene, tis flumen*. And yn this *Freres* hong a Petigre of the *Staffordes*.

The Gray *Freres* were at the other Ende of the Town, *ultra flumen*.

This *Lang-*
ton was
Treforer to
Edward
the firste.

Mr. *Stretey* of *Lichefeld* told me that one *Langton* Bishop of *Lichefeld* made the fair Palace at *Lichefeld*, and the close *Wauille*, and that he made *Eccleshau* Castel, *Shobborow* Manner Place, and the Palace by *Stroude*.

There is a Chace Grounde yn *Staforde*shir having Deere caullid the *viii. Hayes*, lying betwixt *Lichefeld* and *Wulnerhampton*.

Taddesto-
chefe.

There is a praty Chace by *Pencriche* of the Kinges, where *Littleton* of *Pillenhaul* is Foster ther by Inheritaunce.

Fol. 38.

Forestes, Parkes and Chafis in *Staforde*shire.

The Forest of *Neede Wodde* by *Tuttebyri*, and betwixt *Tuttebyri* and *Lichefelde*; but the nereft Part of it is a v. Miles from *Lichefeld*. There long to *Tutbyri* Honor 4. Parkes. The *Castel Hay*, *Hanbyri*, *Barton*, and the *New Park*. This Forest is mervelously plenishid with Dere.

a *Bewdesert* in *Langedon* Paroch; and yn this Paroch is a great Peace of *Cank* Forest.

Sum caulle *Shokesborow Heywood* by cause it standith by it.

There is a fair Poole betwixt *Cank Wood* and *Shukfborow*.

Cank Foreste a great Thing, merely longging to the Bishoprick of *Lichefeld*. Ther is *Bewdesert* his Place and Parke, and *Shucbarough* his Place (were is a Park now of red Dere) is yn the side of *Cank Woode*. *Shukborow* was ons *Suchborow* with the long Berd, and he, as sum say, gave it to the Mitre of *Lichefeld*. I know no Certente of this Gifte.

Ther ly a v. fayre Pooles by the Castel of *Eccleshau*, and

a These three Paragraphs in the Margin are wanting in St.

† Chapelle. a in *Staforde*.

the

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

29

the Park of *Blere* a 2. Miles of in the same Lordship is a v. or vi. Miles aboute, and is the Bishops, and is ful of wonderful fair Wood. The Chase of *Sutton* v. Miles owt of *Lichfeld*, wherof parte was yn *Stafford*, and ¹ parte yn *Warwickshir*. It is now clene put downe. And this is the Place wher *Vest* Bishop of *Excestre* hath plantid Houfis of Stone and Bryk, and many good Dwellers yn them.

a One *Mountford* a Knight, atteyntid in *Henry* the vii. tymes; had a Manor Place here caullid *Sutton* by *Sutton* Toun. This *Mountford* had a House in *Warwickshir* caullid *Coltskil Haul*, and a Park that was giuen to Syr *Simon Dyg* . . . Leutenaunt of the Toure.

The Limites of Staffordshire.

The Site of the Shire and Commodities of the Soile.

Fol. 39.

Se Coles at *Weddesbyri* a Village a 5. Miles from *Lichfeld* by West South West.

Waullefal a litle Market Toun in *Staffordshir* a Mile by North from *Weddesbyri*. Ther be many Smithes and Bytte-Makers yn the Towne. It longgith now to the King, and there is a Parke of that Name scant half a Mile from the Towne yn the way to *Wolnerhampton*.

At *Wallefhaul* be Pittes of Se Coles, Pittes of Lyme that serue also *Saxth Toun* 4. Miles of. There is also Yren Owre.

Market Townes in Chestershire.

Fol. 40.

Chestre upon *Des*.

Nantwich upon *Wiver*, xiiii. Miles be West from *Chester*.

a Desft hac Sectio in St.

¹ parte in *Warwickshir*.

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D

The

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The Paroche Chirch is impropriatid to *Cumbremer*. Sum say that *Alton* is the Mother Chirch. It is no Market.

Northwich apon *Wyver*, xii. Myles from *Chestre*. It hath but a Chapel. The Paroch Chirch is a mile of at *Budworth* impropriated to *Norton*.

Maxwelle hard on the Egge under *Maxwel* Forest, and yet oute of the Foreste: xxiii. Myles Northwest from *Chestre* toward *Darbishire*.

Congleton apon *Dane* a xx. Myles from *Chester*; plaine Easte oute of *Chester*, and vi. Miles owte of *Northwike*.

Knottesforde Market xviii. Miles by North Est. It hath but a Chapel. The Paroch Chirch is a a' *Aspebyri* a Mile of.

Stoppord apon *Mersey* a vi. Miles from *Manchestre*. The Paroch Chirch is yn the Tounce.

Mr. *Warine* is caullid there Baron of *Stoppord*. For one of the *Warines* of *Chestershire* married one *Stoppord* Baron of *Stopporde* Doughter and Heyre aboute *Henry* the 4. Dayes. ß The auncienter House longging to *Warines* was *Poynton*, wher he lyith now. For *Stoppord* Maner Place is decayid. At *Poynton* is a Parke. *Pointon* ys yn the mydle Way betuixt *Stoppord* and *Maxwel* Tounce, 4. Miles from eche. It is in *Prestbyri* Paroch, yn the wich Paroche be divers Places of auncient Gentilmen."

Castelles in Chesterhire.

Chester.

Biston Castel buildid or reædifyd by *Ranulph* Erle of *Chestre*.

Haulton Castel buildid by *Randol* Erle of *Chestre*. It standeth abowt the Side of *Mersey* within a Myle of his Banke, and within a Mile of *Runcorn*, now a poore townlet by a Salt Creke.

Shotte Wike yn *Wyal*.

Looke whither *Charteley* Castel, buildid by *Ranulph* Erle of *Chestre*, be in *Chestershire*.

Charteley is yn *Stafordeeshire* an viii. Miles from *Deulencresfe* Abbay, and a v. Myles from *Uttokcestre* Market. Ther is a mighty large Parke. The olde Castel is now yn Ruine;

a The Letter a is wanting in St. ß What remains of this §. is wanting in St.

; Stoppord an Maxwel. a Mils.

but

but olde Yerle *Randel*, as sum say, lay in it, when he buildid *Deulencres* Abbay. This Castel stondith a good flite shot from the Building and goodly Manor Place that now is ther, as the principal Houfe of the *Ferrars*, and cam to them be fimilitude by Maryage.

α There was a Place of the Lorde *Audeleys* in *Cheftrefhire* betuixt *Cumbremere* and *Nantwicke* caullid *Newbaule* Tower. It is now doune. There be Motes and fair Water."

Rivers in Cheftrefhire.

Fol. 42.

Deva. I have his Courfe.

Wyver. I have his Courfe.

Above *Fredesham Wyver* by himself goith into the Se.

Deven, alias *Dane*, rifith in the Hundred of *Maxfeld* wher the Forest ys. The Hedde off *Dane* is in And as yt is faide abowt the Hedde of the very Bordre of *Darbyshire* this River be the Limites of *Cheftre-* and *Maxwel* Forest. *shire*, *Stafordeſhir* and *Darbyſhir*.

β After that *Dane* cummith a 3. Miles beneth the Hedde, if Rayne cum faft it ragith on Stones, thoug after it cummith from *Cungleton* it runnith on Ground ſurawhat Morifch."

Abbaïs and Prioris in Cheftrefhire.

Right agayne *Lyrpoole* ii. Miles over *Merſey* was a Priory of Canons¹ cawlid *Northbitten*, now ſuppreſſid.

² *Foreſts and Chacys and Parkes in Cheſterſhire.*

Fol. 43.

The faire and large Forest of *Delamare*, beſide the wich I remembre none, and there is Plenty of redde Deere and falow.

The hole Foreſte of *Maxwel* except it be a ſmaul Spek is yn *Cheſtre*.

α Deſt hæc §. in St. β Deſt hæc §. in St.

¹ cawlid.

² Foreſts of Chacys,

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

a Notable Places of Gentlemen in Cheshire.

In the South side of the Forest of Delamere.

Syr John Downe, alias Dane, dwelleth at *Utkinton* within
iii. Miles of *Gunbyri*, a Mile from *Torperie*, a long pavid
or Thorough Fare.

Village, and liii. Miles from *Vale Royal*.

The first House of the *Egertons* The Auncientis of the *Egertons* dwell-
tons is at *Egerton* in *Malpas* ith now at *Oldeton*, and *Egerton* build-
Paroche. He hath also the Ma- ith ther now.
nor of *Oldeton*. The seconde of the Howse of the

a
Starkeis is at *Dorle* abowte a v. Miles from *Northwicke*, a
scant Mile from *Oldeton*, and a 3. Miles from *Vale Royal*.

The Frutefulnesse of the Soile of Cheshire.

Burbyri a *Iriene Breton* married *William Handford* of *Handforde Heyre*.
Gentilman But she had a Sun afore by Syr *John Standely*, Bastard to
not in, but *Standely* Bishop of *Helge*.
hard by,
Wgraul.

Syr *Richard Brereton*, a Yonger Sun to Syr *Randel* of
Brereton, married the onle Doughter of *Wylken Standeley*, and
Heyre to Syr *Geffrey Massey* of *Tatton Manor* and *Parke*.
Mere of the *Mere* 2. Mile from *Knatesford*, a Man of a
C. Marke Land.

Le of *Hyle*, the auncientest of the
Le of *Adelington* a Mile Lees of this Contery, a Mile from
from *Prestby* a Man of 3. C. *Knatesford*.
Mark Lande.

Le of *Bouth* half a Mile from *Knates-*
Leyrcester of β *ford*, and hath a Park.
Yonger Brother of, *Leyrcester* of *Tabeley* betwixt *North-*
Tofte his Manor Place a Man *wich* and *Knatesford* a 3. Miles ^a from
of a C. Marke Lande. *Enche*.

Bouth of *Barton* in *Lan-* *Daniel* of *Table* a Mile from *Leyr-*
castreshire is the auncienteste. *cestre*.

a All that follows as far as Market Townes in *Darbyshire* &c.
in Fol. 44. is wanting in Mr. Stowe's Transcript, unless it be what
Mr. Leland hath obseru'd concerning *Bostoke* of *Bostoke*, and
Syr *Randel Manoring*, β Here are two words in this β , omitted;
too there is no lacuna in the Orig.

Bouth of *Dunbam* dwellith at *Dunbam* a 3. Miles from *Knottesford*. It hath a fair Parke, and is a Myle from *Altringham* a pore thing, wher is a Mayre.

Davenport of *Bromebaule* 2. Miles from *Stepporde* by *West* dwellith at *Bromebaule*. He hath a 2. Markes Landes.

Davenport of *Woodeforde* a 2. Myles from *Bromebaule*.

The best and firste House of the *Davenportes* is at *Davenport* a great old House coverid with Leade on the Ripe of *Daven* 3. Miles above *Congleton*.

Davenport of *Henbyri* cummith oute of this House.

Henbyri Place is a 2. Miles playne North from *Maxfeld*. At *Henbyri* is a greate Poole. This *Davenport* hath a Peace of *Bechetons* Landes. *Fitton* of *Gosworth* had a nother Peace. *Fitton* dwellith at *Gosworth* now, but not Part of *Becheton* Landes.

Syr Perce of *Dutton* chefest Howle is in *Dutton* a viii. Miles from *Chestre*.

Fol. 43.

Hatton a fair Place longging to *Syr Perce* of *Dutton*, abowte a 4. litle Miles from *Chestre*.

Egerton, one of the yonger Brethern of *Egerton* of *Egerton*, dwellith at *Ridle* within a halfe Mile of *Bukle* Hille wher the Hedde of *Wyver* River is, and neere is a Poole of a

Ridle
Poole.

Mile and more in Lenghthe, and owte β of issuith an Arme, that sone after goith into *Wyver*, and straite moche encrefith hit. This *Ridle Hawlle* made of a poore hold Place the fairest Gentleman's Howle of al *Chestre*shire by *Syr William Stondeley* Helper to King *Henry* the vii. and he was atteintid, and *Ridle* was given to *Rafe Egerton*. There is a very large p

Ridle longid to *Danyel*, that was Ser-

Bostok of *Bostok* in *Henry* the 7. tyme had a Doughter and Heyre maryed to *Syr John¹ Savage*. *Bostok* was of a very auncientnes yn *Chester*shire, and yn *Danebam* Paroche; and both *Bulkles* of this Paroche, and *Leftwike* also.

The last *Bukle* of *Eton* was nepos. *Venables* Doughter was ² hys Wife yet alive.

Bukle of *Whatecroft* a 2. Mile from the *Northwich* now dwelling yn *Wales*. *William* of *Bukle*, chefe Justice of *Chester*, was Setter up of *Eton*. *Bukle* of *Eyton* had sum Land

α Sic. β Adde it.

¹ Salvage. ² his Wife.

vant

afore he was Justice. These
 2. *Bulkles* contend either to
 be the Elder House of that
 name. The Name rose by a
 Lawyer. *Bulkle of Wales* ys a
 man of far greater Land then
 the other. *Bulkle of Eiton's*
Stok cam to a Doughter, and
Lestewich had her; but Syr
Gul. of Breton bought *Eyton*.

This *Davenport* is of lesse
 Landes then the residew.

Prestland dwellith at *Wordele* in *Bunbury* Paroche. It is a
Bar *Sta.* Mile from *Cakveley*. A Mile and a half thens is *Barbridge*,
 and ther rennith *Bar* Riveret, after cumming into *Wyver*.

Syr *Randol Manoring* dwellith at *Bad[ele]* a 3. Miles
 from *Nant Wiche* by South West, [and hath a Parke] and a
 Mere caulyd *Baldemere*.

Cranage Manor and Place
 yn *Chesterfir* 3. Miles from
Midlewich longith to *Nedam*
 of *Shenton*. The Manors of
Badington, *Bremold* and *Au-*
stason cam to Syr *Robert Ne-*
dam that now livith by his
 Mother one of 3. Heyres of
 Syr *John Braundeley*. The 2^d.
 Doughter was married to *Ge-*
ralde of *Brin* in *Lancaster-*

vant to Syr *W*. *Standle*. and
 few Men know what becam of this *D*..
¹ *Spurflow* hath a Place a Mile^a of . . .
 and a Poole by hit cawllid *Newpoole*.

Bunbyri College half a Mile of. Syr
Hugh Cakveley made the College of
Bunbyri about Henry the 5. Dayes.

Syr *Hugh Cakveley* and Syr *Robert*
Knolles were Companions and great
 Menne of Warre.

Biston dwellith at *Biston* half a Mile
 from *Biston* Castel.

Davenport dwellith a β iii. *dim.* from
Biston by Easte at a Place cawllid *Cakve-*
ley, havying certen very hy Trees abowte
 his House that Men may se very far of.

Prestland dwellith at *Wordele* in *Bunbury* Paroche. It is a
Bar *Sta.* Mile from *Cakveley*. A Mile and a half thens is *Barbridge*,
 and ther rennith *Bar* Riveret, after cumming into *Wyver*.

Syr *Randol Manoring* dwellith at *Bad[ele]* a 3. Miles
 from *Nant Wiche* by South West, [and hath a Parke] and a
 Mere caulyd *Baldemere*.

Starkey the auncients of that *Stokke*
 dwellith at *Wenbyri* a Mile
 and a half from *Cumbremere*. ^{Abowte}
 There is a Parke ful of these ii. ^{Places is}
 mervelus faire Wood, but no ^{Plenty of}
 Dere. N. B. ^{Woodde.}

Nedam a Knight dwellith at *Shen-*
ton a iiiii. Miles from *Cumbremere* by
 Est. He hath buildid a faire House.
 It is motid.

^a The upper Part of the Letter R (as it seems) is exstant in the
 Original. Perhaps it should be Ridle. β Adde Miles.

¹ Spurflow

N. B. The following Passage is to be inserted betwixt *Dere* and *Nedam* viz.
Shenton ys yn *Shrophure*, and Syr *John Nedam* was chefe Justice of *Chestre* much
 sea up this Name.

Few-

Foulesciffe a .iiii. from *Nantwiche* shire, & had a *Braundele* Sowth Est hath a faire Place, and a hedde Houfe, and *Wynington*, both in *Staffordshir*, and Man of fair Landes. He is a Knight. other Lordshipes beside. *Har-*

per of Ruschaule had the 3. and with her the Lordship of *Cholmefton* 2. Miles from *Nantwiche*.

γ *Braundele* the Hedde Howfe of γ *Braundele* the Knight in *Staffordshir* in the greate large Paroch of *Ecclefbaul*, wher the Bishop of *Chefter* Castell is.

Syr *John Oldford* of *Oldford* a Mile from the *Northwich*.

John Afcheley of *Afcheley* 2. Myle out of *Knotesford*.

Syr *Henry Delves* dwellith a .iiii. Miles Est from *Nantwiche*, and hath a fayr Houfe.

Calveley dwellith at a Maner Place cawllid *Le*, v. Miles from *Biston* by South West.

The seconde Howfe of the *Breertons* wher Syr *Randol* a late dwellid, ys at *Malpas*, a Market having .iiii. Streates al pavid. His fair Place is at the very ende of the South Streate. Syr *Randol* erected a Gramer Schole ther, and an Hospital.

Cholmeley dwellith at *Cholmeley* Haul, a fair Howfe, having a litle Mere by hit, a fair Woode, and a Mofse of Fyrwod. It is yn the middes of the Way betwixt *Malpas* and *Bunbyri* .iiii. Miles from eche.

The eldest Howfe of the *Breertons* is *Bruerton* Hawle by the Middle

Richard Letewich of *Letewich* . . . Mile from *North-Wiche* . . . on *Dane* . . . ik a Mile . . . then *Northwich*.

Malpas.

. . . *arbyri* of . . . *rbyri*, wher . . . great Poole . . . e from *Northwik*.

. . . *rfe Wer* . . . hath is . . . cient Houfe . . . *Werbreton* . . . *Mersey* and dwellith . . . *reley* he . . . the *Winington* . . . *Winingtons* Lands 2. C. Markes . . . ere. In all he hath 5. C. Markes by Yere.

a *Adde* Miles. β *L.* and he had *Braundele* the Hedde Houfe, &c. γ *Mr. Burton* hath drawn a Line under, and corrected it *Bromley*. δ a Market having &c.] *Mr. Leland* had first of all written a litle *Sunday Market* having &c. but he afterwards alter'd it; and indeed a Line seems to be drawn thro' a litle *Sunday Market*, as if it should be read thus: γs at *Malpas* having &c. ε So 'tis corrected by *Mr. Burton*. The Author had writ it *Gunbyri*.

Mynbul dwellith at *Mynbul* a v. Miles ^{North} West from the Midle Wiche.
Venable's borne of *Kindreton* dwellith at *Kindreton* by the Midle Wiche.
Venable be
 Gentilmen.

In Wyrale.

Standley a Knight.
Pole a Knighte.
Massey at *Puddington*.
 a ravenor dwellith cleane

cl. 44.

Market Townes in Darbyshire.

Darby.
Orefworth.
Bakewelle.
Ascheburn in the *Peke*.
Chestrefeld in the *Peke*.
Maunfefeld.

Castelles in Darbifshire.

Duffeld had a Castell.

Horeston.

Codnore, sumtyme longging to the Lorde Greys, v. Mylis bi East from *Horeston*. It is now al ruinos.

Castel of the by *Peke* longging to the King.

Id. 45.

Rivers in Derbifshire.

Darwent risith plaine West a litle above *Blakwel* a Market Town.

To *Darle* in the *Peke*, to *Wennefle* Village, to *Mattislok* Village, to *Crumford* Village, and thorough *Crumford* Bridge, to *Watfonde* *Wel* Bridge, & to
Darle, *Darby*, *Sawla* Feri, v. Miles be Land from *Darby*, wher it goith into *Trente*.

Trent.

. ravenor] F. Graynor, corruptly for *Greswenor*, a known Family in *Cheshire*. This conjecture is owing to Mr. THOMAS RAWLINSON, who confirms it from the Word *hunter* in the Margin, *Greswenor* being nothing but a great Hunter. After this Word is a vacant space both in the Orig. and Stowe.

^{re}
Manifold.

Ambre risith East of *Chestresfeld*, and leveth ii. Myles on the left Hand onto us, to *Winsfeld* Village an viii. Myles, to *Ambrebridge* ii. Myles, to *Chriche* Chase a Wood, fast by wher hit runneth into *Darwent*.

Wye River good for Troutes risith in *Darbishire* nere S. *Anne* of *Bukflanes* Welle, so to *Bakswel* a Market Town, to *Hadden*, and therabowt *Wye* cummith into *Darwent*.

Eglesburn risith in a Roche in the Paroche of *Oreworthe*, thens to *Ilderse* a iii. Myles, to *Dafeld* Chirch a iii. Myles. A lide beyound *Dovefeld* Chirch at a Place *Eglesburn* muthe goith ynto *Darwent*.

*Abbais and Pories in Darbishire.**The Limites of Darby.*

Fol. 46.

*The Frutefulnes of the Shire.**Forestes and Chasis in the Shire.**Notable Places of Gentilmen.**The Limites of Lincolnshire.*

Fol. 47.

a So both in the Orig. and Stowe.

Vol. 7.

E

Market

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

Market Townes in Kesten.

Saneforde.

Bourne.

Deping market Chirche is dedicate to S. Gudelake.

The Chyrch of the other *Deping* is dedicate to S. James.

A Mile from *Deping* Market is the Ruine of a Castell, caullid *Maxeye*, where of sum Parte stondith yet. It was be al likelyhod the Lorde *Wakes* House. Of late dayes it apparteynid to the Countes of *Richemont*, King *Henry* the 7. Mother by the Right of the β

„ In Kesten.“

Fol. 48. *Sleforde* Tounne nor Market is of no price. The Ornaments of it is the Bishop of *Lincoln's* Castel, and the late Lorde *Hufey's* House.

*Kyme the goodly House and Parke is a 3. miles from Sleford.
Grantham.*

From *Stanford* to *Grantebam* al yn *Keften*, and by meatly good Plenty of *Woode*, xviii. Myles.

From *Stanfords* to *Bichefeld*, a meane thorough fare, xii. Mile, much playne Grounde, savinge in the Partes aboute *Bichefeld* self.

From *Bichfeld* to *Ankester*, a poore thorough fare, al by playne and much Hethy Grounde.

From *Ankestre* to *Lincolne* xvi. Miles, al by like playne
Grounde in *Kestene*.

Here marke that al this Hethe or Playne from *Bichsfeld* to *Lincolne* berith the Name of *Ankester*.

From *Burne* in *Kesten* to go thorough ' by *Holland* to *Bo-*

a These Passages in the Margin are omitted by Stowe. b The Original in this Place was also defaced when 'twas w'd by Mr. Stowe, who hath therefore likewise left a vacant space. γ These Words, which are superfluous, are left out in Stowe's Transcript.

See xx. Miles al by low Grounde and much Marsch, and no¹ Wood in manner.

Low Holande.

Fol. 49.

Croylande.

Quappelde, vulgo *Hoplande*.

Hye Holand.

² *Betolpshoune* stondith harde on the River of *Lindis*. The greate and chiefe part of the Toune is on the Este Side of the Ryver, where is a faire Market Place and a Crosse with a square Toure. The chife Paroche Chirche was at S. *John's*, where yet is a Chirch for the Toune. S. *Betolp's* was but a Chapel to it. But now it is so risen and adournid that it is the chiefe of the Toune, and for a Paroche³ Chirce the beste and fayrest of al *Lincolnbire*, and servid so with singging, and that of cunning Men, as no Paroche is in al *England*.

The Society and Bretherhodde longg- ing to this Chirch hath cauffid this, [and now] much Lande longgith to this Society. [There] be 3. Colleges of Freres, Gray, [Blake] and *Augustines*. There ys al [so an Hof] pital for poore Men, and yn the (Towne, or) nere to it the late Lorde *Hus[s]* had a Place with a Stone Toure. Al the Building of this Side of the Toune is fayre, and Marchauntes duelle yn it; and a Staple of Wulle is usid there.

The Stepil being *quadrata turris*, and a Lanterne on it, is both very hy and faire, and a Marke bothe by Se and Lande for al the Quarters thereabout. There is a goodly Fonte, wherof Part is of white Marble, or of Stone very like to it.

There is a Bridg of Wood to cum over *Lindis* ynto this Part of the Toune, and a Pile of Stone set yn the Myddle of the Ryver. The⁴ Streame of yt is sumtymes as suite as it were an Arow.

On the West syde of *Lindis* is one long Strete, and on the same side is the White Freres.

^a A short Paragraph at this place, being the Botom of the Leaf, is quite defaced, as appears from the imperfect Remains of some Letters. Nor was it legible in Mr. Stowe's time, who hath therefore also left an empty space.

¹ Woode in manner. ² Betolpshoune. ³ Chirche. ⁴ Streame wherof.

The Mayne Se ys vi. Miles of *Boston*. Dyverse good
[Shipps and othar Veffells ryde there.]

Fol. 50.

" The Lord *Wylloughby* had
a House at *Hereshy*, and a Parke
of blak Dere a 2. Miles from
Spilesby, wher, as I heere say,
entendith to build sumptuously.

Rivulus præterlabitur, and
many Springes be about it,
and the Soile sandy.

There is goode Whete and
Benes in moste Paroches of
the low *Marfche* yn *Lindsey*,
but litle Barle as yn Stiffe
Clay Grounde.

No Woode yn the Low
Marfche of *Lindsey*.

Spilesby, a mene Market Tounne hav-
ing Houses most parte thakkid, and
sum redid. In it is one meately faire
Place, longging to one *Hastinges*, a
Gentilman which cam from *Southfolk*,
where he hath Lande. This Tounne is
v. Miles Est from *Horne* Castell, and
about as much from the Se Side as in
the midle way; and it standith on the
Edge of the midle *Marfche* of *Low*
Lyndesey.

Alford xvi. Miles from *Boston*.
Alforde, a meane Market Tounne in
Low Lindsey *Marfche* a . . . Myle
from the maine Se. The Tounne is al
thakkid and redid, and a Brooke cum-
mith by it. At *Hutetost* *Marfch* 4.
miles of cum Shippes yn from di-
vers Places and discharge.

Waynflete a praty Market stonding on a Creke nere to the
Se. To this Tounne long smaul Veffels.

The Schole, that *Waynflete* Bishop of *Winchestre* made and
endowid with x. li. Lande, is the most notable thing.

Waynflete vii. Myle from *Alford* toward *Boston*.

Louth.

Raisun Market.

There cummith Springes
from the Hilles by *Castre*.

Castre standith on a Clive side half
a mile of from *Ankebolme* Ryver, [and

a] ^{Lang}iiii. myles from *Lansford* Bridge,² and
a vi. miles Est from *Spitel*. There is a S[atarday] Market.
The Tounne almoſte al thakkid, and in *hominum memoria*
often hurte with Fyer. γ There is ſpeking of a Fortres that
hath ſumtyme bene ther."

" These Passages in the Margin are wanting in Stowe. β So in
the Original with a small space, but there no space in St. γ De-
Junt Stowe.

Launford. Forſan *Launforde.*

Grimesby.

Taterhaule apon *Bane Ryver*; and the *Aye* or *Rbe*, a greate River, is aboute a Mile of. It is¹ prati ſmaul Market. It is a v. Miles from *Hornecaſtel*, and 3. from *Bardeneſy*.

Horne Caſtelle, as far as I can lerne, is now moſte buildid withyn the Circuite of an old waullid Toun, or ſum hughe Caſtel, as apperith from divers Ruines of a Waulle. It hath one faire Paroche Chirch. *Alluſtur Bano & Verino qui paulo infra op. Banum.*"

Bullingbroke hath ons a Yere a faire, but it hath no Wekely Market. The Caſtel is meately welle mayntaynid, and motid abowte, having [a Draw Bridge.]

Rivers and Brokes yn Lincolnſhire.

Dr. *Thybleby* of the Quenes College hath Landes aboute the olde Waulles of *Horne Caſtelle*. *Warig* riſeth of divers ſpringis aliquot paſſuum millibus ab oppido.

. *petit.* ² *Pons ibidem ſuper Verinum flu.*

The Market is very good and quik Occupiers in the Toun Wood hard

Fol. 51.

At *Kelleſborp*, or there about, as it were a iii. Myles Weſt from *Louth*, riſeth a great Brooke ther³ cawllid *Bane*, ſo to *Baumburge*, y⁴ paventure for *Bansburg*, a Village a iiiii. Myles of, thens to *Horne Caſtel* a Market Town iii. Myles of.

Al this way yt runneth moſt by Sowth. after to *Taterhaul*, alias *Tateſhaul*, flat Weſt yt runneth.

Taterhaul ys a Market⁵ Toun v. Myles of *Horn Caſtel*, and ſo to *Dogdyke Fery* about a Myle, where yt reanneth ynto the *Ree*, alias *Lindis*, the which devideth *Lindeſey*⁶ from *Keſteney*.

² *Lindis.*

It ebbith and flowith

withyn a little of *Dogdyke Fery*.

Lindeſey lieth by Eſt and *Keſteney* by Weſt.

The Bek or Brooke that runneth by the North Side of the Abbay of *Bardeneſy*, and within a half Quarter of a Myle lower runneth into the great *Rbe* of *Lindis* is cawllid *Pan-tan Bek*. Thys Bek riſeth yn *Hy Lindeſey*, as Maſter *Weſt*

^a What remains of this Paragraph is omitted by Stowe. ^β Theſe things in the Margin are wanting in Stowe. ^γ Leg. paventure. ^δ Theſe words in the Margin are wanting in Stowe. ^ε So both in the Orig. and Stowe.

¹ prati. ² Pons ibi eſt. ³ cawllid. ⁴ paventure. ⁵ town. ⁶ fro.

thynkketh

thynkketh not very far fro the Quarters wher as the *Bane* doth rise. Then to *Hilles* a Maner Place of Master *Hansard*, so to *Panton*, a Village a v. Myles of. thens to *Wragby* Village about a ii. Myles, wherof yt is sumtyme cawllid *Wragby Bekk*, so to *Bardeney* Abbay a iiiii. Myles, and then ynto the *Res*.

" The Monkes hold opinion that the old Abbay of *Bardeney* was not in the very same Place wher the new ys, but at a Graunge or Dayre of theyrs a Myle of."

Lude Ryver. To *Ludebroke* Village, to *Lude* alias *Louth*, the fayre Market Toun, a 4. Miles by *Lude Parke*. thens to *Grymbleby* Village a Mile, and to *Salfete* Creke a 4. Miles of, and so to the ' Se. *Salt Creke* is a Havenet, and as the Shore lyith it is a vi. Miles [above *Huttofte* Creke.]

Meately good Plenty of Wood about *Bardeney* and *Barlinges*, *Reseby*, and *Kirfede* Abbays.

Fol. 52. β *Dymok* dwellich at *Sckrellesby* 2. Miles from *Horne Castel*.

S. Christopher Willoughby's Sun and Heyre dwellich now at *Tupholme* Priory, and beside enheritith part of the Lorde *Wylloughby's* Landes.

Copledike dwellich at *Harington* 2. Miles from *Spilesby* Market.

Affcheue dwellich about *Tborton Curteis*.

Wimbishe hath *Nokton Parke* Priory, and ys beside a Man of great Possessions and auncient. He married the Lord *Taylbois* Sifter.

Littlebyri at *Stanesby* in *Hagbworthingham*.

The Lord *Borow* dwellich at *Gaynesborow*.

Gaynesborow ys his, and much Land ys about *Sheffeld* in *Axholme*.

Dalifun a litle a this side *Axholme*.

Heneye at *Haynton*, where he is Lorde and Patrone.

The olde *Heneye* Landes passid not a fyvety Poundes by the yere. *Haynton* is withyn a 3. Miles of *Raysun* Market, and a vii. Miles from *Horne Castel*.

Syr *Thomas Hennage* hath doone much cost ther, yn translating and new building with Brike and Abbay Stone.

" This Paragraph is wanting in Stowe. β All that occurs in this Leaf is omitted in Stowe.

Sandon dwellith at *Afcheby* half a Mile from *Spilesby*.
Porter by *Grauntbam*.
Harington beside *Ankestre*.
Billesby dwellith by *Billesby* withyn a Mile of *Markesby* Priory.

Fitzwilliams a *Mapletberp* by *Sutton* on the Se Side.

Hastings *Wlkeby* a 3.

Langton at *Langton* a litle from *Wikesby*.

Asterby in *Billesby* a man of mene Land.

Tabeby of *Tbotteby* by *Alford*.

Gedney of *Marvis Enderby* a mene Gentilman.

Quatbering by *Waynflete*.

S. Paulla.

Missfelden about *Castre*.

Luddington.

Turwilbe about *Barton* apon *Humbre*.

Turner.

Sutton at *Lincoln*.

Dymoke of *Carleton* by *Lincoln*.

Maffingberde beside *Waynflet*.

Haul by *Grauntbam*.

Welleby at *Hanstede* a litle from *Stickefwald* Priory, a Man of fair Landes.

Dancastre.

Fol. 53.

Wakefeld.

Wakefeld apon *Calder* ys a very quik Market Toune, and meately large; wel servid of Fleich and Fische both from the Se and by Ryvers, wherof dyvers be therabouts at hande. So that al Vitaille is very good chepe there. A right honest man shal fare wel for 2. Pens a Meale. In the Toune is but one chefe Chirch, There is a Chapel beside where was wont to be *Anacherita in media urbe, unde & aliquando in-venta*

The Duke of a York, Father to Edwards the 4. was slayne by Wakefeld in Bataille. *venta facunda.* There is also a Chapel of our Lady on *Cadder* Bridge wont to be celebratid *à peregrinis.* A Forow lenght, or more, oute of the Toun be scene Dikes and Bulwarkes, and *monticulus egestæ terræ, indicium turris specularis.* Wherby apperith that ther hath bene a Castel. The *Guarines* Erles of Surrey, as I reede, were ons Lordes of this Toun. It standith now al by Clothyng.

Bradeforde a praty quik Market Toun, *dimidio, aut ut amplius, minus Wachefeld.* It hath one Paroche Chirche, and a Chapel of S. *Sitha.* It standith much by Clothyng, and is distant vi. Miles from *Halifax*, and 4. Miles from *Christopolis.* *Christopolis.* Ther is a Confluens in this Toun of 3. Brokes. One risith above *Bouline* Haul, so that the Hed is a Mile *Bouline* Haul, from the Toun, and this at the *Tempest.* It stondith a Mile Toun hath a Bridge of one Arche. *Bradeforde."* A nother riseth a 2. Mile of, having a Mille and a Bridge of The 3. risith 4. Miles of havinge

Fol. 54.

Beverle.

Beverle is a very larg Toun; but I cowl not perceyve that ever hit was waulled, though ther be certen Gates of Stone portcolesed for Defence. In the Town be a iii. Paroche Chyrches; the Mynstre wher S. *John* sumtime Bishop of York lieth, and one Chapel. Ther is also a Howse of Grey Freres, and an other of Blak, and an Howse as a Com-mawndery of S. *John's.* Ther is a great Gut cut from the Town to to the Ripe of *Hulle* Ryver, wherby preaty Vesselles

Westwode

cum thyther. Ther cummeth owt of the *β* Bishoppes Parke therby a litle frefch Broke to the Town.

To this Toun long many great and auncient Pryvileges as to a Sanctuary.

The Towne hath yn theyr commune Seale the Figure of a Bever.

Bede cawlleth the Place where *Beverleis* now *Sylva Deirorum*, Anglice γ *Dewewauld.*

α This §. in the Margin is wanting in Stowe. β Bysshoppes Parke of *Westwood* there by a litle Sc. St. γ *Dewewauld.* Sic in Autographo. Sed legi debet *Deirewauld.*

1 ther. 2 York. 3 Town to the. 4 Deirewauld.

In

In steede of the Mynstre there was in old tyme an Abbay of Munkes, and Nunnes, destroied almost by the Danes.

a *Brittany*. S. *John's Decon* was sumtyme Abbate there, and ys buried ther.

Ther is also buried S. *Winwaldus*.

Ledis, 2. Miles lower then *Cbristal* Abbay on *Aire* Ryver, is a praty Market, having one Paroche ¹ Chirche reasonably welle buildid, and as large as *Bradeford*, but not so quik as it. The Toun stondith most by Clothing.

Hulle.

Pikering.

Tadcaster.

Berewbridg. Albero.

a *Brittany* S. *John's Decon*.] Sic plane in Autogt.

*York.**Keterik.**Ripen.**Richemont.*

Fol. 55.

*In a Darbyshire,**Briscot*

β *Bruscow* a Priory of Blake Chanons of the Fundation of the Erles of *Darby* a Mile from *Latham*. It standith not very far from *Duggils*. Many of the Line of the Erles of *Darby* lyith there.

Holand a Priory of Blake Monkes a ii. Myles from *Wigan*. The *Wottons* were Founders there.

W

γ *Sawley* stondith on *Calder Ryver*.

Fol. 56.

N. B. *Lancastresbire* conteinith v. litle Shires. *

α I. e. the Hundred of *Darby*. β So 'tis in the Original; But in Mr. Stowe's Transcript 'tis only *Briscot*: upon which my learned Friend Mr. *PRESCOT* of *Chester* hath made the following Note in a Paper pinn'd to the Leaf, viz. *Briscot* is certainly misnam'd for *Burscough*, there being such a Priory about a Mile from *Latham*. γ *Sawley tantummodo* in St.

N. B. The Leaf which Mr. Hearne in his Edition in a Note Page 40. of this Vol. says he has supply'd from Stowe, it being torn out of the Orig. we have now supply'd from the Orig. printed by him in his 8. Vol. fol. 48.

1 between these two Lines *Westarbyshire* alias *Darbyshire*.

Lyrpols,

Lyrpöle, alias *Lyverpoole*, a pavid Towne hath but a Chapel. *Walton* a . . . Miles of nat far from the Se is *Paroche Chirch*. The King hath a Castle there, and the Erle of *Darbe* hath a Stone Howse there. *Irish* Marchauntes cum much thither, as to a good Haven. After that *Mersey* Water cumming toward *Runcorne* in *Chester* lieth amonge the commune People the Name, and to *Lyrpöle*.

At *Lyrpöle* is smaule Custume payd that causith Marchantes to reforte.

A v. Mile on the other side in *Lancastreshire* is *William Runco* Water.

Good Marchandis at *Lyrpöle*, and moch *Yrisch* Yarn that *Manchester* Men do by ther.

➤ *Warrington* (a pavid Town) one Chirch, a Freres *Augustine* at the Bridge End. The Town is of a prety Bygnes. the *Paroche Chirch* is at the Tayle of al the Towne. It is a better Market then *Manchester*.

Apon *Mersey* in *Chestereshire*.

Thelwaul sumtime a Havenet and lile Cite, as it apperith by the *Kinges* *Records*. Now *Fische* Garthes marre the Haven, and the old Towne now a poore Village. It stondith a ii. Myles upward from *Warrington*.

Thelwaulle so caullid by-cawse it was wallid abowt with greate lis that is to de *Logges* or *Timber Postes*.

Wigan pavid, as bigge as *Warrington* and better buildid. there is one *Paroch Chirch* amidde the Towne. summe *Marchauntes*, sum *Artificers*, sum *Fermers*.

Mr. *Bradshaw* hath a Place caullid *Hawe* a Myle from *Wigan*. He hath founde moche Canel like *Se Coole* in his Grounde very profitable to hym, and *Gerade* of *Ynse* dwellith in that *Paroch*. *Winwike* a good Benefice a v. Mile of and a iii. from *Warrington*.

. ey apon Water to *Mersey* e Name the beste. ce of the L stondith Parke a Mile from *Warrington*.

Ormeskirk a iii. Miles or v. Myles from *Lyrpöle*, and about a ii. Miles from *Latbam*. a *Paroch Chirche* in the Towne. no River by yt but *Mosses* of eche side. *Latbeham* most parte of stone. The cheffest Howse of the Erles of *Darby* ii. a Miles from *Ormeskirk* on a Brooke cawllid *Golforden*.

Newton on a Brooke a litle poore Market, wherof Mr.

¹ *Lyrpöle* is to be joynd to the following Words in the Margin; a 5. Mile on the other Side in *Lancastreshire* is cawllid *Runco* e Water. a Miles from *Ormeskirk*. *Newton* on a Brooke cawllid *Golforden* a litle poore

Langton hath the Name of his Baronry. *Syr Perse Lee of Bradley* hath his Place at *Bradley* in a Parke a ii. Miles from *Newton*.

Newton is a iiiii. Miles from *Morley Haule*.

Prested a litle Market having no notable Water about hit a iiiii. Mile from *Mersey* up toward *Lyrpole*. *Mr. Molinoux* a Knight of great Landes a ii. Myles from *Prested* dwellith at a Place caullid *Croftoffs*. *Tobiasse* a Parke of the Kinges harde by his Howse. *Knellesley* a Parke having a praty House of the Erles of *Darby* within a Mile of *Prested*.

Syr William Norys dwellith at a Howse caullid *Speyke* a ii. or iii. Miles from *Prested* and thereabout from *Atter* . . .

. . . *oskir* . . . *Thomas Ireland* dwellith . . .
Rumcorne on *Merse* . . .

N. B.

a *Mr. Leland* rekenith *Preston* in *Andernes* to be a litle Shire, and so ther be vi. Shires or Hunderes in *Launcestershire*.

Wetherbyshire

1 *Launcestire*.
 Firre Woode
 in *Chateley*
 Mofse.

Chateley More in *Darbyshire* is a iii. or iiiii. Miles in *Bredthe*.

a *Glesbroke* River cummith within lesse then a Mile of *Morley Haule*.

There be xii. Paroche Chirchis in *Darbyshir*, but they be large.

a *Winwike* a Personage hath a Parke, and is a ii. or iii. Miles from *Werington*.

Flete and a nother Broke or ii. cummith into *Glesbrooke*, and *Glasebrooke* goith into *Merse* 1 . . .

Dugles Ryver cumming by *Wigan* Market goith into the Se by hit self toward *Latham*.

Chateley More a vi. Miles yn lenght sum 4. . . braft up within a Mile of *Morley Haul*, and destroyed much Grounde

a *This Note, as well as the rest, is of Mr. Leland's own Hand writing. But before it is put (I know not by whom) the Mark of a Croft, thus, ✕*

N. B. This paragraph as far as to *Salisburyshire* was also printed by *Mr. Hearne* in his 8. Vol. fol. 47. but we have followed the Orig. in his 8. Vol. and inkerted it here in it's proper place.

1 *Launcestire* Firre Woode in *Chateley Mofse* a manu *Burtoni* 2 *Winwike* Personage. 3 *ey Str*. 4 *way Str*.

with

with Mossie * thereabout, and destroid much fresch Water Fische therabowt, first corrupting with stinking Water *Glasbrook*, and so *Glasbrook* carried stinking Water and Mossie into *Mersey* Water, and *Mersey* corruptid caried the roulling Mossie part to the Shores of *Wales*, part to the Isle of *Man*, and sum into *Ireland*. In the very Toppe of *Chatsley* More where the Mossie was hyest and brake is now a fair plaine Valley, as was in tymes paste, and a Rille runnith in hit, and Peaces of sinaul Trees be founde in the Botom.

Canale and Cole Pittes in divers Partes of *Darbyshire*. The great Myne of Canale is at *Hawe* 2. Miles from *Wigan*. One *Bradshaw* dwellith at *Hawe*.

Martins Meare towarde *Latham* is the greatest Meare of *Lancastreshire* a.iiii. Miles in Lengthe and a .iii. in Bredthe.

Saltfordshire.

Fol. 57.

Manchestre.

Byri on *Irwell* Water, 4. or v. Miles from *Manchestre*, but a poore Market. There is a Ruine of a Castel by the Paroch Chirch yn the Towne. It longgid with the Towne sumtime to the *Pilkentons*. now to the Erles of *Darby*. *Pilkenton* had a Place hard by *Pilkenton* Parke 3. Mile from *Manchestre*.

Bolton upon *Moore* Market stondith most by Cottons and Cowrie yarne. Divers Villages in the Moors abowt *Bolton* do make Cottons. Nother the Site nor Ground aboute *Bolton* is so good as it is aboute *Byri*. They burne at *Bolton* sum Canale, but more Se Cole of the wich the Pittes be not far of. They burne Turfe also.

Yerne in tymes paste made at *Orwike* a . . . Miles from *Manchestre*.

Yerne sumtime made abowte *Byri* a Market Towne on *Irwell*.

Wild Bores, Bulles, and Falcons bredde in times paste at *Blakele*.

Now for lakke of Woodde the Blow-shoppes decay there.

Market Townes in Lelandshire.

Fol. 58.

Cherle a wonderful poore or rather no Market.

Crofton a .iii. Miles from *Cherle* toward *Latham* a .vi. Miles from *Cherle*, a poore or no Market.

* therabout.

There

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

There be abowt a vii. or viii. large Paroches yn *Lelandshire*.

Darwent River cummith thorowgh a Pece of *Lelandshire*.

Darwent cummith by Mr. *Langton's* Place Baron of *Walton* a Mile above *Preston*.

Newton by *Warrington*. ve

Loke
better.

Ribil risith in *Ribisfdale* a abowte *Salley* Abbay, and so to *Sawley*. A iiij. Miles beneth *Sawley* it reseyvith *Calder* that cummith by *Walley*; and after receyvith a nother Water cawllid *Oder*.

Waulley a x. Miles from *Preston*; *Sawley* a . . . Miles or more.

Blakeburnshire.

Fol. 59.

β *Owt of a Charte of Merton-College.*

The next River by Se Mowth by *Cairluel* bakward on the same Shore. There is a Water made cumming from *Chifwik* to the Se.

The next to that cumming to the Se is there cawllid *Eske*.

Next to that *Doden*, and betwixt them is set *Millum*.

Next upward into *Lancastresbire* is set the Mowth of the River of *Leven*.

Then *Kent* River cumming to the Se.

After is sett *Ribyl*.

And then *Mersey* Water.

In a nother Carte of Merton-College.

Δ *Bridport* is set a midde way hetwixt *Waymouth* and *Limo*.

Lelandus.

At *Bridporth* be made good Daggers.

Fol. 60.

Lancastresbire.

Fol. 61.

The Hedde of *Lune* River by al Æstimation must be yn

α About only in St. β *Omnia omisit Stoveus usque ad*, The Hedde of *Lune* River &c.

Coterine

Caterine Hille, or not far fro the Root of it. Owt of this Hille riseth *Ure*, *Sawle*, and *Edon*.

Howbeit M. *Moore* of S. *Caterines* Haul in *Cambridge* thus enstructed me of *Lune* Ryver. Yt riseth yn a Hil cawllid *Croffe*, the which is yn the Egge of *Richemontsbire*, and is such owt of iii. or iiij. Heddes. He woult it should be first cawllid *Lune* in *Dentdale*, though the name of *Dent* seme to shew otherwise. North fro *Dentdale* ys *Garfedale*, and thorough that rynneth a Water that after cummeth into *Sebbar* Vale, and ther is also a Water meeting with *Garfedale* Water, and a lytle lower yn one Streame they go ynto *Dentdale* Water, which he supposeth to be the Streame that afterward is cawllid *Lune*. Beside the Waters afore it receyveth at the Foote of *Sebbar* Vale a great Brook, the which cummeth owt of the North betwixt *Westmereland* and *Richemontsbire*.

This Ryver runneth a vii. Miles or it cum to *Dentdale* Foote, and hath receyved into his Botom the Waters aforefaide. Fro *Dentdale* Foote yt entereth into *Lanesdale*, peraventure so corruptely cawllid for *Lunesdale*, and runneth yn it a viii. or ix. Myles Sowthwarde; and yn this Dale is *Kyrkby*, a very great and famos Paroch a iiij. Myles fro the Foote of *Dentdale*. Fro *Lunesdale* yn whos Foote ys *Hornby* Castell longyng to the Lord *Montegle* half a

Myle fro the *Lune*. Fro thens it runneth to *Lancastre*, (set on the Sowth side of *Lune*) corruptely spoken for *Lunecastre* viii. Miles of wither it ebeth and floweth.

Sum say that the North Arme upward is principal Streame of *Lune*, the which is not of Estimation til yt cum ynto *Lunesdale*.

The Ruines of old Walles about the Bridg were onely of the suppressid Priory.

Berow now a Vyllage, set in *Lunesdale* a vi. Myles beneth the Foote of *Dentdale*, hath beene by likelyhod sum notable Town. The Plough menne find there yn ering *lapides quadrates*, and many other straung thinges: and this Place is much spoken of of the Inhabitans there.

In *Westmereland* is but one good Market Town cawllid *Kendale*, otherwise, as I wene, *Kirkby Kendale*. Yt hath the name of the River cawllid *Kent*, unde & *Kendale*, sed *Emporium laneis pannis celeberrimum*. In the Towne is but one Chirch. The Circuite of the Paroch by the Cuntery adjacent hath many Chapels, and divers yn the Towne self. Abowt half a Myle of on the East Side of the Town is on a Hil

Fol. 62.

a Hil a Parke longging to yowng M. *Par*, the chyfeft of that Name, and ther is a Place as it were a Caftel.

Kent Ryver is of a good Depthe not wel to be occupied with Botes for rowllyng Stones and other

A vii. or viii. Myles fro Moles. Yt rifith of very many Heddes, *Kentdale*, wher is a Mere be lykelyhod springging withyn the communely caullid *Kenmore*. same Shire. A ii. Myles abowt *Kendale* they cum to one good Botom, and fo to

Kentdale Towne that standeth on the West Side of yt.

Appleby is the Shire Towne, but now yt is but a poore Village, having a ruinus Caftel wherin the Prisoners be kept.

Ther is an old Caftel on the . . . Side of *Edon* Water cawld *Burgh*.

Abowt a *dim.* fro the Caftel is a Village cawld *Burgham*, and ther is a great Pilgremage to owr Lady.

Fol. 63. At *Burgham* is an old Caftel that the commune people ther fayeth doth synke.

Abowt this *Burgham* Plowghmen fynd in the Feldes many square Stones Tokens of old Buildinges. The Caftel is fet in a ftronge Place by reafons of Ryvers enclosing the Cuntery thereabowt.

There is a very greate Lake, or Mere, wherof Part is under the Egge of *Furnes Felles* cawld *Wynermerewath*, wherin a fraung Fifch cawld a Chare, not fene els there in the Cuntery as they fay.

Abowt the Borders of *Westmerlandshire* and *Lancastreshire* be many Dales. and in one of them a Brooke givying Name to the Dale.

Ther is in *Westmerland*, as it is faid, a famofe Stone as a limes of old time, as infcribed

Withyn a Myle of *Perith*, but in *Westmerland*, is a Ruine, as fume fuppose, of a Caftel withyn a flite Shotte of *Loder* and as much of *Emot* Water, ftanding almoft as a *medianis* betwixt them. The Ruine is of fume cawld the *Round Table*, and of fomme *Arturs Caftel*. A Myle lower metithe *Loder* and *Emot* at *Burgham* Caftel.

a There was never any more in the Orig. The whole Paragraph is wanting in St.

1 cawld. 2 in . . . one in the Original, in every one St. 3 cawld.

Market

Market Townes in Dirhamshire.

Dunelm.

* *Akeland.*

Wichingam.

The quikke Market of *Darlington* standing betwixt *Tese* and *Were*.

* *Stoketon* apon *Tese*.

Wulfingam apon *Were* almost in the midde way betwixt *Stanhop* and *Akeland*.

Hertilpole.

Castelles in Dirhamshire.

Fol. 64.

Dunelm.

Akeland.

▲ *Prudbe* apon *Tine*.

* *Stoketon* apon *Tese*.

Barnardes Castel.

Lomeley Castel not far from *Chestre*.

Abbaies and Priories in Dirhamshire.

Dunelm apon *Were* River.

Finkels apon *Were*, a Celle of xiii. Monkes longging to *Dirham*.

Weremouth.

Garow.

There was a Priori not farre from *Darington*, as I remember aboute *Tes* Ryver.

The Limites of Dirhamshire.

Fol. 65.

Tese River.

Tine River on til he receyve *Darwent* Water.

" Erle of *Northumbr.* Lord of the Honors of *Cokermuth* et *Petworth.* Lorde *Percy*, *Lucy.* Lorde *Peyninges*, *Fixpaine*, *Brian.* Fol. 66.

Cokermuth cam by *Lucy.* *Petworth* by Gift of a King
a Hen. I."

" All that is contain'd in Fol. 66, & 67, is left out in Stowe.
a Hen. I. is of Mr. Burton's Hand writing.

Vol. 7.

G

Fix-

Fitzpaine and *Brian's Landes* cam to *Peyninges*, and by *Peyning* Heyre general al iii. to *Percy*.

The Erle of Northumbr. Castelles and Manors.

Cokermuth in *Cumbreland*, a 700. li. by *Yere*.

Abnewik, Werkworth Castel, *Langeley* and *Prudebow* in *Northumbreland*, *Rothbyri* Lordeship on *Koket* a vii. Miles above *Anewik*, wher is such a Toun as *Corbridge*. *Corbridge* Lordship, wher appere greate Tokens of Buidinges by square Stones. *Cbatton* Lordship apon *Tille* a Mile from *Cbillingham*.

In Yorkshire.

Semar, Hundemanby nere *Semar*. *Peklington* Market a 2. Miles from *Semar*. *Lekingfeld* ii. Miles from *Beuerle*. *Wresfel* Castel ii. Miles from *Howden* Market, where the Bishop of *Dirham* hath a faire Palace. *Catton* wher is a Parke as is almoſte of the Lordshipes afore reherſid. *Spofford* a greate Village a 2. Miles from *Oteley* apon *Eyre* River. *Topclif* on *Suale* a goodly Maner Houſe yn a Parke. *Tadcaſtre*, and *Hale*, *Lyndley* by *Spofford* wher *Syr Thomas Johnson* now is Heyre.

He had yn *Kent* a 500. Mark of *Poyninges* Landes.

In *Southſax* *Poyninges* Lordship. *Petworth*.

Fol. 67. *Torre Brian* in *Somerſetſhire* that Maſter *Kiſſen* bouthe.

The Lorde Marquis of *Exceſter* had much of hys Landes yn *Devonſhire*.

He had Caſtelles yn *Wales*, and was there a greate Lorde Marcher. Peraventure *Paine* Caſtel by *Wy* was his. For he bare the Name of the Lorde *Frzpaine*.

He had ſum Lande yn *Southſolke* and *Cambridgeſhire*.

He had *Taulaugbar* a Caſtel about the Mouth of *Teny* cumming from *Cairmerdine*.

Fol. 68. From *Cairluel* to *Burge* on the Sandes vi. Myles.

From *Burg* to *Workington* xii. Myles.

From *Workington* to *S. Bees* xiiii.

From *S. Bees* to *Furnes* by the Se Coſt xiiii. Myles.

From *Furnes* to *Lancaſtre* xii. Myles.

From *Lancaſtre* to *Preſton* xx. Miles.

Fol. 69. *Eske flu.* limes eſt *Scotia & Anglia*.

1
a *Litber flu.* deſluit in *Eſkam*. *Litber* deſluit in *Eſkam* at

a *Litteram* l *ſupra* r omiſſit *Stevens*.

Motel

Lithel

a Motel edale. β At Motel."

γ *Lithel* was a moted Place of a Gentilman cawled Syr *Water Seleby*, the which was killyd there, and the Place destroyed yn King *Edward* the thyrde, when the *Scottes* whent to *Dyrham*, and theyr King was taken by *Copland* at *Dyrham* on a Hil therby wher was many *Scottes* buried.

Bolnes ys at the Poynt or Playne of the Ryver of *Edon*, wher ys a lytle poore Steple as a Fortelet for a Brunt, and yt ys on the hyther Syde of the Ryver of *Edon*, aboutt a viiii. Myles from *Cair Luel*. Aboutt this *Bolnesse* ys part of the I doute yet *Pist* Wal evidently remayning, δ and yt may be suppoed of this, α that yt is "cawled *Bolnes*, as who showld say the *Wal Yee*, or *Poynt*, or *End*."

Burgh yn the Sand stondeth a Myle of fro the hyther Banke of *Edon*. Yt is a Village by the which remayne the Ruines of a greate Place, now clene desolated, wher King *Edward* the fyrst dyed. *Burgh* stondeth from *Bolnes* iii. Myles, and iiii. Myles or v. fro *Cair Luel*. *Burgh* longid sumtime to the *Morvilles*. Here was a xv. Yeres ago the Lord *Maxwel* ζ fore woundid many flaine, and drounid in *Edon*. Strife ther . . . tuaine. . . . ge Scotland and took hym Prisoner."

At *Drumbygh* the Lord *Dakers* Father builded apou old Ruines a prety Pyle for Defens of the Contery. *Drumbygh* ys almost yn the mydde way bytwyxt *Bolnes* and *Burgh*. The Stones of the *Pist* Wal wer pulled down to build *Dumbuygh*. For the Wal ys very nere yt.

a Sic plane in Autogr. Motel Lithel solummodo in St. β Sic in Autogr. Nec aliter primum scripserat Stoveus; sed uoculas has duas postea deleuit. γ This Paragraph is wanting in Stowe. δ This latter Part of the Paragraph is wanting in Stowe, as are also five Words in the Margin. α All that is here in the Margin is left out in Stowe; who hath also taken no other Notice of Burgh, than only just to mention the Situation of it, and the Distance of it from Bolnes and Cairuel. He hath also left out what Mr. Leland hath said of Drumbygh. ζ This was in the Year 1524. (An. reg. 16. H.8.) See Hall's Chron. in the Life of H.8. fol. 129. b. and Hollinghead's History of Scotland p. 311. So that this was written by Mr. Leland in the Year 1539, being six Years after he had receiv'd his Commission to travel from the King.

1. cawled.

G 2

Ne-

Netherby is a vii. Myles North fro *Cairluel*, and *Eske* Ryver rynneth on the North Side of yt. Ther hath bene mervelus Buyldinges, as appere by ruinus Walles, and Men alyve have sene Rynges and Staples yn the Walles, as yt had bene Stayes or Holdes for Shyppea. On the one Side of yt is the batable Ground; so that it is as a limes *Anglie* et *Scotie*. The Ruines be now a iii. Myles at the left from the flowyng Water of *Suway Sandes*. The Gresse groweth now on the Ruines of the Walles.

Rakclif a preate Pile or Castel of the Lord *Dakers* over *Edon* on the farther Ripe about a iiiii. Mile from *Cairluel*.

Fol. 70.

The Towne of *Cokermuth* stondeth on the Ryver of *Coker*, the which thwartheth over the Town. and *Coker* runneth yn *Darwent* hard at the Point of the Castel of *Cokermuth*.

The Ryver of *Dargwent* after that he cummeth to a strayte Curse, casteth owt an Arme of his abundant Water that maketh a Poole, or Lough, cawled *Ufe*, and afterward strayteth, and at the last cummeth ynto *Dargwent*, and so maketh an Isle.

Forrestes.

yl

The great Forest of *Englewood*.

The Forest of *Nicol* longing to the Duke of *Lancastre*.

The Forest of *Einerdale*.

A xxx. Yeres ago not far fro the Chapel of the *Moore*, the which is in *Come Whitton* Paroch in *Gillesland*, and stondeth a vi. Myles Est from *Cairluel*, was fownd a Grave, and ther-yn Bonys *inufitata magnitudinis*.

Wythyn a Quarter of a Myle of *Cairluel* a xx. Yeres ago was

This Conduct semed to be	taken up Pypes of an old Conduyte,
the Conduit of	whos Hedde by lykelyhod
. d not willed <i>Tipping</i> Castel
.

The Cyte of *Cairluel* is yn cumpace scant a Myle, and ys walled with a right fayre and stronge Wal *ex lapide quadrato subrufo*.

a This broken Paragraph (as also that in the Margin) is wanting in Stowe.

i take up.

In

South West

In the Wal be iii. Gates, *Bocher Gate*, *Caldew Gate*, and
 North
Richard Gate.

The Castell being withyn the Towne is yn furr part as a
 Closer of the Walle.

Leyland. The *Irisch* Men ¹ cawlle *Bale* a Town, and so
 peraventure did the old *Scottes*. Thus might be said that *Lugubala*
 foundeth *Luels Towne*.

In the Cyte be ii. Paroche Chyrches, of the which the
 one is yn the Body of the Cathedral Chyrch, yn the which
 be Canons Regulars as els be yn no Cathedral Chyrch of
Englande. The other is of *S. Cuthebert*.

Ther is yn the Towne a Chapel of *S. Albane*, and also
 withyn the Walles ii. Howses of Freres, Blake and Gray.

In diggyng to make new Building yn the Towne often
 tymes hath bene, and now a late, fownd diverse Foundations
 of the old Cite, as Pavimentes of Streates, old Arches of
 Dores, Coyne, Stones squared, paynted Pottes, Mony hid
 yn Pottes so hold and muldid that when yt was stronly
 towchid yt went almost to mowlder: as yn *M* . . . *glalby*s
 Howse yn ² diggyng for the squaryng . . . his Gardin
 and Orchard the which Ston . . . eth much
 Sowth."

The hole Site of the Towne is fore chaungid. For wher
 as the Streates ³ where and great Edifices now be vacant and
 Garden Plottes.

The Cite of *Cairluel* stondeth in the Forest of *Ynglewode*.

The Body of the Cathedral Chyrch is of an older Building
 then the Quyer. And yt ys as a Filial deriveid from *S. Of-*
wald: fast by *Pontfreys*.

In the Feldes abowt *Cairluel* yn Plowghing hath be fownd
 diverse [Cornelines] and other Stonys wel entaylid for
 Seales, and yn other Places of ³ *Cumbarland* in Plowinge [hath
 be found Bricks conteyninge the Prints of antique Workes.]

The Lenght of *Cumbarland* by the Shore is from a Water
 cawled *Dudden*, the which devideth *Furnesland* fro *Cum-*

Fol. 71.

¹ This latter part of the Paragraph is wanting in Stowe.
² Were St.

breland onto a lytle Water or Mere cawled *Polt Raffe*, the which devideth the Cownte of *Northumbreland* on the Eft Side from *Cumbreland*.

The Bredeth of *Cumbreland* is from a Water cawled *Emot* that divideth on the Sowth Side on the one part *Cumberland* from *Westmerland* ontyl he enter ynto the Ryver of *Edon* ii. Myles fro *Pereth* by Eft, and fo on the Eft fide of *Edon* up to a *Broke* cawled *β* the which divideth lykewife *Cumbreland* fro *Westmerland*, onto the Ryver of *Eske* on the North fide, the which devideth *Cumbreland* fro the batable Grownd until yt cum to the Arme of the Se, the which divideth *England* fro *Scotland*.

Market Townes yn the Shyre.

Cairluel.

Pereth a Market Towne by Sowthe, xvi. Myles fro *Carluel*, where as a strong Castel of the Kinges, and stondeth on a lytle Water by force cut owt of *Peterel*. But *Pereth* stondeth notable *dim.* a Myle fro the River of *Emot*, and a Myle fro the Towne or Castel of *Burgham*, that longeth to the Erle of *Cumbreland*.

In *Perith* ys one Paroche Chirch, and a Gray Freres.

Cokermuth a Market Towne stondyng on the West syde of *Darwent* River ii. or v. Myles [fro the Se Shore,] and xx. Myles fro *Carluel*.

Also on the West Syde of *Darwent* is a prety Creke wher as Shyppes cum to, wher as ys a lytle prety Fysher Town cawled *Wyrkenton*, and ther is the chefe Howfe of Sir *Tho-*

mas y *Curwyn*.

On the Eft Side of the Ylle, where as the Water of *Darquent* rifith, is a lytle poore Market Town^r cawled *Keswike*, and yt is a Myle fro S. *Herebertes* Isle that *Bede* speketh of. Divers Springes cummeth owt of *Borodale*, and fo make a great Lowgh that we cawle a Poole; and ther yn be iii. Illes. Yn the one ys the Hedd Places of M. *Radcliff*.

α Rokk St. secus ac in *Autogr.* *β* Here is a vacancy both in the Original and in Stowe. *γ* The l over the r is left out in Stowe.

an other is cawled S. *Hereberts Isle*, wher is a Chapel. the
iii. ys *Vyear Isle*, ful of trees lyke a Wyldernes.

Abbayes or Priores yn Cumbreland.

The Chanons of *Cairluel*.

Wetherbaul, a Selle of S. *Mary Abbey*, iii. Myles Sowth
Est above *Cairluel* apou the Ryver of *Edon*, on the same
Side of the Ryver of *Edon* that *Cairluel* doth.

Lenercast an Abbey of Blake Chanons viii. Myles fro
Cairluel, apou the North side of the Ryver of *Yrthyng*.

Halne Calstrayne Abbey of White Monkes..

S. *Beges yn Caupland* hard on the West side, a Selle long-
ing to S. *Mary Abbey* of *Yorke*, abowt xxvi. Myles or more
playne West.

Caldber Abbey of Whyte Monkes yn *Capeland* not very far
from S. *Beges*, and nere to *Egremont* Castel.

At *Kily primis annis* Henrici 8ⁱ. not far a from *Norham*
yn the Lordship of the Bishop of *Dyrham*, was fownd, be-
twixt ii. Stonys, Bokels of an s arming Girdel, ' Type and
Barres of the same of pure Gold, a Pomel and a Croffe for
a Sword of Golde, [Bokels and Typps] of Golde for Spurres.
[D. *Rutball* had some of them.]

Egremont Myles by Sowth from *Cokermuth*. Yt Fol. 72.
longith to the Lord *Fixgualter*. Yt stondeth by the Market
Towne of *Egremont*.

At *Cokermuth* a good Market Towne a Castel of the Erl of
Northumbreland, the wich joyneth hard to the Towne.

Bowe Castel longging to the King x. Myles Est fro *Cairluel*. On Kirke-
bet.

Fro *Bowe Castel* to *Naward* a fair
Castel of the Lord *Davers* iiiii. Myles
Sowt fro *Naward*, viii. Myles fro
Cairluel.

Milham a Castel longging to S. *John*
Hudestan stonding on the River of *Dud-*
den or *Dudden Sandes*. A xl. Yere ago
Fisch was fownd ther of an infinite
Greatnes.

Nere abowt ^a *Bou Castel* be
fownd *Briton* Brikes with en-
tayled Worke and Portretures
yn the old Foundations.

Apon a Creke by the Se
Side.

^a From *Norham* in the first Yere of *Henry* the 8. was found,
Gr. St. s Harnised Gerdle St.

1 Type an. 2 Bou Castel alias belcastel,

Yt stondeth on *Yve Bek*.

Hygbbel Castell a vi. or vii. Myles from *Cairluel* by Sowth.

Yt stondeth almost on *Edon*.
Ther cummeth at *Ingmer*
Meadow owt of *Peterel* a Gut
to *Penrith*, and at *Carlton*
half a Myle of yt runneth yn-
to *Emot*, alias *Eymont*. *Strik-*
land Bishop of *Cairluel* did
the coft to dig it.

Kirke Ofwald a Castell Sowth Sowth
Est, xii. Myles fro *Cairluel*, and Sowth
fro *Naward*.

Perith a Castell of the Kinges b[y
the] Towne of *Pereth* xvi. Myles Sowth
fro *Cairluel*, and v. Myles Sowth
West from *Kirkofwald*.

γ Stondeth on
. . . . *rel*."

Graystok Castell of the Lorde *Dacors*.
xiii. Myles fro *Cairluel* Sowth, and iii.
Myles West fro *Perith*.

δ th
."

β Bishop *Kight* made hit very fresh,"
α *Rose* a Castell of the Bishops of *Cair-*
luel a Myle fro *Cairluel* by Sowth.

ι Remember to aske by the
"Itinerary how the old Townes
stoodc."

*Ruines of Castels desolated and
Townes.*

In the Forest of *Ynglewode* a vi. Myles
fro *Cairluel* appere Ruines of a Castell cawied *Castel Luen*.

Doctor *Davel* told me that
S. *Nicolas* Chirch in *Newcastel*
stondith on the *Pieth Waulle*.

ζ thens yt goith withyn a Myle and
lesse of *Newcastel*, and so croketh up-
ward toward *Tinemuth*

Bytwyxt *Thyrual* and *North Tyne* yn

α Over the Line are written by Mr. Leland's own Hand these
broken words, (which are omitted in Stowe,) viz. cavit aut re . . .
. . . . proavus hujus Dacori e

β These words, which relate to *Rose* Castell, are left out in
Stowe. γ Defunt St. δ Defunt St. ε Defunt St. ζ So in
the Original, with a little Letter, and a vacant space after *Castel*
Luen, shewing that Mr. Leland designed to add the beginning of the
Paragraph when he had better survey'd and consider'd the *Pieth*
Wall. Mr. Stowe's Transcript agrees with the Original, unless it
be that he hath omitted the Words in the Margin, and hath prefix'd
Pieth Waulle (by way of Title) to thens yt goith &c.

ι Route. α Itinerary.

the

the waſt Ground ſtandeth yet notable Peaces of the Wall, the which was made *ex lapide quadrato*, as yt there appereth yet. Lookes wher as the Grownnd ys beſt enhabited thorowg the Walle, ſo there yt leſt appereth by reaſon of Buildinges made of the Stones of the Waule. The Walle on the farther ſide toward the *Piſtes* was ſtrongly dicyd. Befide the Stone Wall, ther appere yet yn very many Places *veſtigia muri ceſpitium*, that was an Arow Shot a this ſide the Stone Wal ; but that it was thorowghly made as the Stone wal was yt doth not wel appere there.

Fro *Balmes* to *Burgh* about a *iiii*. Myles. fro thens yt goeth within half a Myle of *Cairluel*, and leſſe on the North ſide, and croſſeth over *Eden* a *iii*. Quarters of a Myle benethe *Cairluel*, and ſo to *Terreby* a litel Villag a Myle fro *Cairluel*, then thorowgh the barony of *Linſlok* ; and thorowgh *Gilleſland* on the North ſide of the River of *Arding* a Quarter of a Myle of the Abbay of *Lenarcoſt*, and then a *iii*. Myles above *Lenarcoſt* yt croſſeth over *Arding*, then over the litel Brooke of *Pelt roſſe*, the which devideth *Gilleſland* in *Cumberland* from *Sowth Tyndale* yn *Northumberland*. then to a Caſtel caulled *Thirlwal*, ſtondyng on the ſame. thens directly Eſt thorowgh *Sowth Tyndale* not far fro the great Ruines of the Caſtel of *Cairwerin*, the which be nere *Thyrlwal*, and ſo over *Nerth Tyne*, then directly Eſt thorowgh the Hedd of *Northumberland*.

There is a Fame that *Oſwald* wan the Batelle at *Halydene* Fol. 73.
a 2. Myles Eſt from *S. Ofwaldes Aſche*. And that *Halydene* is it that *Bede* caullith *Havenfeld*. And Men there aboute a yet ſinde ſmaule Wod Croſſis in the Grounde.

[*Þ Northomberland.*]

In *Sowthe Tyndale*, as in that is be ſyd *Hexham-ſhire* except Fol. 74.
and yet as a Parte of *Sowthe* or *Sowtheſt Tyndale*, is but one Paroche Church, and that is caullyd *Haultewefel*. There be biſyde *aliquot ſacella*, where of one is not far from *Willington*, and it is caullyd *White Chapell*. There lyethe one of the

a Over the word yet is written they by Mr. Leland's own Hand, which is left out in Stowe. Þ The laſt eight Leaves being torn out of the Original, I have ſuppl'y'd them from Mr. Stowe's Transcripts.

Holy *Aydans*, and othar Holy Men in the Churche Yarde by the Chapel.

In *Northe Tynedale* is but one Paroche Churchc cawlyd *Simons burne*. In it is *aliquot facella*. Sens I hard that *Simons burne* is in *Sowth Tynedale*, and that in *North Tindale* is enely *Belingeham* Chaple longinge to *Simons burne*.

In *Ridesdale* be but 3. Paroche Churchus. The cheffest is *Ellesdene*. then *Halifene*, and *Corsanfid*. To thes Parochis resorte the *Witeiding* Men othar wyse Thenes of that *Englishe Marche*.

Rede risethe within 3. Miles of the *Scottyshe Marche*. It risethe in the Northe, and cummithe Sowthwest thrwgh *Ridesdale*, and so into *North Tyne Arme*, a litle lowgher then *Belingham*, that stondithe somewhat of of *Northe Tyne*, and is a x. Mils above *Hexham*.

North Tyne risithe playne Northe, and rennith almoste playne Northe til he metith with *Southe Tyne*.

Some hold opinion that at *Halifene*, or in the River of *Coquet*, thereabout wer 3000. christenyd in one day in *primitiva ecclesia Sax*.

Coquet Ryver for a certen Space of Miles devidith *Cuquesdale* from *Ridesdale*.

Coquet cummithe by *Herbotell*, a goodly Castle, and thens to *Linne Briggs*, sumtyme of a Stone, now fallen. Ther about was great Buylidinge, but now Desolation.

New Castle a Market Towne.

Fol. 75.

Hexham a Market Towne.

Morpeth a Market Towne is xii. longe Miles from *New Castle*. *Wansbeke* a praty Ryver rynnithe thrwgh the Syde of the Towne. On the hethar Syde of the River is the principall Churchc of the Towne. On the same Syde is the fayre Castle stondinge apon a Hill, longinge with the Towne to the Lord *Dacres* of *Gilfland*.

The Towne is longe and metely well buyldyd with low Howfys, the Stretes pavyd. It is far fayrar Towne then *Alnewike*.

A Qwartar of a Mile owt of the Towne on the hithere syde of *Wanspeke* was *Newe Minster* Abbay of White Monks, plefaunt with Watar and very fayre Wood about it.

Alnewike Market Towne.

Banborowgh now no Market Towne.

Berwike a Merket Towne.

Castles in Northumberland.

New Castle.

Chipchace a praty Towne, and Castle hard on the Easte Parte of the Arme of *Northe Tyne*, the whiche devidethe *Tyndale* frome *Northumberland*. For *Tyndall* thowghe it be as a Parte of *Northumberland*, yet it is as a Parte privilegyd within it selfe.

Tynmouth Abbay sumtym usyd for a Castle.

Dalawele Castle 4. Miles from *Tynemouth*, and within a Mile of the Shore.

Otterburne Castle stondinge on *Otter* in *Ridesdale*, the whiche joynethe hard upon *North Tyndall*.

There be Ruines of a Castle longynge to the Lorde *Borow* at *Mydsorde* on the Sowthe Syde of *Wansbecke*, iiii. Miles above *Morpeth*. It was beten downe by the Kynge. For one Ser *Gilbert Middleton* robbyd a Cardinall cominge out of *Scotland*, and fled to his Castle of *Midford*. Vol. 76.

Morpeth Castle stondythe by *Morpeth* Towne. It is set on a highe Hill, and about the Hill is moche Wood. The Towne and Castle belongeth to the Lord *Dacors*. It is well mayntayned.

Witherington Castle longinge to the *Wytheringtons* stondethe with in halfe a Myle of the Shore, somewhat as towchinge a gaing *Coket* Iseland. By it runnithe a litle Broke on the Northe Syde, and there is a litle Village of the same Name. The Broke renneth into the Se by it selfe.

Werkworth Castell stondythe on the Southe Syde of *Coguet* Watar. It is well maynteined and is large. It longed to the Erle of *Northumberland*. It stondithe on a highe Hille, the whiche for the more Parte is includyd with the Ryver, and is about a Mile from the Se. Ther is a plety Towne, and at the Towne Ende is a Stone Bridge withe a Towre on it. Beyond the Bridge is *Banborowshire*.

Abnewik Castle.

Hewwike a litle Pile longinge to the a Mile from the Shore.

Dunstanborowgh a 2. Miles beyond *Hewwike* harde on the Se Shore. It stondethe on a Hy Stone Rok. The Castle is

more then halfe a Mile in Compact, and there hath bene great Building in it. Therby is a strong

Fol. 77. Betwixt *Dunstanborow* and *Banborow* is *Embleton*, a Mile fro the Shore, and a Mile from *Dunstanboro*.

Banborow, sometyme a huge and great Castle, one of the strongest in thos Partes.

Agerston a Towre apone the South Syde of *Lindis Ryver*.

Chillingham Castle longinge to Ser *Edward Grey*, whos Wyfe was married to Ser *Robert Halderecar*.

Foord Castle in *Glyndale* apone the East Syd of *Tille*. It is metly stronge, but in Decay.

Etel Castel stondinge on playne Grownede, hard on the Este Syde of *Tylle*, longynge to the Erle of *Rutland*.

Eyton Castle longinge to Ser *Edward Graye* 2. Miles lower on *Tyle* then *Etel*. It stondithe on the West Syd of *Tylle*. The *Scotts* at *Floden* Fild bet it fore.

Werke Castle on the Southe Syd of *Twede*. a praty Towne there.

Norham Castle on the same Syde.

Berwike on the Northe Syd.

Howfys of Relygion in Northumberland.

Bolton of Chanons in *Cokedale*, whiche they call comonly *Glinedale*. The Lord *Rose* was Foundar there.

Halistane Nunre in *Ridsdale* bytwyxt *Aidan-bridge* and *Hexham*.

Hexham.

Lamle a Nunrye on *Sowthetyne*.

Brinkborne Priorye on *Coquet*. Blake Chanons. by moste likelyhods of the *Lisles* Foundation, or the *Feltons* before the *Lisles*.

Fol. 78. *Haly Eyland* Monks.

Bambrughe a Cell to S. *Oswald*.

New Minstar.

Farne.

Coquet a Cell to *Tynemouthe*.

Tinemouth.

Blancheland, Whit Chanons, in *Northumberlandshire*. For it stondithe in the farthar Syde of *Darwent*. From *Darwent* Mouthe to *Wyre* Mouthe the low Contry betwixt is cawlyd *Wyralshire*. Parte, or moste Parte of *Chester*, is in *Wyrale*.

Where as the Hospital is now of Saynt *Edmond* at *Getesbed* in *Wyrale* was sometyme a Monastary, as I have hard, and be lykelyhod the same that *Bede* spekythe of.

Castles.

Castles.

Hutton a faire Castle in the midste of *Northombarland*, as in the Bredthe of it. It is a iiii. or v. Miles Northe from *Fenwike* Pile, and this is the oldist Howse of the *Swynburnes*.

Wallington Castle 2. Miles Est from *Hutton*. It is the cheffst Howse of the *Fenwiks*. Ser *John Fenwike* is now Lorde of it.

Darwent.

Tbenis a litle River cummithe in to *Tyne* on the Southe Syde a Mile above *New Castle*.

Tyne.

Come Ryver comithe by *Lanchestre* or it come to *Chester* in the Strete. *Lanchester* a vi. Miles West from *Chestre*.

Hedde Broke metithe at *Chestre*, or there about, with *Come* Water.

Pont.

Fol. 79.

Wansbege.

Coker risethe in *Ridesdale* in a Ground beringe Ling, and some what Fenny.

*Alne.**Rye.*

Bremisbe is the very Water of *Tisle*; but at the Heade and a certayne Cowrse it is caulld *Bremiche*, and aftar lesethe the Name; and is cawillyd *Tylle*.

*Couke, alias Coquet.**Low.*

Glyne risethe in *Chivet* Hills, and so into *Glyndale* on to *Newton* Village, where is a Town. Ther is a litle Broke cawtyd *Bombent* cumminge owt of *Scotland* rennithe into *Glyne* to *Langton* Village 9. Miles of, where is a Ruine of a Towre a Myle of. So to *Copland* Village a Mile, where the Water brekethe into Armes makynge Ilets; but sone aftar metynge, and so a 2. Mills a this Syde *Forde* Castle in to *Tylle*.

Tyle risethe in the Hills of *Chivet*, and so cummithe into *Glindale* unto a Castle caulld *Cbillingham* Castle a vi. Miles from the *Chyvet* Hylls, so to *Forde* Castle an viii. Miles of, to *Ethell* Castel on the Bridge of Stone downe on the Est Syde a Mile, to *Hutton* Castle on the West Syde of the *Tylle* a 3. Miles and halfe of, so to *Twisfebridge* of Stone one bow, but greate and stronge, where is a Townlet and a Towre a 2. Miles of; so to *Horne clene* a litle Village on the East Syde not halfe a Mile of, and there in to *Tuwede*. *Horne clene* is halfe a Myle above *Norham*.

Fol. 80.

Twede

Twede risythe in *Twydedale* in *Scotland* at a Towne (as I here say) cawlyd *Pybbell*, and so comithe thwrghe the Forest of *Eterik* in *Scotland*, and so thorwge *Tynedale* in *Scotland*, the People where of robbe fore and continually in *Glyndale* and *Bamborowshire*, and at a litle Broke, cawlyd *Ryden Burne*, the whiche partithe *England* and *Scotland* by Este and West, and comithe in to *Twede*, the greate Streame of *Twede* towchithe on the *Englyshe* Grownde as a limes betwene *Scotland* and it. So to *Carham* a good Mile of, a litle Village, where is a Cell of 2. Chanons of *Kynkham* in *Yorkeeshire*. At this *Carham* is a litle Towre of Defence agayne the *Scotts*. So to *Werke* Castle a Mile of and more, a meatly stronge Fortrese, to *Cornehil* a litle Pile 2. Miles of, agaynst the whiche on the farthar Rype in *Scotland* is *Cauldstreame* a Place of Nunes. So to *Norham* Castle where is also a meatly good Toune about a 3. Miles of. So to *Berwike* a vi. Mils stondinge on the Northe Syde of *Twede* a litle. There by at the Bridge on the Sowthe syde of the Watar is *Twemowthe* as a Suburbe to the Towne, and thens

Fol. 81. In *Northumberland*, as I heare say, be no Forests excepte *Chivet Hills*, where is muche Brushe Wood; and sum Okke, Grown owar growne with Linge, and some with Mosse. I have hard say that *Chivet Hilles* stretchethe xx. Miles. There is greate Plenty of redd Dere and Roo Bukkes.

The Forest of *Loughes* is in *Tindale* on the West Syde of *Northe Tyne*, even betwyxt the *Tynnes Armes*.

Betwixt *New Castle* and *Tyne Mouthe* litle Wood.

Bytwixte *New Castle* and *Morpethe* litle Wood Grown.

Bytwyxt *Morpethe* and *Alenewik* good Plenty of Wood in certayne Places and many Parks. xii. Miles betwixt *New Castle* and *Morpethe*. xii. longe Miles betwene *Morpethe* and *Alnwiike*. xx. to *Berwike*. So from *New Castle* to *Berwike*. Betwixt *Alenwiike* and *Berwike* litle Plenty of Wood.

From *New Castle* to *Hexham* a xiiii. Miles, and that way litle Wood excepte at few Places.

There they reken not *Hexham* in *Tindale*, but as a Liberty by it selfe. It is the Market of *Southe Tindale*.

The Libertye of *Hexham* stretchithe a x. Miles Southe West one way.

In *Bamborowshire*, Parte of *Northumberland*, is litle or no Wood.

In *Ridfedale* no Plenty of Wood.

In *Glindale* here and there Wood, and *Chiveot* servithe them well; but the great Wood of *Chiveot* is spoyld now, and crokyd old Trees and Schruvs remayne.

From *Riddenborn* a longe *Twed* to *Barwike* almoste no Wood. They burne Se Cole that be dyggyd at *Morton* a litle Village in *Glyndal* a 2. Mile from *Berwike*.

Glindall goethe a longe on *Twede* fro *Rodenburn* to *Twede Mouth* standinge in *Glendale*.

Haly Eylandshire conteyneth all alonge the Shore from *Agwston* to *Beele*, and so alonge to *Bamberw*.

The End of the first Part of the Seventh Volume
of Mr. LELAND's Itinerary.

THE
ITINERARY
OF
JOHN LELAND
The ANTIQUARY.

VOL. VII. Part the Second.

The Number of Folio's answering Mr. *Stowe's* Transcript (from which this II^d. Part is publish'd, the Original being wanting) is plac'd in the Margin. *a* signifies the first page of the Folio, *b* the second.

Fol. 60. a.

R *Egnum Northumbrorum ab Humbro flu. antiquitus ad sanum S. Joannis in Scotia.*
Regnum Northumbrorum divisum in duas partes, id est, in regnum Deirorum & regnum Berniciorum.

Regnum Deirorum ab Humbro ad Thesim Beverle olim dicebatur. 2. Deirewalde, id est, Silva Deirorum.

Nomina regum *Deirorum*.

Ella *filius* Yffi.
Ethelricus.
Ethelfridus.
Edwinus.
Ofricus.
Oswaldus.
Oswius.
Ecfridus.
Alfridus.
Ofredus.
Chenredus.
Ofricus.
Ceolwulphus.
Eadbertus.
Oswulphus.

Mol, *qui & Ethelwoldus.*
Alcredus.
Ethelredus, *qui & Ethelbrightus dictus.*
Alwoldus.
Ofredus.
Ethelbrightus.
Osbaldu.
Eardulphus.
Osbricght & Ella *conjuncti.*
Aldene & Eonils *juncti.*
Ragnaldus.
Sictricus.
Guthesfertus *ult. regum.*

Nomina

Nomina regum *Bernisiorum*.

Fol. 60. b.

Ida *filius* Eoppæ.
Adda.
Clappa.
Theodulphus.

°
Fredulphus, *alias* Freculphus.
Theodericus.
Æthelricus.
Ethelfridus.

Nomina comitum *Northumbriæ*.

Ofulphus *comes; cui per Ed-
garum regem a adjunctus*"
Oslacus.
Walthenus.
Wictredus.
Eduolphus Cudel.
Aldredus.
Eduolphus.
Siwardus.
Tofti.
Morcharus, & *postea* Oful-
phus *adjunctus* ei.

Copsius, *alias* Cospius.
Robertus Comyn.
Cospatritius.
Walthenus.
Walcherus *episcopus*.
Albricus.
Robertus de Mulbreio: *quo
capto cessavit comitatus ad-
ministrari à comitibus; & ex
tunc in manu regum, scil.
Gul. Magni, Gulielmi Juni-
oris, & Henrici ß mansit.*

Elfwaldus rex Northumbrorum occisus à Sigga patritio apud Fol. 61. a.
Scyltecestre juxta y murum anno Domini 788. 788.

Lindisfarne, *alias* Haly Eland, *depopulata* à Danis anno
Dom. 793. 793.

Haldenus, *unus ex principibus* Danorum, *totam* Northum-
briam *sibi subjugavit* anno Domini 875. 875.

Anlaphus Danus incendit Tiningham anno Domini 941. 941.

Robertus Curtoys, *filius* Gulielmi Conquestoris, *condidit*
Castellum Novum *super* Tinam anno Domini 1080. 1080.

Malcolinus rex Scottorum occisus *prope* Aile *fluvium* à quo-
dam Morello milite anno 1093. 1093.

Malcolinus rex *sepultus* in *Monasterio* de Tinemuthe.
Rex Joannes *foaiendo* apud Corbrige *thesauros* sed frustra
quæsit.

Scotti *prioratum* Hugustaldensem cum tota villa incendio
destruxerunt anno Domini 1296. 1296.

a Sic restitui. Admundus in *Apegr.* Stov. ß *Manflet MS.*
y *Muru MS.*

Vol. 7:

I

Nomina

Nomina episcoporum *Hagustaldensis* ecclesiæ.

Wilfridus.

Eata.

Tunbertus.

Joannes, qui & postea episcopus Ebor. post quem Wilfridus iterum Hagustal. episcopus.

Acca.

Freohebertus.

Alchmundus.

Tilbertus.

Ethelbertus.

Heardredus.

Eanbertus.

^a Tidferdus, *cujus* Danis omnia late depopulantibus, cessavit episcopatus Hagustaldensis.

1112. Thomas archiepiscopus Eboracensis induxit canonicos regulares in β ecclesiam Hagustaldensem anno Dom. 1112. Henrici regis 13. Aschetillus primus Prior Hagustaldensis ecclesiæ, Robertus Pisethe secundus.

Fol. 61. b. *Translatæ fuerunt reliquiæ ⁊ Accæ ex cœmeterio in ecclesiam Hagustaldensem post 8 ducentos ⁊ quinquaginta annos per Alfredum presbyterum Dunelmensem.*

Richardus Macon fuit rector parochialis ecclesiæ de Hexam ante inductos canonicos.

Fol. 62. a. Cummynge to Henley I saw in the Valley the Priorie of Hurley, a Celle to Westminster, standinge on the right Ripe of the Thames.

The Bridge at Henley is all of Tymbre, as moste Parte of the Bridgs be ther about. It was of Stone, as the Foundation shewithe at a low Watar.

The Hastings, now Erls of Huntendune, chefe Lords of Henley. It was the Lorde Molines, then by Decent Peverels, Hungerford, and so Hastings.

Plenty of Wood and Corne about Henley. The Soyle Chalky and Hillinge.

Rotherfeld about a Mile from Henley. There is a Parke.

^a Legendum, *ni fallor*, Tidferdus. Quo mortuo, Danis omnia &c. vel, Tidferdus. Nunc Danis omnia &c. β Ecclesia MS. ⁊ Sic lego, ut paullo superius; non Aitæ, ut in Apogr. Stov. 8 Ducenton MS.

It is of moſte Men caulled *Rotherfelde Gray*, by cawſe that *Gray Domi-*
one of the *Gray of Ruthyne* came to be Owner of a it.^{us de Ro-} Sum
put this Addition onto it, *Gray Murdach*, ſayynge that this *ſeneſballus*
Murdach was a Bysſhope, and in Comprobaton of it there *Edward 3.*
be dyverſe Myters ſene in the Haule in *Rotherfeld*.

There appere enteringe into the Maner Place on the righte
Hand 3. or 4. very olde Towers of Stone, a maniſeſt Token
that it was ſome tyme a Caſtle. Ther is a very large Courte
builyd about with Tymbar and ſpacyd withe Brike; but this
is of a latter worke. Men of *Henley* may yet remembar that
it was the Lord *Lovel's* Poceſſion. Sens by Attainture it cam
by Giſte to *Knolls*.

Stoner is a 3. Miles out of *Henley*. Ther is a fayre Parke,
and a Waren of Connes, and fayre Woods. The Manſion
Place ſtandithe clyminge on an Hille, and hathe 2. Courtes
buyldyd withe Tymbar, Brike and Flynte. Syr *Waltar*
Stonar now Poceſſor of it hathe augmentyd and ſtrengthed
the Howſe. The *Stoners* hathe longe had it in Poſſeſſyon.
Syns one *Fortescue* invadyd it by Mariage of an Heire Gene-
rall of the *Stoners*, but aſtar diſpoceſſyd.

From *Oxford* to *Hinkeſey* Ferry a Quartar of a Myle or Fol. 62. b.
more. Ther is a Cawſey of Stone fro *Oſeney* to the Ferie,
and in this Cawſey be dyvers Bridges of Plankes. For there
the Streame of *Iſis* breketh into many Armelets. The Ferry
ſelfe is over the principale Arme or Streame of *Iſis*.

Bleſſels Legh a litle Village is a 3. Mile from *Hinkeſey* *Bleſſels*
Ferry in the Highe way from *Oxford* to *Ferendune*, alias *Fa-^{Legbe.}*
rington. At this *Legh* be very fayre Paſtures and Woods. *Bleſſels*.
The *Bleſſels* hathe bene Lords of it ſyns the tyme of *Edward*
the Firſt or afore, and there they dyd enhabite. The Place
is all of Stone, and ſtondithe at the Weſt End of the Paroche
Church. *Bleſſels* were Lords alſo of *Rodecote* apon the Ry-
ver of *Iſis* by *Ferendune* wher hathe bene a ſtronge Pile, and
now a Manſion Place. The *Bleſſels* cam out of *Province* in
Fraunce, and were Men of Activite in Feates of Armes, as
it apperithe in β Monuments at *Legh* how he ſawght in Liſtes
with a ſtrange Knight that chalengyd hym, at the whiche
Deade the Kynge and Quene at that tyme of *England* were
preſent. The *Bleſſels* were countyd to have Poceſſyons of
400. Marks by the Yere. The laſt Heire Male of them was

^a This Word I have added. β See Mr. *Hearne's* Pref. to a Collect.
of Diſcourſes by eminent Antiq. p. cv.

a lyve in *hominum memoria*. *Legh* and *Rodecote* cam by Marriage of an Heire Generall of the *Blesells* onto *Fetiplace*.

From *Legh* I rode halfe a Myle and cam to a *Towkey*, where had ben a Village. The Church or Chapell yet remayneth, and ther by in a Wood was a Manor Place now clene downe. It longethe now as a Ferme to *Magdalen Colledge* in *Oxford*.

I rode thens a 2. Myles and halfe thorowghe fayre *Champayne Ground*, frutefull of Corne, to *Newbridge* on *Isis*. The Ground ther al about lyethe in low Medowes often overflowne by Rage of Reyne. Ther is a longe Cawsye of Stone at eche End of the Bridge. The Bridge it selfe hathe vi. greate Arches of Stone. Thens I passyd by a fayre Mylle a Forow lengthe of, and ther semyd to cum downe a Broke that joynithe with *Isis* about *New Bridge*.

Thens 4. Myles or more to *Whitney*, where is a Market and a fayre Church with a goodly *Piramis* of Stone.

Thens a Myle to *Crauley Bridge* of 2. Arches of Stone over *Winruche Ryver* that goithe by *Whitney*. *Crauley Village* is hard by the Bridge.

Thens about a Myle to *Mynter Village* havynge the Name of *Levell* somtyme Lorde of it. There is an auncient Place of the *Lovels* harde by the Church. Master *Vinton* of *Wadeley* by *Farington* hathe it of the Kynge in Ferme.

Thens I rode a 3. Myles or 4. thrwge the Forest of *Wichwood* longinge to the Kynge, where is Plentye of Wood and Fallow Dere. This Forest longed to the *Bewchamps* Erls of *Warwike*, and so dyd *Burforde Towne*.

Then commynge out of the Forest I enteryd into a Soyle *Champayne* on every Syde, in the whiche, as in *Slypes*, were some prety Groves and Woods.

Bekington Maner Place at *Bekington* with a fayr Mille. *Bruerne* Watar renithe by it.

And thus passynge scant 2. Mile, I cam to a Place caulyd *Berow* apon the Top of a meane Hill, where apperyd a greate Ditch to the Compase of a Quartar of a Myle. In the whiche dyd grow very good Corne. First I toke it for a Campe of Men of Warre. After I marked in some Placis

a *Towkey* corruptelam esse pro *Tubbeny*, Villâ olim satis celebri, existimo, & *Stoveo* potiùs, quàm *Lelando* utique tribuendam. Vid. Lib. Nig. *Scaccar.* p. 181. not. 5.

of the Toppe of the Diche as there had bene a Wauill set on it. And I marked a Place as where a Gate had bene in to it toward the Este. In dede it was nothinge but a Campe of Men of Warre, and ther is a nothar on the same Downes. So halfe a good Myle to *Cerceden* Village.

Chirchehille Village and Lordshipe longginge to Maistar *Barentyn* is hard be *Cerceden*. *Cerceden* was first *Golafer's* Ma-
ner, then, as I remembar, *Browning's*. *Horne* of late made the faire Howse there of sqwarid Stone. Fol. 63. b.

Bruern Abbey a Myle of hard on the right Ripe of the River. Good Pasture, Corne, Woodde.

Stow in the Walde is about a 3. Myles of from it.

Burford is a Market a 3. Myles from *Bruerne*. *Bewchamps* Erles of *Warwyke* were Lords of it, and also of the Forest of *Wichewood*. Some say that the *Spencers* and the *Lovels* had some Dominjon in it. Ther is notable Quarye of fine Stone about *Burford*.

There was a Place in *Burford* caullyd the Priorie. *Horman* the Kyng's Barbar hathe now the Lands of it.

Langley is a Myle from *Burford*. There remayne Tokens of an olde Maner Place in the syde of the Forest of *Wichewood*.

Fro *Cerceden* to *Chepingnorton* a 3. good Myles. *Croftes* were the auncient Lords of this *Norton*, syns *Rodney*, and then *Cometoun* that bought it.

Hecnorton a 3. Myles all by Champaine fro *Chepingnorton*. There is a fayre Parke and an old Manar Place. It longed to *Chaucer*; then to the *Poles* Duks of *Southesfolke* by Mariage. Now from *Brandax* to the Kynge by Exchange.

Cold norton Priory about a Myle from *Chepingnorton*. This Priory is now impropriate onto *Braze-nose* College in *Oxford*. Aboute a Mile beyond the Priory is Maistar *Alicheles* Maner Place.

To a *Tue* a 3. Myles, where Maistar *Reynesford* dwellithe.

From *Cerceden* to *Oxford* a 13. Miles.

From *Oxford* to *Abbandune* a 4. Myles. This Towne *Abbandune* stondithe on the right Rype of *Isis* in *Barshbire*. The Towne of very olde tyme was caullyd *Seusbam*, syns *Abendune* of one *Aben* a Monke Heremite that began a Monasterye in those Quartars, as they imagine right folishely. Tretwthe it is that one *Eamus* a Noble Saxon began to builde a litle Monasterye

by the Permissyon of *Cissa* his Master Kyng of the Saxons at a Place caullid *Chiswel* a 2. Myles from *Abingdon* Northe
 Fol. 64. a. Northeffe in the Foote way to *Oxford*. The Place after not thought convenient, it was translatid on to *Seusbam*. wher apon the new Monasterye beyng buyldyd, is was cawillyd *Abbandune*, i. e. *β Abbatis oppidum*.

And not longe astar thys tyme was the Nunnery buildyd at *Abbandune* on the lyste Ripe of *Oche*, alias *Cocbe*, Ryver, as at the Mowthe of it into *Isis* the great Streame. This Place of Nunnes was dedicate unto Saincte *Helene*, the Name wher of yet remaynith.

Bothe the Abbay and the Nunnery were destroyed by the *Danes*. Whithar the Nunnery were reedified or no I can not tell. The Abbay rose agayne. But it was a pore thinge on-till suche tyme as Kyng *Edgare* by the Counsel of *Ethelwold* Byshope of *Winchester* dyd richely encrese it.

There was one *Faritius* a Straunger and Phisician made Abbate of *Abbandune* a certeyne tyme after the Conqweste. He remevyd the olde Church that stode then more Northerlye where now the Orchard is, and made the Este Parte and Transepte of a new only adorninge it γ with smaul Marble Pillers. Anon astar cam an Abbate, and seyng the Howse not sufficiently served withe Water, devised to turne the Streame of *Isis*, and at the last brought it on to the very Abbay Syde, and partely thrwge it. The chese Streame of *Isis* rane afore betwixt *Andersey* Isle and *Culneham*, even where now the Southe End is of *Culneham*.

The othar Arme that brekethe oute of *Isis* aboute a Quarter of a Mile above *Culneham*, and then cummithe downe thoroughe *Culneham* Bridge selfe, is now the lesse Peace of the hole River. In greate Flods and Brakkes of Water *Wauls Culneham* Water goith partely to the old Botom of *Isis*, and then ther be 3. Stremes. There was of olde tyme a Fortres or Pile lyke a Castle in *Andersey* by South West of *Abbandune* sett as almoste in the mydle betwixte the olde and new Botom of *Isis*. The Ground that it stoode on is a Medow agayne S. *Helens* of a Qwartar of a Myle ovar. Sum Parte

a See my Letter concerning some Antiquities between Windfor and Oxford, at the End of the Vth. Vol. of this Itinerary §. 29. as also my Preface to that Volume. β Abbatis MS. γ Hanc voculam adjecti.

of this Fortrefe ftoode after the Conqweft, and there were kepte the Kyngs Hauks and Hownds.

There was an Abbate of *Abbandune* that perceyvyd welle how it had and shoulde noy the Monasterie, and gave the Kinge *Suttoun* Lordeshipe there by for it in Exchaunge. It is a Myle and halfe lower then *Abbandune* on the right Ripe of *Ifu* in *Barksbire*.

There is now an olde Barne where the Castelet or Fortrefe stooode. The Place of the common People is yet caullid *the Castle of the Rhe, à flu. præterlabente*. The Weste Parte of the Church of *Abbandune* Monasterie was reedified by one *William Asscendune* Abbate there. S. Edward the Martir's Reliques for the moste parte were kept in *Abbingdon*, where sum sayethe he was in his tendre Age brought up. Ther were of the *Blessells* buried ther. Pol. 64. b. *Bessilla.*

All the Lands almoste betwene *Ainsbam* and *Dorchester* longed unto *Abbandune*. The Rents of the Abbay were almoste 2000. li. by the Yere.

Abbingdon Monasterye upon a Ple for Fraunchese was spoyled by Men of *Abbandun*, of *Newbiry*, and of *Oxforde*; for the whiche great Punishment was taken.

Ther was a Parke at *Radeley* longinge onto *Abbyndoun*, whiche was disparkid by reason that the Scollars of *Oxford* muche refortyd thethar to hunt.

The chiefe Paroche Church of *Abbyngdon* of old tyme was Saint *Nicholas* by thabbey. The Abbat of *Abendoun* made the Hospitall of S. *John Baptiste* agayne it. This Hospitall hathe bene annexid to S. *Nicholas*. Ther be 12. Men in this Hospitall.

Seint *Helens* is now a Paroche Church, and to it is the grettyf Reforte of all the Towne.

At suche tyme as the olde Courfe of the Streame of *Ifu* was changyd there were found dyvers straunge thyngs, and amonge them a Crosse with an Inscrition. The Nunnrye stode in the very Place where now the Hospitall is at S. *Helines*.

Of auncient tyme there was no Bridge to passe over *Ifu* at *Abbandune*, but a Ferie, and then was the way from *Glocester* to *London* not thorowgh *Abbandune* as it is now, and so to *Dorchester*, but thorowg the notable Towne of *Walkeford*. Ther were dyvers Mischauncis sene at this Passage.

Ex tabula pensili.

*Anno 4. Henrici 5. pontes de Bordforde & Culhamforde
1416 prope Abbandune a incepti sunt autore rege anno Dom. 1416.*

a incepti sunt autore rege anno Dom. 1416.] Tho' King Henry the Vth. is here said to be the Founder not only of *Burford*, but of *Culham*, Bridge, yet this is to be understood only by way of Complement, and 'tis groundd only upon the Liberty given by him for building the Bridges, and upon some other small Privileges that he allow'd at this time. For 'tis certain that *John* of *St. Helen's* * was the first beginner of *Burford* Bridge, to the Maintenance of which and of the Hospital of *St. Helen's* that he had founded, he left an Estate in Land of 50. Pounds a Year, which Estate (I suppose) now belongs (at least it ought to belong) to the present Hospital, call'd *Christ's* Hospital, that was built by *K. Edward* the Sixth and Sir *John Mason*. And 'tis withal as certain that *Geffry Barbour* was the principal Founder of *Culham* Bridge, towards which, and to the finishing of *Burford* Bridge, and to the making of the fine Causey between both Bridges he gave a 1000. Marks, which was punctually laid out upon this Work. The best Artifts that could be found were imploy'd, and every Man had a Penny a Day, which was the best Wages, and an extraordinary Price in those Times, when the best Wheat was now and then † sold for twelve Pence a Quarter. 'Twas likewise in those Times that in the Feasts of the Fraternity of the *Holy-Cross* in *Abbingten* they spent yearly six Calfs, which cost two Shillings and two Pence a Piece, sixteen Lambs at twelve Pence a Piece, above four score Capons at three Pence a Piece, above four score Geese at two Pence half Penny a Piece, eight Hundred Eggs at five Pence a Hundred; besides many Marrow Bones, much Fruit and Spice, and a great quantity of Milk, Cream and Flour, all in proportion too to the Prices that I have specify'd: and upon these Days of Rejoycing withal they us'd to have twelve

* See Part the first of this Vol. Fol. 14. † See pag. 22. of a certain Leiger Book, now lying in the Hall of *Christ's* Hospital at *Abbingten*, intitl'd *A Monument of Christian Munificence*, written in the Year 1627. by *Francis Little*, sometime Mayor of *Abbingten*, and one of the Governours of this Hospital. In which Book (written with no great Judgment) is a short Account of the Monastery of *Abbingten*, of the Hospital of the Fraternity of the *Holy-Cross*, and of divers other things relating to this Place.

Dyvers Persones drowned at the Ferry afore the Bridge was made. The Inhabitaunts of *Abbandune* askid at the *Culneham* Courte Remedie for a Bridge and obteyned. Hithe Ferry.
Pons inchoatus die S. Albani.

Minstrels, viz. six from *Coventry* and six from *Maidenhead*, for which and for other uses of the Fraternity *William Dyar*, Vicar of *Bray* in *Berks*, gave them five Tenements in *East St. Helen's* Street, three Tenements in *West St. Helen's* Street, and other Lands in *Abbingdon*. So that considering the cheapness of Things in those Times, *Geffry Barbour's* Contribution was very great and extraordinary, and 'tis nothing but Justice to style him the Founder of the Bridge, the Stones whereof, as well as those of *Burford* Bridge, were taken out of the Quarries of *Bessilfleigh* and *Stanford*, and were given them by Sir *Peter Bessil*, who moreover, besides the Money he gave for carrying on the building of the Bridges, by his last Will and Testament, dated *Octob. 23. 1424.* gave all his Lands, Tenements and Reversions in *Abbingdon* towards the perpetual Maintenance and Repair of them. Besides *Geffry Barbour's* Benefaction to this Work, he was likewise so great a Benefactor to the Hospital of *St. Helen*, that some look upon him now, as they did even in *Mr. Leland's* Time, to have been the chief Founder of it. He was also in other respects a very great Friend to this Town, and did so much good in the Place, that he is always mention'd by the Inhabitants with the most profound Respect. He was first of all buried in the Abbey Church; but upon the Dissolution he was translated from thence in the most solemn manner to *St. Helen's* Church, where I have seen his Grave-stone, and find the following Inscription upon it: *Hic jacet Galsfridus Barbour, Mercator de Abendon, quondam Balivus Brisoliae, qui obiit vicesimo primo die Aprilis anno Domini 1417. Cajus animæ propitiatur Deus.* 'Tis this great Respect which the Inhabitants of the Town have for him that hath prevented the Destruction of the Brass-Plate upon which the Inscription is engrav'd. Other old Monuments have been defac'd and utterly destroy'd by Puritans, Presbyterians, and the rest of the whining Crew, purely out of a vain, idle Conceit, that the Memory of no *Roman* Catholicks ought to be preserv'd. This Town hath been famous for Fanaticks, and 'tis no wonder that there is so little of such kind of Antiquities remaining amongst them; and yet these Principles have not prevail'd so far upon them as to erase out of their Minds the Honour that is due to *Geffry Barbour*; which, perhaps, may be owing, in some measure, to this, that they do not believe him to have been a rigorous *Roman* Catholick,

Geffray Barbar of Abbandune gave Monie chesly toward
makynge the Bridge and procuryng Lands for the Maynteyn-

but rather an Enemy to the Pope. We cannot conceive what rejoycing there was upon the finishing of *Culham* Bridge, not only because a stop was put by this means to the Mischiefs which us'd to happen in ferrying over the Water, but also because it conduc'd very much to the enriching of the Town by influencing Travellers in their Way from *Gloucester* to *London* to pass through it, and not through *Wallingford* as they had been accusom'd to do. And 'tis to be noted that 'twas nothing else but a sense of the many Benefits that accru'd from hence to this Place that occasion'd Mr. *Richard Fannand* Iron-Monger in the Year 1457. (being the 36. Year of the Reign of K. *Hen. VI.*) to put up a Table in the Hall of St. *Helen's* Hospital in Memory of *Geffray Barbour*, &c. in which we have an exact, tho' rude and barbarous, Description of the proceedings in Building of *Culham* Bridge, together with some *Latin* Verses at the beginning (in which K. *Henry* the V. is mention'd as the Founder of both Bridges) and the *Rebus* of *Abbingdon* at the end, (which differs somewhat from that in Dr. *Plo's* Letter &c.) 'Tis this Table that is here cited by Mr. *Leland*, and 'tis now hanging in the Hall of the present Hospital, but being like to come to decay in some time, I shall here beg leave to transcribe and publish it, that Posterity may know to whom it is that they are chiefly indebted for the Benefits that follow'd from the Foundation of *Culham* Bridge.

† Henrici quinti regis quarto revoluto
Anno, rex idem pontem fundavit utrumque,
Supra locum binum Borford dictumque Culhamford.
Inter eos namque via regia tendit alta.
Annis adjunctis dat inter gradientibus amplum;
Principium cujus Abendoniz situatur.
Annis tunc † donum M. quater C. numeratis,
Ex sexto deno cum fecit opus pietatis.
Vos qui transitis hujus memores bene fitis,
Et vestris precibus fundator sit relevatus.

* At the end of the II^d. Vol. of this Work. † Vidi
Hearn. Præf. p. ciii. ad *Joannis de Fordun* Scotichronicon. † An
demum?

ance of it. Ther wrowght that Somer 300. Men on the Bridge.

Of alle Werkys in this Worlde that eber were wrought

Holp chyrche is chese, theze children been thesed.
 For he baptim these Barnes to blisse been i brought,
 Thorough the grace of god, and sayre refresshed.
 Another blissett belines is brigges to make,
 There that the pepul may not passe after greet showres.
 Dole it is to drawe a deed bodp oute of a lake,
 That was fulled in a fount foon, and a felow of oures.
 Knyng Henry the fiftre in his fourthe yere,
 He hadde i founde for his folke a brige in Wyke schyre.
 For cartis with cariage may goo and come cleze,
 That many Wynters afore were mared in the myre.
 And som oute of her sadels sette to the grounde
 Went forth in the Water with no man whare.
 For the Werkys after or they were i founde,
 Her kyn and her knowleth caught hem uppe with care.
 Then the commons of Abendon cryed on the knyng,
 Upon Dukes and Lordes that were in this londe.
 The knyng had hem begonne apou goddes blissinge,
 And make it also stronge as they couthe with ston,
 lyne or sonde.

Apon the day of seynt Albon they began this game,
 And John Wychpyns layde the firste stoon in the knynges
 name.

Sir Peris Beillis knyght curteys and hernd,
 for his fadyr soule and his frendes he dpyd as he scholde.
 He gaf hem stonys i nowhe into the werkys ende,
 Also mony as they nedid fette hem if they wolde.
 Than crafti men for the quarry made cotwes of pre,
 Wages, and wapes, and mony harde howys,
 Jettap Warbour had pay hem her hyre.
 Then must they have mooldes to make on the botwys.

Fol. 65. a.

*Haftenus ex tabula.*Sum say at *Abbandune* that *Geffray Barbar* was as the

They tokid for cartes, and cast for her * clusping.
 They founde oute the fundement and layde in large
 stones.
 They repaid up the archeys be geometre in rpsing,
 With xi. laboers labbing at onys.
 Ther was mater i nowhe, stone, lyme and grabel,
 Werkemen als wise as they coulde fynde any.
 And ever had the Warbour pay for her trabel,
 Til a M. Marke he spende eche a peny.
 Then the strenghe of the streame astoned hem stronge,
 In laboz and labbing moche money was lore.
 They lobed hem a ladde was a water man longe,
 He helpe stop the streame til the werke were a fore.
 It was a solace to see in a somer seson,
 CCC. I wylle workunge at onys,
 liti. and liii. reulyd be reson,
 To wete who wrought best were set for the nonce.
 The peple prebed her power with the pecopse.
 The mactok was man handeled right wele a whyle.
 With spades and schovelis they made sucche a noyle,
 That men myght here hem thens a myle.
 Wybes went oute to wite how they wrought :
 V. score in a flok it was a fayne syght.
 In bozd clothes bright white brede they brought,
 Chees and chekenes clerelpech A dyght.
 These weren the dyches i diged in ful harde grounde,
 And i cast up to aize with the wep,
 Sethen they were i set with a quyk motwode
 To holde in the bunkes for ever and ay.
 The gode Lorde of Abendon † of his londe,

* F. thising. † L. left of his londe. Vid. *Leland. Collect.* Vol. vi. p. 417.

greatest Foundar of the Hospitall of *S. Helene*. Sum say that
 one *Joannes de S. Helena* aboute that tyme had 2. Dowghtars,

XX

For the breed of the brige tiii. fote large,
 It was a greet socour of eythe and of sonde,
 And yt he abated the rent of the barge.
 An C. pownde, and xlii. was tulye payed
 Be the bondes of John Huchpyns and Banberp also,
 For the waape and the barge thus it must be sayed.
 Therto witnesse al Abendon; and many oon moo.
 For now is Culham hithe i com to an ende,
 An al the contrre the better and no man the worse.
 Few folke there were coude that wey wende,
 But they waged a wed or payed of her purse.
 And if it were a begger had breed in his bagge,
 He schulde be ryght soone i hid for to goo aboute,
 And of the pore penyles the hiereward wold habbe
 A hood or a girdel, and let hem goo withoute.
 Panp moo myscheyes there weren I say.
 Culham hithe hath cauld many a curse.
 I blyssed be our helpers we have a better waape,
 Withoute any peny for cart and for horse.
 Thus acordid the kynge and the covent,
 And the comunyes of Abendon as the Abbot wolde.
 Thus they were cesed and set al in oon assent,
 That al the brekpinges of the brige the towne here
 schulde.

This was prebed acte also in Perlement.
 In perpetual ptes to have and to holde.
 This tale is i tolde in noon othez entent
 But for myrthe and in memory to ponge and to olde.
 Now every good body that gothe on this brige,
 Bid for the Warbor gentil Jestrapp,
 That clothed many a pore man to hed and to rige,
 And hath holpe to rentis to holde up this waape.

The

and for lakke of Issue of them it shoulde go to mayntayn-
aunce of the Hospitall and the Bridgs. The Land devolv'd
to that use.

A Bridge of Stone over the Broke of *Oche* by *S. Helen's*
Hospitale.

A goodly *Pyramis* in the Market Place.

There were, and yet appere, 2. Camps of Men of Warre
by *Abbandune*.

The one is *Serpenhil* a Quartar of a Mile by Este Northe
Est oute of the Toun in a Fote way to Here,
as it is sayde there comonly, was a Battayle betwyxt the
Danes and the *Saxons*. Parte of the Trenches of the Campe
be yet seene.

The other is caullid *Barow* a litle by Weste oute of *Ab-*

The wiche rentes right tretwe men have i take on
honde,

And graciously governed hem now a good while.

Who so have hem hereafter wiche tretwthe but he
fonde,

It schal be known openly he dothe hymselfe beggple.

I councel every creature to kepe hym from the curle.

For of this tretis wil I no more telle.

And be not to covetous to poure owne purse,

For peril of the pepnes in the pit of Helle.

Now god geve us grace to folowe treuthe even,

That we map have a place in the blyss of Heven.

APCR.

*r. A. B. I. N. D. O. N. R. F. I.

Take the first letter of poure foure fader with A,
the worker of wey, and I and R, the colere
of an asse; set them togeder, and tel me if you
can what it is than. Richard Farnande
Trenmonger hath made this tabul, and set
it here in the pere of King Henry the sixte
xxxvith.

* This Letter stands for *rebus*, unless I am mistaken.

bandune

bandum toward *Ferendune*. Here be also the Trenches yet apperinge.

Sum say that thabbate of *Abbandune* sente a Bande of Men to one of thes Camps, where by the *Danes* were vanquishid, and Lands were gyven to the Abbay for the Victory.

From *Oxforde* to *Hanney* a 8. Mills, a 5. Mills by Hilly Ground well wooddid and frutefull of Corne, and other 3. Mills by low levelle Ground in sum Partes Marfchy.

Or ever I cam at *Hanney* by a Mile I passid over a Broke, and other this was *Ocke* Broke that goithe to *Abbandune* risinge in the Vale of *White Horse*, or ells it rennithe in to *Ocke*. It ran from Northe West in to the Southe.

Thens a 2. Myles by low Wooddy Ground unto *Wanetinge* that standithe on the right Ripe of a prayt Broke that goithe downe to *Abbandune* distante a 6. or 7. Mills from *Wantage*.

Ther be 2. Churches in this Market Toune in one Chirche Yarde, but the one is but a Chapelle. The Lorde *Fitzguala-Fitzwarine*. *rine* is one of the cheifste Lords of the Towne, and of that Name and Lyne be 2. Sepulchers in the Paroche Church.

Thens a 6. Myls to *Chepinge* *Lanburne* a poore Friday Market by Hills well cornyd and some Wodds; and passinge the better Parte of the way I sawe a greate Warren of Conies longginge unto Maftar *Essex*, who is Lord of the *Essex*. Towne by his Mothar the sole Dowghtar and Heyre of Maftar *Rogers*, by whom he hath bettar then 300. Marks of Lands by the Yere.

Lanburne Water risithe a litle by Northe above the Towne, Fol. 65. b. levinge it on the righte Ripe, and goinge thens a 10. Myles to *Dunington*, and a litle lower in to *Kenet* Ryver.

From *Lanburne* on to *Ramesbyri* Towne about a 5. Mills, *Ramesbyri*. firste by Champayne Grounde fruteful of Corne, then by Hills frutefull of Woodd and Corne. *Kenet* towchithe the Towne withe his liste Ripe suoping in a low Botom. There is a fayre and large olde Church in the Towne. The Byschope of *Saresbyri* hath a faire old Place halfe a Mile upper upon the liste Ripe of *Kenet*, that a litle above the Place in the Medois makithe out an Arme, and a litle benethe the Place resortynge to the Hed Streame makithe the Medois on the Southe Syde of the Place a *Mediamnis* or Isle.

There is a right faire and large Parke hangynge upon the Clyffe of an highe Hille welle woddyd over *Kenet*, hard on the Southe Syde of the Place.

Littlecote the *Darells* chief Houfe is a Myle from *Ramesbyri*.

From *Ramesbyri* to *Hungerford* . . . Myls.

From

From *Ramesbyri* to *Saresbyri* good 20. Mills.

From *Ramesbyri* on to *Graat Bedwine* a 3. Miles moſte parte thrwge the Forest of *Sauernake*.

The Towne is prevelegyd with a Burges at the Parliament; yet is it but a poore thinge to ſyght. There liethe in the Church in the Southe Ile one *Adam Stoke* a famoſe Man, and a nothar of that Lyne by hym under a Flatte Stone. The *Stokes* were Lords of *Stoke Haule* ther by. The Lands of whom deſcendyd on to the Lords *Hungerfords*; but whereas I harde ons that there was a Caſtelle at *Greate Bedwine*, I could there heere nothinge of it. *Little Bedwine* a Myle lower, whither cummith the Streame that paſſinge by *Great Bedwine* levith it on the right Ripe. This Water goithe toward *Kenet*. And *Hungerford* is a 3. Mills from *Greate Bedwine*.

From *Bedwine* a good Mile to *Chauburne* Village, the trew Name whereof, as I geſſe, ſhuld be *Chaulkeburne*. For it riſithe and rennythe in Chalky Ground.

Fol. 66 a. The Howſe of the *Cboks* was firſte greatly awauunſyd by *Choke* cheſe Juge of *England*, that attayned Lands to the ſome of 600. Marks by the Yere, and kept his cheſe Howſe at *Longe Aſcheton* by *Briſtow*, havynge great Furniture of Sylvar.

There riſethe a litle above *Chauburne* Village a Broke that gyveth the Name unto it, and levith it on the right Rype, and ſo goinge about a 2. Miles lower reſortithe to *Bedwine* Water, or els by it ſelfe goithe in to *Kenet* Ryver. *Schauburne* is a 3. Mills from *Hungerforde*.

From *Ranesbiry* onto *Marlebyri* a 3. Miles by hilly Grounde, frewtfull of Corne and Wood. Abowt halfe a Myle or I cam onto *Marlebyri* I paſſyd ovar a Broke that cam downe Northeweſte from the Hills, and ſo ran by Sowthe Eſt into the Streame of *Kenet* about halfe a Myle byneth *Marlebyri*.

The Towne of *Marlebyri* ſtandithe in Lengthe from the Toppe of an Hille ſlate Eſte to a Valley lyenge flat Weſt.

There is a Ruine of a great Caſtell harde at the Weſt Ende of the Towne, where of the Doungeon Towre partely yet ſtondithe. Ther lay Kynge *Edward* the . . . at a Parliament tyme.

There is a Chappell of S. *Martyns* at the Eſte Ende of the Towne.

There is a Paroche Church of owr Lady in the Mydle of the Towne. The Body of this Church is an auncient Peace of Worke. Sum fable that it was a Nunerye.

The

The chiefe Paroche Church of the Towne standythe at the very Weste End of it beyng dedicate onto Seint *Peter*.

There was a Priorye of White Chanons caullyd *S. Margarets* a litle be South the Towne over a *Kenet*, where now dwellythe one Maister *Daniell*.

There was a Howse of Friers in the Southe Syde of the Towne.

Kenet Ryver cummeth the doune by the Weste End of the Towne from the Northe, and so by the Botom of the Towne and Vale lyenge Sowthe, levinge it on the lefte Rype, and so renethe thens by flatte Este.

Kenet risithe Northe Northe West at *Selberi* Hille Botom, where by hathe be Camps and Sepultures of Men of Warre, as at *Sibyri* a Myle of, and in dyvers Placis of the Playne. This *Seibyri* Hille is about a 5. Miles from *Marlbyri*. *Selbery.*

From *Marlebyri* over *Kenet*, and so into *Sauernake* (the *Fol. 66. b.* swete Oke) Forrest, and a 4. Myles or more to *Pensy* a good Village, and there I passed ovar *Avon* Ryver, and so by playne Champine Ground, frutfull of Grasse and Corne, especially good Whete and Barley, and so by a Village caullyd *Manifordes*, by the whiche *Avon* rennythe; and so to *Newton* Village 2. Myles and more from *Pensy*, where also *Avon* rennythe levinge it on his lefte Rype; and thens 2. Myles of passyd by *Uphavon*, a good Village 2. Myles lower. There comythe a litle Broke into *Avon* from Northe West at the Est Ende of *Newton* Church. The Course of it is lauly changyd to the great Comoditie of the Village lyinge lowe, and afore fore trowbled with Water in Wynter.

From *Newton* to *Hilkote* an Hamlet of the same Paroche halfe a Myle.

β The a 7. Myles to the *Vyes* by champayne Ground. I passyd or I cam nere the *Vyes* by a Broke the whiche goythe in to *Avon* Ryver by *Uphavon* Vilage. *The Vin.*

The Towne of *Vies* standithe on a Ground sumwhat clyvinge, and most occupied by Clothiars.

The Beawty of it is all in one Strete.

The Market is very celebrate.

Ther is a Castell on the Southe West Syde of the Towne stately avauncyd upon an highie Ground, defendyd partly by Nature, and partly withe Dykes the *γ* Yere where of is cast

α Kever MS. *β* L. thence *vel* then. *γ* *Id est*, care.

up a slope, and that of a greate Height to Defence of the Waulle.

This Castle was made in *Henry* the first Dayes by one *Rogar Bysshope* of *Salisbury*, Chaunselar and Treaswar to the Kyng. Suche a Pece of Castle Worke so costly and strongly was nevar afore nor sence set up by any Bysshope of *England*. The Kepe or Dungeon of it set upon an Hille cast by hand is a Pece of Worke of an incredible Coste. There appere in the gate of it 6. or 7. Placis for Porte colacis, and muche goodly Buyl dyng was in it. It is now in Ruine, and Parte of the Front of the Towres of the Gate of the Kepe and the Chapell in it were caried full unpron. ably onto the Buyl dyng of Maistar *Bainton's* Place at *Bromebam* scant 3. Myles of.

Fol. 67. a.
Baynton.

There remayne dyvers goodly Towres yet in the utter Walle of the Castle, but all goynge to Ruine.

The principall Gate that ledithe in to the Towne is yet of a greate Strengthe, and hathe Placis for 7. or 8. Porte colices.

Ther is a fayre Parke by the Castle.

The Forest of *Blake more* lyethe in a Botom toward Northe West, not far from the Towne.

I saw as I went out of the Towne *Bromebam* Haul lyenge in a Botom about a 3. Myles of.

Steeple
Assheton.

From the *Vies* to *Steeple Assheton* a 6. Myles by *Champaigne*, but frutefull Grownde and good Wood Plenty in some Places. It is a praty litle Market Towne, and hathe praty Buyl dyng.

It standithe muche by Clothiars.

There is in it a very fayre Church, buyldyd in the Mynd of Men now lyvynge.

The spired Steple of Stone is very fayre and highe, and of that it is cawillyd *Steeple Assheton*. *Robart Longe* Clothiar buyldyd the Northe Isle, *Waltar Lucas* Clothiar buildyd the Sowthe Isle of theyr proper Costes. The Abbey of *Ramesey* in *Hamptonshire* had bothe Parsonage impropriate, and the hole Lordshipe.

Syr Thomas Semar hathe it now of the Kyngs almoste withe the hole Hundred of *Horwelle*, alias *Wharwell down*, with muche fayre Woods.

From *Steeple Assheton* to *Brooke Haule* a bout a 2. Myle by Woody Ground. There was of very auncient tyme an olde Maner Place wher *Brooke Hall* is now, and Parte of it yet appearithe. but the new Buyl dyng that is there is of the erectyng

Brake Place.

yng of the Lorde Steward unto Kyng *Henry* the vii. The Wyndowes be full of Rudders. Peradventure it was his Badge or Token of the Amiraltye. There is a fayre Parke, but no great large thyng. In it be a great Nombur of very fayre and syne greynyd Okes apte to sele Howses.

Westbyri a smale Market Towne is a Myle of, and of it *Westbyri* Hundrid.

Wermister a principall Market for Corne is 4. Myles from *Wermister*. *Brookebaull*, a Myle to *Westbyri*, and so 3. Myles forthe.

The Broke that renithe by *Brooke* is properly caulyd *Bisse*, Fol. 67. b. and risethe at a Place namyd *Bismouth* a 2. Myles above *Brooke Bissus* flu. Village an Hamlet longynge to *Westbyri* Paroche. Thens it cummithe onto *Brooke* Village; and so a Myle lower onto *Brooke Haule*, levinge it hard on the right Ripe, and about a 2. Miles lower it goith to

Hedington Village and Priorie a boutte a 2. Myles from *Brooke Haul* by

From *Brooke Haule* onto *Westbyri* by low Ground havinge *Westbyri*. Wood, Pasture and Corne a Mile and halfe. It is the Hcdd Towne of the Hundrede to whome it givethe Name. In it is kepte ones a Weke a smale Market. Ther is a large Church. The Towne stondithe moste by Clothiers.

Ther risythe 2. Springs by *Westbyri*, one by Sowthe, and an othar as by Southe West, and sone metinge togethar go abowte *Bradeley* Vilage a Mile and halfe lower into *Bisse* Broke that rennithe by *Brooke Haule*, and so to *Troughbridge*, and then into *Avon*.

Bradefstoke or *Bradeford* the praty clothinge Towne on *Avon* *Bradford*. is a 2. Myles of.

From *Troughbridge* onto *Bathe* by very Hilly Grownnd a 7. Miles levinge the Wodds and *Farley* Parke and Castle on the lyfte Hand. And by the way I rode ovar *Freshe fore Bridge* of 2. or 3. faire new Arches of Stone, and this was a 3. Miles from *Troughbridge*, and a 2. Myles beyonde that in the very Piche of the Botom of a very stepe Hill I passyd a wyld Brooket rennyng on Strnes. Thens a Myle of in the way was a notable Quarey, and thens a Playne, and then by a stepe Botom onto *Bathe* about a Myle.

From *Bathe* by Champain to *Kelson* a good Village in *Wilshire* a 3. Milles, where *Avon* goithe somewhat a lose on the lifte Hand in the Botom.

From *Kelson* to *Biton* Village in *Gloucestershire* a 2. Myles.

A litle above *Bitton* I passyd over a Brooke that at hand semid to come from the Northe and to go into *Avon* by Southe.

Ther was a Bridge of 3. Arches of Stone over this litle Broke.

Thens to *Hanbam* a bout 2. Miles.

Fol. 68. a.
Alenion.

There be dyvers Villages togethar caullyd *Hanbams*, but withe a Difference. At this *Hanbam* dwellythe one Ser *John Newton* in a fayre olde Mannar Place of Stone caullyd *Barrescourte*.

Thynge lernyd of Ser John Newton.

Newton's very propre Name is *Caradoc*. The Name of *Newton* cam by this Error and Use, by cawse the Graund-fathar of Ser *John Newton* dwellyd, or was borne, at *Trene-wyth* in *Poise Land*.

Gurney.

Gurney was Lord of *Stoke Hamden*, and ther he lyethe buryed in a Colegiat Chapell by the Ruyns of his Castle. He was chefe Foundar, as some say, of the Howie of *Gaunts* at *Brislow*. He was Foundar of the Priorye of *Nunes* in *Somer-setsbire* caullyd *Baron Gurney*. He was Lord of *Whitcombe*, and of *Richemonte* Castle by *Mendepe* 3. Miles from *Wells*. All the Buyllynge of this Castle is clene downe. It cam astar to *Hampson*, and then to *Caradoc*, alias *Newton*.

The Forest of *Kynge's Woodd* cummythe just onto *Barrescourte* Maistar *Newton's* Howie.

Ther were of ancient tyme 4. comptyd as chefe Lords of *Mendepe*. First the *Kynge*, and his Parte cam to the Bysshope of *Bathe* as by a Fee Ferme. *Glastenbyre* had a nothar Parte. *Bonvill* Lord of *Bonville*, and now *Graye* Lord Marques of *Dorset* was the third Owner. The fourthe was *Gurney*, now *Caradoc* alias *Newton*.

Mendepe Hills.

The Lengthe of *Mendepe* from Este to Weste by Estimation a 20. Myles, and wher it is brodeste a 6. Myles, in many Placis lesse.

Dolbery.

There is apon the Tope of one of *Mendipe Hills* a Place encampyd caullyd *Dolbyn*, famous to the People, thus saynge ;

*If Dolbyri dyggyd ware,
Of Galde shuld be the Share.*

It is 2. Mills from *Barwelle*.

Gurney uyd to ly muche at *Richemonte* Castle. It stondithe in the Rothe of *Mendype* Este from *Brislow* in the Paroche of *Este*

Est Harptre by the Paroche Church of it. There standithe yet a Pece of the Dungeon of it. Syr *John Newton* dyggyd up many olde Foundations of it toward buyldynge of a new Vol. 68. b.
Howse hard therby caullyd *Esflawood*.

There i a nothar Village by *Est Harptre* caullyd *West Harptre Gurney*; and there be the Variete of Armes that *Gurney* gave in the Glasse Wyndowes, and his Cote Armure.

At suche tyme as *Gurney* lyvyd the Lord *Fitzwarine* was Mastar of *Mendepe* Forest by Inheritaunce, and it was well furnisid withe Dere; but a non astar for Riots and Trespassys done in Huntynge it was deforestyd, and so yet remayneth.

Gurney's Lands cam by this means onto *Newton*. One *Newton* a Man of fayre Lands inhabitynge at *Wyke* toward *Barwell* had a yongar Brothar that maryed one of the Dowghtars and Heyres of *Hampton*, and Wyfe afore to one of the *Chokks* that dyed without Ysiwe by hym. This was the yonggest Dowghtar of the 3. that *Hampton* lefte; and yet she beinge married onto *Newton*, Fathar to Ser *John Newton*, fortunyd to have all the thre Partes.

The very Lands of *Newton* of *Wyke* be discendyd by Heires Generals onto Ser *Henry Chapell*, Sonn to Syr *Giles* that dwellyd at *Wike*, and to Mastar *Grifthe* of *Northamptonshire* that hathe *Braybroke* Castle. So that *Newton* of *Barcours* hathe no Parts of *Newton's* Lands of *Wike*.

From *Barrafcourte* onto *Bristow* a 3. Myles by Hilly and Stony Ground withe Feren ovar growne in dyvers Placis.

The Site of Brightstow.

The Castle and mooste parte of the Towne by Norths stondithe apou a Grownd metely eminent betwyxt the Ryvers of *Avon* and *Fraw*, alias *Frome*.

There rysethe an Hill of an notable Highte in respecte of the Plote of the Towne selfe from *Fromebridge* on so goythe up alonge onto Seint *Austin's*, alias *the Trinitie*, the Cathedral Church, and there endithe.

Gates in the Waulls of Brightstow.

There be in sum Partes of the Towne doble Waulls, a Token that the Towne hathe been augmentyd.

Newgate (as me thinkythe) is in the utar Waull by the Vol. 69. b.
Castle, and a Chapelle over it. It is the Prison of the Citie,

S. *John*

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

S. *John* Gate. A Churche of eche syde of it. S. *John* Churche. It is hard on the Northe Syd of it, and there be *Cryptæ*.

S. *Gils* Gate be Southe West of the Key where *Frome* renithe.

S. *Leonard's* α Gats and a Paroche Churche ovar it.

S. *Nicholas* Gate where is a Churche *cum β cryptis*.

There be the inner Gates of the old Towne *cis Sabrinam* as the Towne standithe *in dextra ripa defluentis Avonæ*.

In the utter Waulls. *Pety* Gate. *From* Gate in the uttar Waulls. *Marfiche* Gate *è regione Avonæ*. The third is callyd

In the Waulle *ultra pontem & Avonam* be 2. Gates : *Raddeliff* Gate and *Temple* Gate; and a greate Towre caullyd γ *ower* *barrys*, at the very Ende of the Waulle *in ipsa ripa Avonæ è regione pontis ad arcem supra Frai brachiolum*.

The Castle of Brightestow.

The Ryver of *Frome* ran sumetyme from the Were by the Castle, where now is a Stone Bridge doune by the Este Syde of it; and so doithe yet a litle Armelet of it brekyng out, and almoste the hole Streame goithe by the Northe Syde of the Castle, and there goithe by *New Gate* under an Arche.

In the Castle be 2. Cowrtes. In the utter Courte, as in the Northe West Parte of it, is a greate Dungeon Tower, made, as it is sayde, of Stone brought out of *Cane* in *Normandye* by the redde Erle of *Glocester*.

A praty Churche and muche Logging in 2. *area*. On the Southe Syde of it a great Gate, a Stone Bridge, and 3. Bulle-warks *in leva ripa ad ostium Frai*.

There be many Towres yet standyng in bothe the Cowrtes; but all tendithe to ruine.

*Paroche Churchis within the Waulls of Bright-
stowe cis Avonam.*

S. *Nicholas*; S. *Leonard*; S. *Lawrence*; S. *John* δ *Papt. Criste* Churche, alias *Trinitie*; S. *Audoene*; S. *Werborow*; *Al Halowes*; S. *Marie Porte*; S. *Peter's*; S. *Stephane* *intra secunda mænia*.

α L. Gate. β Crypts MS. γ F. Tower harrys. δ Papt.]
Sic MS. Leg. Bap.

*Ultra Avonam.**S. Thomas apostolus.*

Fol. 69. b.

Templum. Wher as now *S. Lawrence* Church it was sumetyne a Church, as it is sayde, *S. Sepulchri*, where was a Nunry. And thereby in the same Lane dwellyd the Jewes, and theyr Temple, or Sinagoge, is yet sene there, and now is a Ware Howse.

Paroche Churches in the Suburbs.

S. Philippus within *cis a Avonam* & *Ford's Gate* now *procul ab Avona*.

S. Jacobus by *Brodemeade Strete*.

S. Nicholas Northe from *Freme Gate* in *supercilio y montis*.

S. Augustines a Paroche Church on the Grene by the *Cathedrale Church*.

The Paroche Church of *Seint Marks* in the *Gaunts*.

Ultra Avonam.

Redcliffe longe pulcherr. omnium ecclesia.

Howfs sumtyne of Religion in Bristow.

Fanum Augustini, nunc S. Trinitatis. Inscriptio in porta:
Rex Henricus 2. & dominus Robertus filius Hardingi, filii regis Dacie, hujus Monasterii primi fundatores.

Ther be 3. Tombes of the *Barkleyes* in the Southe Isle *Barkley*. agayne the Quiere.

Fanum S. Jacobi.

It standithe by Brode Meade by Northe from the Castle on an Hilly Grownd, and the Ruines of it standithe hard buttynge to the Este Ende of the Paroche Church.

Robertus d. consul Cownte of *Glocestershire* buried in the Quiere in the Myddle of it in a Sepulchre of Gray Marble set up apon 6. Pillers of a smaull Hethe. In his Tumble was found a Wrytynge in Parchement concernynge the tyme of his Deathe, and what he was. A Brewer in *Bristow* hathe this Wrytynge.

This *S. James* was a Celle to *Tewkesberye*.

Non longe à dextra ripa Frai.

a Avona MS. β Sic. γ Monts MS. δ Confull MS.

S. Mag.

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

S. *Magdalene's* a Howse of Nunes, suppressyd. on the Northe Syde of the Towne. This Howse was suppressyd of late tymes, when suche as were under 300. Marks of Rent by the Yere were putte downe. Maister *Wiks* dwellythe in this Howse.

The Gaunts

Gaunts.

Fel. 70. 2.

One *Henry Gaunt* a Knight sometye dwellynge not far from *Brandon Hill* by *Brighstow* erectyd a College of Priestes with a Maister on the Grene by Seint *Augustines*. And sone after he chaungyd the first Foundation into a certeyne kynde of Religion, and was Governour of the Howse hymselfe, and lyethe buried in the Vesturye undar a flate Stone. This had at the Desolucion of the Howse 300. Marks of Land by the Yere. This *Henry* had a Brother cawtyd Ser *Mauryce Gaunt*. He was Foundar of the *Blake Friers* in *Brighstow*.

Hospitales in a ru

Fanum Barptholomæi.

Fanum 3^m. regum juxta Barptolomeanes extra Fromegate.

Aliud non procul in dextra ripe Frai qui itur ad Janum Jacobi in Lionsmede Strete.

One in *Temple Strete*.

An othar wither out *Temple Gate*.

An othar by Seint *Thomas Strete*.

S. *John's* by *Radeclife*.

An Hospitall S. *Trinitatis* hard within *Lasford's Gate*.

The *Tukkers* Hospitall in *Temple*.

The *Wevers* Hospitall in *Temple Strete*.

Ther was an Hospitall of old tyme where of late a Nunrye was caullyd S. *Margareta*.

The *Grey Friers* Howse was on the right Ripe of *From Water* not far from Seint *Barptolomes* Hospitall.

Gaunts.

The *Blacke Friers* stode a litle higher then the *Gray* on *From* in the right Ripe of it. Ser *Maurice Gaunt*, elder Brother to Ser *Henry Gaunt*, Foundar of the *Gaunts*, was Foundar of this.

The *White Friers* stode on the right Rype of *From* a gayn the *Key*.

The *Augustine* Friers Howse was harde by the *Temple Gate* withen it Northe Weste.

a Or without a Point in the MS. Perhaps it should be read ruin.

Chapels

Chapels in and aboute Brightstow cis Avon.

The *Bake* Chapell by cause it stode by the *Bake* by *Avon*. It longethe onto *Saint Nicholas*.

S. Georgis Chapell joyning to the Towne Howse,

A Chapell ovar the New Gate.

Owr Lady Chapell on *Avon* Bridge.

S. Sprider Chapell in *Radclaf* Church Yard. This ons a Paroche afore the Buylidinge of *Radclifs* grete new Church.

S. Branden's Chapell, now defacyd, on *Branden* Hill a Quartar of a Myle by West the *Gaunts*.

Bedemister a Mile out of the Towne by Est Southe Este is Fol. 70. b. now Mother Church to *Radclifs*, to *S. Thomas* within the Towne, and *Leighe* without the Towne.

Bridges in Bristow.

The Greats Bridge of 4. Stone Arches ovar *Avon*.

Were Bridge on *From* hard by the Northe Est Parte of the Caste of *Brightstowe*.

There brekythe an Arme out of *From* a But Shot above *Were* Bridge, and renithe thwrghe a Stone Bridge of one Great Arche, and there by at *New Gate* the othar Parte of *From* reninge from *Were* Bridge cummithe undar a nothar Stone, and serving the Mille hard without *New Gate* metithe with the othar Arme.

The Haven of Brightstow.

The Haven by *Avon* flowithe about a 2. Miles above *Brightstowe* Bridge.

Saint Anns Ferye is a bout a Myle and halfe above the Towne of *Brightstowe*.

Kingsham a 3. Miles beyond *Bristow* in *ripa sinistra Avonae*.

The Shipps of olde tyme cam only up by *Avon* to a Place caullyd *the Bek*, where was and is Depthe enowghe of Water, but the Botom is very stony and rughe fens by *Polecye* they trenchid fomwhat a losse by Northe West of the old Key on *Avon* anno 1247. and in continuance bringynge the Cowrse of *From* Ryver that way hathe made softe and whosy Harborow for grete Shipps.

Hampe Rode aboute a 3. Miles lower in the Haven then *Brightstow*. At this Rode be some Howfys in *dextra Avon ripa*.

About a Myle lowere is *Kyng's Rode*, and there be also some Howfys in *dextra ripa Avonae*.

Vol.7.

M

Ther

Barbery.

Ther is a Place almoste agayne Hung Rode caulyd *Portchester*, where *Hardyng* and *Robert* his Sunne had a fayre Howse, and a nothar in *Brightstow* Towne.

Sum thinke that a great Pece of the Depenes of the Haven from *S. Vincents* to Hung Rode hathe be made by Hand. Sum say that Shippes of very auncient tyme cam up to *S. Stephanes* Church in *Brightstow*.

Fol. 71. a. *A Remembraunce of memorable Acts done in Brightstow, out of a litle Boke of the Antiquities of the Howse of Calendars in Brightstow.*

The Antiquites of the *Calendars* were for the moste parte brent by chaunce.

The *Calendars*, otharwysc cawlyd the *Gilde*, or *Fraternite* of the *Clergie* and *Comonakye* of *Brightstow*, and it was firste kepte in the Church of the *Trinitie*, sens at *Al Halowys*.

The Originall of this *Fraternitie* is out of mynd.

Ailarde Mean and *Bitrick* his Sunne Lords of *Brightstow* afore the Conqueste.

Haymon Erle of *Glocestar* after the Conquest and Lorde of *Brightstow*.

Robertus consul, Sunne to *Hamon*, was Erle of *Glocestar*, and Lorde of *Brightstow*, and Foundar of the Monasterye of *Tewkesbyr*.

Robertus a consul Lorde of *Brightstow* Castle, and Foundar of *S. James* Priorie in the Northe Suburbe of *Brightstow*.

Kynge *Stephan* toke the Towne of *Brightstow* by force from *Robertus a consul*.

*Calendars in
Brißow.*

In the tyme of Kynge *Henry* the 2. *Robert* Erle of *Glocestar* (Bastard Sunn to *Henry* the Firft) and *Robert Hardyng* translatyd the *Fraternitie* of the *Calendars* from the *Trinitie* onto the Church of *Al-Hallows*. At this tyme were Scholes ordeyned in *Brightstow* by them for the Conversion of the *Jewes*, and put in the Ordre of the *Calenderis* and the Maior.

Hardinge foundyd the Monasterye of *S. Augustine* at *Brightstow*, and to it was appropriate the Church of *Al-Hallows*.

Swalo Cardinale a *Romaine* Legate after the Coranation of *Henry* the third at *Glocestar* cam to *Brightstow*, and kept a Synode there *tempore Henrici Blefensis episcopi Wigorn*.

William Erle of *Glocestar*, Founder of the Monasterye of

Cainesbam, gave the Præfecture and Maſtarſhip of the Schole in *Brighſflow* to *Cainesbam*, and tooke it from the *Calenderies*.

Conducts in Briſtow cis pontem.

S. *John's* hard by S. *John's* Gate.

The Key Pipe, with a very fair Caſtellet.

Al-Halow Pipe hard by the *Calenderies* without a Caſtelle.

S. *Nicolas* Pipe withe a Caſtellet.

Ultra pontem.

Fol. 71. b

Redclif Pipe with a Caſtlet hard by *Redcliffe* Church with the Gate.

An othar Pipe withe owte *Radclif* Gate havinge no Caſtelle.

Another by *Porte Waulle* withoute the Waulle.

Porte Waulle is the faireſt Parte of the Towne Waulle.

The ſayinge is „ that” certein Bochers made a fair Peace of this Waulle; and it is the higheſt and ſtrongeſt Peace of all the Towne Waulles.

The Yere of owr Lorde 1247. was the Trenche made and caſt of the Ryver from the *Gybbe Taylor* to the Key by the Comonlty as well of *Redclyffe* Syde, as of the Towne of *Briſſoll*; and the ſame tyme thinhabitants of *Redclyffe* were combined and incorporatyd to the forſayde Towne. And as for the Grounde of Saynt *Auguſtins* Syde of the Rivar it was geven and grauntyd to the Comonalty of the ſayde Towne by Ser *William Bradſtone* then beinge Abbot of the ſame Monaffiry for certheyne Money therfore payed to hym by the Comonaltye, as it apperithe by Writynge therof made betwinge the Mayor and Comonalty, and the Abbot and his Bretherne.

1247.

This Yere came the Frere Prechers firſt into *England*.

1221.

This Yere on Saynt *Borebeus* Day the Frere Mynors came firſt into the Realme. Alſo a Man of *Adderlay* fayned hymſelfe *Chriſt*, whiche was brought to *Oxford*, and ther crucified.

1225.

This Yere beganne firſte the Order of the *Auguſtine* Friers in *England*.

The *7* Jew at *Tewxbery*.

This Yere they made new Statuts in this Towne, and they 1309.

called the Senesters Bayliffes of the Kings, and they purchased new Ground to the Towne, and had new Privylegis gyven them of Kynge *Edwarde*.

The *Almese Howse* without *Temple Yate* is called *Rogers Magdalens of Nonney* whiche was Founder of it. And the *Almese Howse* by Seynt *Thomas Church* is called *Burton's Almas Howse*. *Burton* Maior of the Towne and Founder is buried in it.

A nother Hospitall hard by the Greye Fryers:

And in *Temple Strete*.

One *Shepward* a Marchaunt of *Bristow* made the right highe and costly Towre of *S. Stephenes* in *Brightstow*.

Ed. 7a. 2. From *Brightstowe* to *Stoke* levinge it on the lifte Hand a 3. Mills or more by Grownnd Wooddy and Forrest, as of *Kingeswood*. There is a Manor Place of the *Barkleys* in Ruine, and a Parke a Waulle. *Barkley* of the Courte is now Owner of it.

From thens by muche Forrest and parteley bareinge Grownnd a 2. Mills to *Magnots Filde* Village be lyke Ground. Here I saw an olde Maner Place sumtyme longginge to the *Blunts*. Syns *Husey* had it be bying for his Sune the Heire Generale. Then it came to the *Barkleys*, by Purchase or Exchaunge.

A Mile farther by very Champaine, frutefull of Corne and Grasse, but somewhat scarce of Woode, to *Coderington* β levinge it by halfe a Mile on the lyfte Hand. There dwellyd a late at *Coderington* a Gentleman of that Name.

From *Coderington* to *Derham* a Mile and halfe of, where Maistar *Dionise* dwellithe havinge a fair Howse of Achelei Stones and a Parke.

Thens a 2. Mills and halfe to *Dodington*, where Maistar *Wykes* dwellythe and hathe welle restorid his Howse withe fayre Buildings. This Maner Place and Land longyd onto *Barkels*. It was purchasyd, and now remaynithe to *Wiks*.

Little Sod-
bury.

Maistar *Walche* dwellithe at *Little Sobbyrye* a γ Mills from *Dodington*. Thereby is a faire and large Campe with a doble Dyke.

It apperithe by Record in *Malmesbyri* that *Malmesbyry* was rewardyd for Service done in Battayle afore the Conquest at *Sodbyry Hill*.

An othar Campe at *ort on* but lesse.

α Taulle MS. β Beinge MS. γ Sic.

The

The third by *Derbam* Maſtat *Dienife* Howſe, and all towch-
inge on one *Hilly* Creaſte.

The 4. at *Beketyry* a Mile and halfe frome *Alderley*.

Walche is Lord of *Little Sadbyry*, and hathe a fayr Place there
in the Syde of *Sadbyry* highe Hill and a Parke.

Olde *Sadbyry* is a Mile from it, and there appere Ruines
of an olde Maner Place longynge as the Towne dyd to the
Erle of *Warwike*, now to the Kyng. To the Erles of *War-*
wike a loggid alias *Chepinge* *Sadbyry*, a praty litle Market *Cheping*
Towne and Thrwghe Fayre to *Brightſtow*. There is a Parke *Sadbyry*.
of the Kyngs by this Towne, ſumtyme the *Warwiks*. Litle
Wood in full Light nigh the Sowthe Partes of the Campaine
Soile aboute *Sadbyry*. Ther is great Plentye by *Sowthe Sad-*
byry of Wood in a large Valey ſumtyme thens clerely to *Sow-*
thern, lyinge in the Forest of *Kyngs-Wood*. The Crefſes of the
Hilles that ly by *Sadbyry* crokith one way to *Gloceſter*. Fol. 72. b.

From *Chepinge* *Sadbyry* onto *Alderſley* a clothing Village,
where Maſtar *John Poyntz* dwellith beyng Lord of it. The
*Chenſey*s were ſumtyme Lords of it, as in *Edward* the third
Dayes.

Kingsſwedd frondithe low a good Mile from *Alderſley*.

The Ground betwixt encloſyd and metely well woddyd.
Some Clothiars in it. els a litle and a bare Village.

Stones clerly faſcioned lyke Cokills, and myghty Shells *Shell Fiſhe*
of great Oyſters turned in in parte of the *turned into*
Hills Eſte Southe Eſt off of *Alderley*. Stone.

The Courſe of Acton River.

This Brooke of ſum is caullid *Loden*, but communely
Laden, and riſith above *Dodington*, where Maſtar *Wiks* Howſe
is, and ſo to *Acton* Maſtar *Poynter*s Houſe a 4. Myles of,
and then toward *Brightſtow* takynge the Name of *Frome*.

There meate 2. Waters halfe a Myle by nethe *Acton* at a
Mylle.

Sadbyry Water cummithe from the Hills therby β & γ

The Water by *Alderley* is in γ Evidence caullyd *Avon*,
and goithe to *Barkley*.

From *Kyngs Woods* to *Wotton* a praty Market Towne, well
occupied withe Clothiars havynge one faire longe Strete and

α *Sic.* β So in the MS. without a Point. Perhaps it ſhould
be & reliqua, or & cetera. unless re be for rennith, and there
be ſomething wanting. γ F. Evidences.

welle buyldyd in it: and it stondithe clyvinge toward the Rotes of an Hill.

There be Ruines of an olde Maner Place at *Wotton* by the Paroche Church. It longgyd ons to the *Berkeleys*, and astar onto the Lords *Lisles*. Syns forceable recoveryd of the Lord *Berkeley* ther by sleinge the Lorde *Lisle*.

Thens a 2. Myles and more by very hilly and woddy Ground to *Doursley*, where is a praty Clothinge Towne stondinge on a Pece of the Clyvinge of a Hill, privilegid a
 Fol. 73. a. 9. Yers sens with a Market. There is in the Towne selfe a goodly Springe, and is as the principall Hedd of the Broke servynge the Tukkyng Miles about the Towne. This Water resortythe into *Severne* that is a bout a 4. Myles of towching by the Way sume other Vilagis. This Towne had a Castle in it sumtyme longinge to the *Berkeleys*, syns to the *Wiks*, sens fell to Decay, and is cleane taken downe. It had a metly good Dyche about it, and was for the moste parte made of towfe Stone full of Pores and Holes lyke a Pumice. There is a Quarry of this Stone about *Dursley*. Yt will last very longe.

From *Doursley* to *Torteworth* Vyllage, wher be some good Clothiars. There rennithe a Broke. I take it to be the Brooke that cummythe from *Dursley*, and that thens it goithe to *Berkley* a 3. Miles lower. There is by the Paroche Church of *Tortworth* a Maner Place, where Maftar *Throgmerton* dwellythe.

From *Torteworth* to *Wike* Water a praty clothinge Tounlet 2. Myles. The Lorde *Delaware* is chefe Lorde of it.

Thens moste by Champaine Ground a 4. Myles on to *Sodbery* Market that longyd withe the Village and the Maner Place of *Olde Sodbyrre* onto the Erles of *Warwike*.

From *Sodbery* to *Tormerton* Village where Ser *Edward Wadeham* dwellythe.

Thens about a 4. Myles by playne Grownde onto *Masche-feld*. This Lordshipe longyd to the Canons of *Cainesbam*.

Thens a 4. Myles farthar I passyd by Hilly Grownde, and went ovar a Stone Bridge, under the whiche ran a Broke that a litle lower went in sight into *Avon* Ryver by the right Ripe of it.

Thens by Hilly, Stony and Wooddy Ground a 3. Miles onto *Bradford* on the right Ripe of *Avon*.

Thens on to *Throughbridge* a Market Towne 2. Miles.

Thens on to *Broke* by Woody Grownde 2. Myles.

From *Brooke* onto *Frome* *Celtwod* in *Somersefbire* a 4. Miles,

Through-
bridg.

From.

Miles, muche by Woody Ground and Pasture on tyll I cam within a Myle of it where is Champaine.

The Towne hathe a metly good Market, and is set on the Clefe of a Stony Hille.

There is a goodly large Paroche Churche in it, and a ryght fayre Springe in the Churche Yarde that by Pipes and Trenches is conveyde to dyvers Partes of the Towne. Fol. 73. b.

There be dyvers fayre Stone Howfys in the Towne that standythe moste by Clothinge.

In the Botom of the Towne rennithe *From* Ryver levinge the Towne on the lyfte Rype, and there is a Stone Bridge of fyve Arches, and a Myle by it where by cummythe an Armelet thorowghe a Bridge of 2. Arches. Ther cummithe one Arme downe from *Mayden Bradley* v. Myles of, and an othar from *Hindon*, and mete aboute a Myle above the Towne of *From*.

Bruerne 8. Myles from *Frome*.

From *Frome* onto *Nunney Delamare* a good Village a 2. Myles, al by Champayne Grounde frutesfull of Corne.

There is a praty Castle at the Weste End of the Paroche Churche, havynge at eche End by Northe and Southe 2. praty rownd Towres gatheryd by Cumpace to joyne in to one.

The Wauls be very stronge and thykke, the Stayres narrow, the Lodginge with in some what darke. It standithe on the lefte Ripe of the Ryver & devidithe it from the Churche Yarde. The Castell is motyd about, and this Mote is servid by Watar conveyed into it owte of the Ryver. There is a stronge Waulle withe owt the Mote rounde about savinge at the Est Parte of the Castell where it is defendyd by the Brooke.

Delamare and his Wyfe, makers of the Castle, ly buried in the Northe Syde of the Paroche Churche at *Nunney*.

Nunney Broke cummythe downe, as I markyd, from Southe Southe Weste, and a 3. Miles lower it goithe into *Frome* Ryver. This Castell longed to *Delamare*, syns to *Powlet Lord S. John*.

I rode bake from *Nunneys* to *Frome* Market.

Thens a bout a 2. Myles of I cam to a Botome, where an othar Broke ran in to *Frome*. And in this Botome dwell certayne good Clothiars havynge fayre Howfys and Tukkyng Myles.

a Sic in MS. F. deviding.

Thens



Fol. 74. a. Thens a 2. good Myles onto *Philipps Northetowne*, where is a meane Market kepte in a smaull Towne, moſte maynteynyd by Clothing.

From *Northeton* to *Ferley Caſtle* a 2. Myles.

Bradford. Thens to *Bradeforde* 2. Mils. The Lordſhippe was given with the Perſonage by Kynge *Æthelred* onto the Nuary of *Shaſtesbury* for a Recompence of the Mortherynge of *S. Edward* his Brothar. One *De la Sale*, alias *Hawle*, a aun-
cient Gentilman ſyns the tyme of *Edward* the firſte dwell-
ithe at the . . . Ende of *Bradeforde*.

From *Bradeforde* to *Bathe* a 3. Myles.

A 2. Myles and more by the right Ripe of *Avon*, and Woody and Hilly Grownde, I paſſyd firſte ovar by *Preſche-
forde* Bridge of Stone on *Frome*.

And a Myle and more beyond that at a new Stone Bridge I paſſyd ovar a litle Broke that aſtar a litle lower goythe in to *Avon per ſuiſtram ripam*.

A Mile a this ſyde *Bathe* by Southe Eſt I ſaw 2. Parks encloſyd withe a ruinus Stone Waulle, now withe out Dere. One longyd to the Bysſhope, an othar to the Prior of *Bathe*.

From *Bathe* to *Tormerton* 8. Mils all moſte all by Cham-
paign Ground.

Tormerton. *Tormerton* was the *De la Rivers* Lands, ſins it deſcendid to *S. Lees*. Olde *Wadeham* hath it by Mariage of one of the Ladyes a *S. Ch* for his lyfe tyme, the whiche was the laſt *De la Rivers* Doughtar.

There lyeth buried in the Body of the Paroche Church of *Tormerton* one *Petrine De la Ryvers* with a *Frenche* Epitaphie. He was owner of the Lordſhype of *Tormerton*.

From *Tormerton* to *Sudby* 2. Myles.

Frome thens to *Acton* 3. Myles by Woddy Grounde.

Dereham Village is a 2. Mils from *Tormerton*. There is a fayre Maner Place longginge to Maſtar *Dionys*. The Lordſhippe of auncient tyme longyd to the *Ruffels*. One *John Ruffell* and *Elizabeth* his Wyfe lyethe there buried in the Paroche Church; but they had but a meane Houſe there. From them it cam by Heyre Generall onto the *Dionys*,
Fol. 74. b. of whom one *Gilbert Dionys* was countyd a as one of one of firſt that there poſſeſſyd. Then cam *Maurice*, and he there buildyd a new Courte. And Ser *Guliam Dionys* buildyd a nother Courte of late yeres.

The *Dionysies* hath here a fayre Parke, and also a fayre Lordshipe and a praty Howse a 2. Myles from *Dereham* at *Siseton*, and a nothar Maner and Place cawlyd *Alinestone* a 2. Myles from *Thornebyry*.

Alversfons at the Deforestinge of the old Foreste of *Kyngefswood* was the Kyngs.

From *Termerton* onto *Acton* 5. Myles, 2. Myles by Cham-paine, and 3. by enclosyd Ground.

Acton Mannor Place standithe about a Quartar of a Myle from the Village and Paroche Church in a playne Grounde on a redde Sandy Soyle. Ther is a goodly Howse and 2. Parks by the Howse, one of Redd Dere, an othar of Fal-low.

The Erles of *Heriford* were once Lords of *Acton* Lordshipe.

From *Acton* to *Thorne* a 3. Myles or more by enclosyd Ground and well wooddyd.

The Towne selfe of *Thornebyry* is set almoste apou an *Thornebyr* eqwalle Grounde, beinge large to the Proporcion of the Letter Y, havinge first one longe Strete and two Hornnes go-yage owt of it. The Lengthe of the Strete lyethe almoste from Northe to Sowthe. The right Horne of it lyethe to-wards the Weste, the othar towarde the Southe. There is a Market kepte Wekely in the Towne. And there is a Mayre and Privileges.

The Paroche Church is in the Northe End of the Towne, a fayre Pece of Worke. Whereof the hole savinge the Chaun-cell hath be buildyd *in hominum memoria*.

There hath bene good Clothing in *Thornebyry*, but now Idelnes muche reynithe there.

There was of aunciente tyme a Maner Place, but of no great Estimacion, hard by the Northe syde of the Paroche Church.

Edward late Duke of *Bukkyngham* likynge the Soyle a- Vol. 75. 2.
bout, and the Site of the Howse, pullyd downe a greate Parte of the olde Howse, and sette up magnificently in good squared Stone the Southe Syde of it, and accomplishyd the West Parte also withe a right comely Gate-Howse to the first Soyle; and so it stondithe yet withe a Rose forced for a tyme.

This Inscription on the Fronte of the Gate-Howse: *This Gate was began in the Yere of our Lorde God 1511. the 2. Yere of the Reigne of Kyng Henry the viii. by me Edward Duke of Bukkyngham, Erle of Hereford, Staforde and Northampton.*

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

The Dukes Worde :

Dorens favant.

The Foundation of a very spacious Base Courte was there begon, and certeyne Gates, and Towres in it Castelle lyke. It is of a iiii. or v. Yardes highe, and so remaynithe a Token of a noble Peace of Worke purposid.

There was a Galery of Tymbre in the Bake Syde of the House joynynge to the Northe Syde of the Paroche Churchc.

Edward Duke of *Bukkyngham* made a fayre Parke hard by the Castle, and tooke muche faire Grownd in it very frutefull of Corne, now fayr Launds, for Courtyng. The Inhabytaunts cursyd the Duke for thes Lands so inclosyd.

There cummithe an Armelet of *Severne* ebbynge and flowynge into this Parke. Duke *Edward* had thowght to have trenchyd there, and to have browght it up to the Castle.

There was a Parke by the Maner of *Thornebyry* afore, and yet is caullyd *Moriewodde*.

There was also afore Duke *Edward*'s tyme a Parke at *Esfewood* a Myle or more of : but Duke *Edward* at 2. tymes enlargyd it to the Compase of 6. Myles not without many Curfes of the poore Tenaunts.

The *Severne* Se lyethe a Myle and more from *Thornebyrie*, the Marches lyenge betwene.

From *Thornebyry* to *Brightflow* a 10. Myles.

From *Thornebyry* to *Glocester* 18. Myles. Sume caull it 20.

From *Thornebyry* to *Berkeley* a Market Towne, havynge a Maior and Privelegis, a 4. Myles. A Myle or more or I came by the Towne I lefte the New Parke withe a fayre Loge on the Hill in it longinge on to *Berkeley* on the lifte
 Fol. 75. b. Hand. And by a flyte Shote or ever I cam on to the very Towne, standynge on a Clive, I passyd over a Bridge, and there ran *Fortewerthe* Ryver downe on the lifte Hond to *Severne* Marches. And at the very enteringe of the Towne I passyd over a nothar Bridge where ran a Broke commynge from the Springs of dyvers Hills not far of ; and this Broke in the Salte Meades a litle benethe the Towne meatithe the othar Broke of *Tortewerthe* Watar, and goo bothe withe in a Myle, or there aboute, by the Salte Marfche and *New Porte* Havenet in to *Severne*.

The Towne of *Berkeley* is no great thyng, but it standithe well, and in a very good Soyle. It hathe very muche occupied, and yet some what dothe Clothinge.

The Churchc stondithe as on an Hille at the Southe Ende of the Towne.

And

And the Castle stondithe at the Southe West End of the Church. It is no great thinge. Dyvers Towres be in the Compase of it. The Warde of the first Gate is metely stronge, and a Bridge ovar a Dyche to it. There is a square Dongeon Towre in the Castle, *sed non fiat in mole egestæ terræ.*

Ther be dyvers Lordships there about longynge to *Berkley* to the Some of 1000. Marks by the Yere, wherof *Swynborne* is one of the best. There longe to *Berkeley* 4. Parks and 2. Chaces.

Okeley Parke hard by.

Whitwike.

New Parke.

Hawolle Parke.

Miche Wood Chace.

From *Berkley* to *Alton* muche by Woody Ground a 7. Miles.

Thens to *Cheping Sodbyri*, and a Myle from thens to *Lytle Sodbyri*.

The doble dichyd Campe there by on the Hill conteyn-^{*Little Snd-bury.*} ithe a 2. Acres. Kynge *Edward* the Fowrthe's Men kepte this Campe here goinge to *Twekesbury Filde*. *Old Sodbyri* and *Chepinge Sodbyri* were the Erles of *Glocester's* Lands, and syns *Beuchamps* Erles of *Warwyke*. *Gilbert de Clare* pocesfyd them.

The Maner Place stode harde by the West End of the Fol. 76. a. Church. now clene downe.

From *Lytle Sodbyri* onto *Pulkechurch* in *Glocestershire* a ^{*Pulkechurch.*} 4. Myles; one and a halfe by enclosyd Ground, the Resydwe by *Champaine*, but frutesfull. Here is a Parke and a goodly Lordshipe longynge unto the Bysshope of *Bathe*.

N. B.

EDMONDE the Elder King of *England* was slayn at *Pulkechurch*, and byried at *Glasfeynbyri*.

In the Margin by Mr. Burton's Hand,

N. B. Mr. Hearne at the beginning of this ad part tells us he has publish'd it from Mr. *Stowe's* Transcript, (the Original being wanting) but the paragraphs that follow to the 26. l. of pag. 109. are likewise printed by Him from the Orig. at the beginning of the first part of his 8th. Vol. we have therefore copy'd the Orig. and have here inserted them in their proper places.

This 'is written with *John Savericus* Bishop of *Batbe*, and *Leyland* the Antiquary his Abbate of *Glasleinbyri*, alienatid *Pucklecbirch* from *Gle-* ^{a *Somerfeshir*.}
 owne hand, who dyd 18. *steinbyri* to *Batbe*.
Apr. 1552. 6. E. 6.

The Personage of *Pucklecbirch* improprieate to the Cathedrale Chirche of *Welles*.

Cainsham. From *Pucklecbirch* to *Cainsham*, sumtyme a good, now a poore, Market Town, and ruinus in *Somerfeshir*.

There be 2. Bridges of Stone at *Kainesham*, wherof one of 6. greate Arches, now al yn ruine, standith holely in *Glocestreshir*. The other hard therby stondith with 3. great Arches of Stone over *Avon* Ryver that ' there partith *Glocestershire* and *Somerfeshir*.

There is a Park of the Kinges wauillid with Stone hard withoute *Kainesham* in *Somerfeshire*.

Stones figurid like Serpentes wounde into Circles found in the Quarreis of Stone about *Cainsham*.

From *Cainesham* to *Pensforde* a 3. Miles, part by *Cham-payn*, part by Enclosure.

It is a praty Market Townlet occupied with clothing.

Browne of *London* yn *Limestrete* is Owner of it. It longid afore onto

The Towne stondith much by Clothinge.

There cummith downe a Streame that servith dyvers Tukking Milles.

From *Pensforde* to *Southetoun* Village. Here hath Syr *John Sainte Lo* an olde Maner Place. 2. long Miles by hilly and enclosid Grounde, meately wel woddid.

Syr *John Sainte Lo* descendit of a younger Brother of the Lordes *Sainte Lo*, and hath litle of his Landes. For the laste Lorde *Sainte Lo* lakking Heyres Male, the Landes descendid by Heyres generale onto the Lorde *Hungreforde*, and the Lorde *Botreaux*.

A good Peace of Syr *John Sainte Lo* Landes cummith to hym by *De la Rivers* Doughter and Heyre his Father's Wife or Mother.

There is a faire Maner Place like a Castelle Building at *Newtoun Sainte Lo*, 2. Miles from *Bath* by *Avon*, sumtyme

a *A manu* Burtoni.

one of the chief Houses of the Lordes *Saint Lo*. The Lorde *Hastings* Erle of *Huntingdon* hath it now.

From *Southetowne* onto *Chute* a Mile *dim.* by sayre enclosed Ground. It is a praty clothing Towne, and hath a faire Chirch.

And at the Southe Side of the Chirch is a faire Manor Fol. 76. b.
Place of the Bishop of *Batbe*.

There be dyvers Paroche Chirches there aboute that ons a yere do Homage onto *Chute* theyr Mother Chyrcha.

There hath beene good Makynge of Cloth yn the Towne. Syr *John Sainte Lo* ¹ Graundfather lyyth in a goodly Tumb of Marble on the Northe Syde of the Chyrch.

Hubley is a 3. Miles by Southe from *Southetoun*. There is an old meane Maner Place. The Gate House of it is Castello like. There is a Parke by it. It longgid to the Lorde *Chedder*, whos greate Landes descendid by Heyres generales onto the Lorde *Lisle*, *Dawbeney*, and *Newton*.

From *Southetoun* onto *Wike* 8. long Miles.

There is a large Maner Place, wherof most Parte was buildyd by *Newton* chief Juge of *Englande*. This Lordship was the Lorde *Chedders*, and then *Newton's*, whos ii. Doughters were married the one onto *Griffith* of *Braybrake*, the other onto Syr ² *Giles Chapel*, and so dooth *Hubley* and *Wike* and dyverse other Lordeshippes remayne in Partition onto them.

Banwelle is a 2. or 3. Miles from *Wike*, and there hath the Bishop of *Batbe* a goodly Lordship.

There was at *Banwelle* in the tyme of *Alfride* King of the *West Saxons* a notable Monasterie of

Banwelle standith not very holfomly, and *Wike* worse. The Fennes be almost at hande. Woods meately good aboute them.

Kenne Village is aboute a Mile from *Wike*. There dwellith M^r. *Kenne*, a Man of a 200. Markes of Lande by the Yere.

Wrekebale is a 3. Miles from *Wike* towarde *Brightstow*. *Wrexhall*
Here hath Syr *Wyl'iam Gorge* a meane old Maner Place in a Valley, and on eche Side of it on the Hilles is a fayre Parke.

Barow Gurney a 2. Miles from it nerer *Brightstow*, that is

^a Leg. Syr *Gyles Chapel*. ^β *A manu* *Burtoni*.

¹ Graundfader. ² *Giles Chapel*,

4. Miles

4. Miles distante of *Barrow*. Here was of late a Nunnery, now made a fair Dwelling Place by *Drus of Brightstow*.

Southbetowne is 7. Miles from *Brightstow*.

a Fol. 78. 2. From *Southbetowne* onto *Eftwoode* 3. Miles by hilly Grounde. It is yn the Rootes of *Mendepe* Hilles. There was a goodly Castelle at this *Eftwoode* caullyd *Richemonte*, wher noble *Gurney* lay much. Yt is now defacid to the hard Ground, and *Syr John Newton* now Lorde of it hath made his House harde by it of the Ruines thereof yn the very Place wher the Graunge of *Richemont* Castelle was yn *Gurneys* tyme.

From *Eftwoode* onto *Welles* v. Miles.

Midfomer Norton.

From *Southbetown* onto *Midfomer Northtown* by sumwhat hilly and enclofid Ground a 5. Miles.

I passid over a praty Broke a 2. Miles or I cam onto *Northetown*. It ran downe on the liste Hand as I rode.

From *Midfomer Northeton* to *Philippes Northton* a v. Miles.

From *Midfomer Norton* onto *Melles* by chaumpayne Grounde 5. Miles.

Melles stondith sumwhat clyving, and hath bene a praty Townelet of Clothing. It longgid onto *Glessenbyri*.

Sekwood Abbate of *Glessenbyri* seing the Welthines there of the People had thought to have reedified the Townelet with mene Houfes of square Stones to the Figure of an *Antonie* Crosse. wherof yn deade he made but one Streatelet.

The Chirch is faire and buildid yn tyme of mynde *ex lapide quadrato* by the hole Paroche.

One *Garlande* a Draper of *London* gave frely to the Building of the Vestiarie, a fine and curiose Pece of Worke.

One a Gentilman dwelling there yn the Paroche made a fair Chapelle in the North Side of the Chirch. There is a praty Maner Place of Stone harde at the West Ende of the Chirche. This be likelihod was partely buildid by Abbate *Sekwodde* of *Glassteinbyri*. Syns it servid the Fermer of the Lordship. Now Mr. *Hornor* hath boute the Lordship of the King. There cummith a Broke from the Colepittes in *Mendepe*, and strikith by South in the Botom of *Melles*, and thens rennith into *Frome* Ryver, and so to *Frome* *Sekwood* a Market Towne, that is a 3. Miles from *Melles*.

Forest of *Sekwood*.

The Foreste of *Sekwood* ys in one parte a 3. Miles from *Melles*. In this Forest is a Chapelle, and theryn be buried the Bones of *S. Algar* of late tymes superstitiously soute of the solisch commune People.

The Foreste of *Selwood* as it is nowe is a 30. Miles yn Cumpace, and streachith one way almoſte onto *Wermynſtre*, and a nother way onto the Quarters of *Shaſtesbyri* by Eſtimation a 10. Miles.

From *Melles* onto *Nunney Delamere* a 2. Miles partely by hilly and enclōſid Grounde.

Thens aboute a Mile by like Soyle onto *Tut* Fol. 78. b.
a longe Village, wher the Paroche Chirche is onto *Nunney Delamere*.

Thens half a Mile farther, and ſo into the mayne Foreste of *Selwood*. And ſo paſſing half a Mile farther I leſte on the righte hand *Wiſbam* the late Priorie of *Cartuſians* not in the Foreste, but yoining harde on the Egge of it.

Thens partely by Forest Grounde ham-
paine a 4.

The Village of *Stourton* ſtōdith yn the Botom of an Hille in *Leva ripa Sturi*.

The Lorde *Stourton*'s Place ſtōdith on a meane Hille, the Soyle therof beyng ſtony. This Maner Place hath 2. Courtes. The Fronte of the ²ynner Court is magnificent, and high embatellid Caſtelle lyke.

There is a Parke emonge Hilles yoining on the Maner Place.

The Ryver of *Stoure* riſith ther of 6. Fountaines or Springes, wherof 3. be on the Northe Side of the Parke harde withyn the Pale. The other 3. be North alſo, but witheoute the Parke. The Lorde *Stourton* gyvith theſe 6. Fountaynes yn his Armes.

The Name of the *Stourtons* be very aunciente yn thoſe Parties.

There be 4. Campes that ſervid Menne of Warre aboute *Stourton*, one towarde the Northe Weſte Parte withyn the Parke doble dichid. I conjeſte that heere ſtode a Maner Place or Caſtelle. My Lorde *Stourton* ſayith nay.

There is a nother Campe a Mile *dim.* of *Stoureton* doble dichid in the toppe of an high Hille. This is caullyd comunely *Whiteſete Hille*.

The other 2. Campes be a brode yn the Lordſhip.

There is a an an Hille a litle withoute *Stourton* a Grove, and

a So in the Orig.

1 and partye by C. St. 2 Myles onto *Stourton*. St. 3 ynnere Courte.

yn

yn it is a very praty Place caullyd *Bonbomes*, buildid of late by my Lorde *Stourton*. *Bonbome* of *Wilesbire* of the auncienter House of the *Bonebomes* there is Lorde of it.

Fol. 79. a. From *Stouretton* onto a 4. Miles muche by woddy Grounds. Heere I passid over *Cale* Water at a greate Forde, and so rydde scant a Mile over *Moreland*, and a Mile beyonde I lefte Master *Carentes* House and Parke on the liste hande; and then a Mile farther I cam onto *Stapleford* a praty uplandisch Towne of one Strete meately welle buildyd, where at the Northe Ende of the Town and there one *Thor* hulle lyith buried on of the Quier in a f wne Building.

Stapleford
Dorset

The Lordeship and Townelet of *Stapleford* in *Blakemore* hath longgid of aunciente tyme onto the Abbay of *Shirburne*.

Cale Ryver cummith downe from *Morelande* onto *Stapleford*, leving it on the righte Ripe.

Stapleford is by Estimation a 7. Miles North from *Wikehampton*, from whens *Calebrooke* cummith.

Thornebill.

From *Stapleford* onto *Thornebul* a Mile by good Grounde enclosid. Here dwelith Master *Thornebul* an auncient Gentilman.

Liddon
Bridge.

From *Thornebul* onto *Stourminstre* a 2. Miles by enclosid and woddy Grounde; and yn the mydle way I passid over a Stone Bridge of 5. Archis under the whiche rennith a Brooke caullyd

Then I passid over a Wodde Bridge a litle above the Town.

Eyford
Bridge 2.
Miles be-
neth *Stour-*
minstre.

The Townelet of *Stourminstre* standith in a Valley, and is no greate thing, and the Building of it is mene. There is a very good Market. It stondith in *ripa sinistra* of *Stoure*. There is a very fair Bridge of 6. Arches at the Towne Ende made of later tymes chiefly by the Vicare of *Stourminstre*, and the Persone of *Shimington* agayne *Eyford* Bridge in *ripa dextra Sturi* yn the way to *Blamforde*.

Fol. 79. b. At the Ende of the Bridge in *ripa dextra Sturi* *flu.* is a faire Maner Place of an Hille made stepe

a A man *Burtoni*.

1 is a Church St. 2 nebul of *Thorn St.* 3 the Southe Syde St. 4 ayre Chapell of his o St. 5 on *Stoures St.*

rounde

rounde by Mannes hand caullid yn olde Writinges *Newton* Castelle. King gave this *Stourminster* and *Newton* onto thabbay of *Gleffenbyri*. The Castelle syns clerely decayed, and the Abbates of *Gleffenbyri* made ther a fair Maner Place, and usid to resorte onto yt.

The Personage of the Towne was impropriate onto *Gleffenbyri*, and the Revenues of the Lordeship mount to a 80. li. by the Yere.

From *Stourminster* over the Bridge, and lesse then a Miles farther I passid over a Bridge of 4. Arches that standith, as I remember, over *Dravilles* Broke. and thens aboute a mile onto *Thornebul*.

From *Thornebul* onto *Caundel* a praty Village a Mile. There be The Lord *Stourton* hath a fair Maner Place. It was the ^{diverse Villages caul-} *Childes* Maner. ^{lid Caundelle;} *Shireborne*.

From *Caundel* onto *Sbirburne* 3. miles by enclofid and sum- what hilly Grounde meately welle woddyd.

The Parke of *Sbirburne* excepting a litle aboute the Logge is enclofid with a stone Waulle.

From *Sbirburne* onto *Wike*, now Mr. *Horsfey* House, a late the Abbate of *Sbirburne* Maner Place, set on the righte Ripe of *Sbirburne* Water, alias *Ivel* Ryver, scante 2. Miles.

Thens to *Bradeforde* a praty on the righte Ripe of and thens to *Clifton* Mr. *Horsfey's* Maner Place il

Bradford Bridge of 2. Arches a litle above the Towne.

Clifton standithe on the ryght Rype of *Ivel* in the Paroche of *Yatminster*, where be 3. Prebends longinge to *Salisbury*. This Lordeshipe longyd to the *Mauwbanks*, whos Heires General were married onto *Horsfey*, and *Ware*, and they partyd the Lands. *Ormond* Erle of *Wileshire* aboute Kynge *Edward* the 4. tyme invadid *Clifton*, and possessyd it by Violence withe a pretencyd Tytle, and began a greate Foundation there for Stable and Howfys of Office, and entendyd to have buyldyd a Castle there, but shortly after *Clifton* was restoryd to *Horsfey*.

The auncient Name and Maner Place of the *Horsfey*s was at the End of the greate Hylle that goithe from *Gleffenbyry* almoste to *Bridgewater*. It is about a Myle from *Bridges* Fol. 80. a. *Water*, and Ser *John Horsfey* possessithe yet the Lande.

1 Village St. 2 Ivel St. 3 scant 1 St. 4 Myle St.

The Broke of *Sherburne* and *Myllbrake* Water metithe togethar a Qwartar of a Myle or more by nethes *Clifton*.

Iwell.

From *Clifton* onto *Iwelle* a good Market Towne a Myle or more. It stondithe plesauntly on a Rokky Hille, and is meatly welle buildyd. It stondithe in *Somersetshire* in *Lea ripa flu. Ively*.

The Towne is privilegyd withe greate Libertes, and kepithe Courts for decidinge of Suts. The Paroche Chirche is faire and lyghtesom. In it be 4. or 5. Cantuaries endwyd withe Lands.

There is at the Weste Ende of the Churche a greate and fayre olde Chapel, the whiche semithe to be a thinge more ancient then the Paroche. It is usid for a Chauntrey.

There is a Bridge a litle from the Toun of 3. great Arches of Stone apon *Iwel*, and is the highe Way from *Shireburne* Westward. *Shireburne* is 3. Myles or more from *Iwelle* Towne.

A litle above *Iwel* Bridge brekethe out an Arme of *Iwel*, and aboute the Bridge the Armes mete agayne togethar and make a fayre Medowe as an Isle.

The Streame goithe from *Iwel* Bridge onto *Ilchester* a 3. Myles, and thens rennythe Northe to *Mychelborne* levinge *Atbelney* somewhat distant on the lyfte Ripe, and so onto *Lambourne*, and to *Bridge Norths* that standithe hard on the lifte Ripe of it.

Lambourne hath bene a right praty Towne, and a good Market. In it were many fayre Howses. Now it decayithe.

Myilburne.

From *Shireburne* onto *Milburne* Porte about a 2. Mils. It hath had a Market, and yet retaynithe Privileges of a fraunchisfyd Borow.

There comythe a Broket downe by the Towne, and resortithe onto *Shireburne* Watar.

Thens a Myle to *Tonmer* Parke encompassyd with a Stone Waulle.

Fol. 80. b.

The Lordeship of *Tonmers* was one *Tonmers* whos Heire Generall was married onto one of the *Carents*, and there by was *Carents* Lands moste augmentid.

From *Tonmer* to *Stalbridge* a Myle. This Towne was privilegyd withe a Market and a Faire by the Procurement of an Abbat of *Shirburne*. The Market is decayed. The Fair remaynithe.

The Abbot of *Shireburne*, Lord of the Towne, had there a Maner Place on the Southe syd of the Church.

There is a right goodly Springe on the Southe syde of the Church waullyd about.

Stowre

Stowre is the next Water on it, and that levieth *Stalbridge* aboute a Mile on the right Ripe.

Calebridge on *Cale Ryver* is a Mile and halfe of.

Marnelle on the Rype of *Stowre* is a good uplandish Towne, and the Lordshipe there longid onto *Glesbury*.

Marnelle is aboute a 6. Myles from *Shaftesbury*.

From *Stalbridge* onto the Causey that ledithe to *Schefstebury* a Myle. Thens to *Fyuebridge* upon *Cale Ryvar* a bout a 2. Myles. There be 5. principall Arches, where of it takethe Name. But ther joynethe hard onto a it" a longe Stone Causey, in the whiche be dyverse Archelets.

Al the Countre aboute *Fyuebridge* is a flate Vale of a greate Cumpace environid withe High Hills.

Passynge a Myle farthar I roode over a Broke that be lykelihode resortythe to *Stowre*.

Thens aboute a 3. Miles on to *Shaftesbury* a great Mar-*Schefstebury*. ket Towne stondinge on an highe Hille havinge 4. Paroche Chirches in it.

The Abbay stode by of the Toun.

There was an Inscription on the right hond enteringe of the Chapter Howse set up by *Alfredus*, Kynge of the *West-Saxons*, in knoledge that he repayred *Schefstebury*, destroyed by the *Danes*. The Inscription of the Remaines of the whiche *William* of *Malmesbury* spekethe stodd in the Waulle of *S. Marie's* Chapell at the Townes End. The Chapell is now pullid down.

Stowre Ryver levieth *Schefstebury* the lyfte Ripe. Fol. 81. 2.

From *Schefstebury* towarde *Myre* I passid a 2. Mils by Woody Grounde, and ther I passyd ovar a Broke that ran downe on the lifte Hand toward *Stowre*, and so goynge thoruge a Peace of *Gillingham* Forest I passid over a nother Broke.

a I have added this word.

The End of the second Part of the Seventh Volume
of Mr. LELAND's Itinerary.



A P P E N D I X

To the Seventh Volume of

M^r. L E L A N D's I T I N E R A R Y.

Extracted out of the III^d. Tome
of his *Collectanea*.

↳ The Number of Pages answering the Original
is put in the Margin.

PLYMMOUTH is the Est Port ³ of the Sowth Fol. 117.
Se betwyxt *Devonshyre*. For the Ryver of *Tamar*
ysueth owt ther.

The Myddel Part of Cornewale.

By the Ryver of *Tamar* from the Hedde North North Est
ysfuyng owt towarde the Sowthe, the Contery being Hilly, ys
fertile of Corne and Gresse with sum Tynne Warkes wrought
by Violen of Water.

Hengiston beyng a Hy Hylle, and nere *Tamar*, yn the Est
Part, baryn of his self, yet is fertile by yelding of Tynne both
be Water and Dry Warkes.

The Myddel of *Cornewale* to the Est Part Hy Mon-
tynes, rochel Ground, very baren with sum Tynne Warkes
yn them.

Cornewal thorough owt from the East Part to the West,

3 on the Sowth.

nerer

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

nerer to the North Part then to the Sowth, ys Hy Montaynes baren Ground.

Fruteful from ¹ *Launston* to *Bodman*, yn a drye Somer good for Pasturage for Catel wyth sum Tynnes Werke.

Looke for *Dofmery* Poole almost by *S. Annes* Hille.

From *Bodman* to *Redruth* Village nerer to the North Se then to the Sowth be hy Montaynes baren also, yelding bare Pasture and Tynne.

^{ib}

From *Redruth* to *Carne Godolghan* the Contery ys Hylly, very baren of Gresse and plenteful of Tynne.

From *Lanant* to *S. Juste*, alias *Justinian*, beyng the very West Poynt of al *Cornewayle*, the North Part ys Montaynes and Baren Growne, but plenteful of Tynne. The very West Poynt as yt ys cawled now yn *Cornysib* ys *Penwolase*, id est, *infimum caput*.

The North Part of Cornewale.

Fro *Stratton*, not very far from the Hedde of *Tamar*, to *Padstow* the Contery by the North Se ys rather Hylle then Montaynenius, and ys very fertyle of Gras and Corne. And the Clives of the sayd Northe Se betwne the Places afore-sayd hath good fyne blew Slates, apte for Howse Kyveryng, and also hath diverse Waynes of Leade and other Metalles not yet knowen.

Also about *Camelford* ar certen old Mynes, wrought yn tymes past, but of what Metalle yt ys now onknowen. Wyth yn a Myle above that poore Village Sowth runneth the Ryver that goyth ynto the *Severn* Se at *Paddistow*, and yt is the greatest Ryver on the North Syde of *Cornewale*, and ys cawled yn the commune Spech there *Dunmere*, and yn the Kyngges Grawnt of Privilege to the Chanons of *Bedmynne*, and the Burgeses of the same Towne, *Alan*, yt may fortune for *Alaunc*. Sum Hiistoryes ^a cawled *Cablan*. By this Ryver *Arture* fowght his last Feldt, yn token wherof the People fynd there yn plow- yng Bones and Harneys.

Wyth yn iiij. Myles of the sayde *Camylford* apone the North

^a *L.* cawl it.

¹ Otherwise cawled *Dennant*, Vid, *Crew's Survey of Cornwall*, p. 116.

Clif ys *Tintagel*, the which Castell had be lykehod iii. Wardes, wherof ii. be worn away with gulfyng yn of the Se. yn so much that yt hathe made ther almost an Isle, and no way ys to enter ynto hyt now but by long Elme Trees layde for a Bryge. So that now withowte the Isle renneth alonly a Gate Howse, a Walle, and a fals Braye dyged and walled. In the Isle remayne old Walles, and yn the Est Part of the same, the Grownd beyng lower, remayneth a Walle embateled, and Fol. 118. Men alyve saw ther yn a Poffern Dore of Yren. Ther is yn the Isle a prety Chapel with a Tumble on the left Syde. Ther ys also yn the Isle a Welle, and ny by the same ys a Place hewen owt of the Stony Grownd to the Length and Brede of a'Man. Also ther remayneth yn the Isle a Grownd quadrant walled as yt were a Garden Plot. And by this Walle appere the Ruines of a Vault. The Grownd of this Isle now nuryfhyth ¹ Shepe and Conys.

Paddestow a Haven Towne of one Paroch of Fyfisher Men, wher Shyppes cum not yn but at the Flowyng Water. The Grownd by the Se Coft from *Paddestow* to Saynct *Anne's* Hille, i. e. *super montem Anne.*

In the Est Part of *Paddestow* Haven be ii. . . . kketes that yth Se The Est ys cawled tyre, and so ys the Land that lyeth agaynst yt.

wheron ys no maner of Buylding, the Ground sumwhat Hilly ys fruteful of Corne and Gresse, but wyth lytle Tynne.

Apon an viii. Myles from *Paddestow* ys a lytle Howse of Canons Secular cawled *Crantoke*.

Fro Saynct *Anne's* Hil to *Lanant* a Village the Contery by the North Se ys sumwhat Hylly, Sanday, and Baren, and yn sundery Places of the same wel replenyshed with Tynne.

By *Conarton* cummith a River cawllid *Deur Coner*, and goith to the Se not far from *Lanant* Ryver Mouth.

From *Lanant* by the North Se to S. *Just*, alias ² *Justinian*, and wher ys no thyng but a Paroch Chyrch of divers sparkeled Howses at the West Poynt of the Shore cawled In the Mouth of the Ryver that cummyth by *Lanant* ys the Rokket *Godryve* wheryn bredeth Se Fowle.

The Grownd ys but baren, but yt hath yn divers Places good Tynne Warkes.

By al the North Se yn *Cornewale* be sundry Crekes, wher

1 5 Shepe. 2 Justinian, wher.

as smawle Fishers Bootes be drawne up to dry Land, and yn fayr Wether the Inhabitans fysche with the same.

At *Paddestow* Haven, *Lanant* and *S. Yes* the Balinggare and Shyppes ar saved and kept fro al Weders with Keyes or Peres.



Dofmery Poole stonding yn the East Part of the same sumwhat toward the Sowth is of Lenght by Estimation ii. Arow Shottes, and of Bredth one, stonding on a Hille, yn the Est Part of the which Poole ys a Vale of xiiii. or xv. Fadome depe by Estimation; and owt of thys Poole issueth a Ryver, the which runnyng by the Space of a Myle and a *dim.* ys of ii. Fadome depe, and ys cawled *Depe Hatche*. Lookke wher he efflueth ynto the Se.

Also yn the sayd Hilly Grownd and Moorefch be redde Deere, the wich when they be schafed take the sayde Poole for Soyle.

Ther be of the Isles of *Scylley* cXLvii. that bere Gresse (be syde blynd Rokkettes) and they be be Estimation a xxx. Myles from the West Part of *Cornewale*.

Treury.
Abbas.
Horfwel.

In the byggeft Isle (cawled *S. Nicholas Isle*) of the *Scylleys* ys a lytle Pyle or Fortres, and a Paroch Chyrche that a Monke of *Tavestoke* yn Peace doth serve as a Membre to *Tavestoke* Abbay. Ther be yn that Paroch abowt a LX. Howsholdes.

Ther is one Isle of the *Scylleys* cawled *Rat Isle*, yn the which be so many Rattes that yf Horfe^a or any any other lyving Best be brought thyther they devore hym. Ther is a nother cawled *Bovy Isle*.

Ther is a nother cawled *Inisschawe*, that is to sey, *the Isle of Elder*, by cawse yt bereth itynkkyng Elders. There be wild Bores or Swyne.

Fol. 119.

From *S. Just* to *Newlin* Eastward the Grownd ys sumwhat Hilly and Fertyle of Gresse, with Tynne Werkes both weete and dry, withowt Havyn or^a Creeke, savyng yn dyver Places ther remayne Capstaynes lyke Engins as Shyppes doth way ther Ancres by, wherwith they draw ther Bootes up to dry Land, and fisch but yn fayr Wether.

Also yn the Sowth-West Poynt betwyxt *S. Just* and *Newlyn* ys a Poynt or a Promontory almost envyroned with the Se wheryn ys nothyng but as yt wher a Hil enclustered with

^a or any other. ^a Creeke.

Rokkes as yt had bene yn tymes past a Castell, and for the Castell Declaration therof there remayne yet toward the Land ii. ^a *Traynes*. Wardes cleue sawllen downe; but the Stone of them remayne ther very fayre and well quadrated. The Ruine of the Fortelet yn the Poynt ys at thys day a Hold irrecuperable for the Fox.

Ther lyith betwyxt the Sowth-West and *Newlyn* a Myle or more of the Se S. *Buryens*, a Sanctuary, wherby, as nere to the Chyrch, be not above viii. dwellyng Howses. Ther longeth to S. *Buryens* a Deane and a few Prebendarys that almost be nether ther. And S. *Buryens* ys a iiii. Myles fro the very Sowth-West Poynt.

Newlyn ys a poore Fischar Towne, and hath al only a Key for Shyppes and Bootes with a lytle Socur of Land Water. Withyn a Arow Shot of the sayd Key or Pere lyith directly a lytle low Island with a Chapel yn yt. And this lytle Islet bereth Gresse.

Mowschole ys a praty Fyschar Town yn the West Part of *Montebay* lyng hard by the Shooore, and hath no Savegarde ^g gard' for Shyppes but a forced Pere. Also yn the Bey be Est the same Towne ys a good Roode for Shyppes cawled *Gnaues Lake*.

Penfants abowt a Myle fro *Mowschole* stonding fast in the Shore of *Montebay*, ys the Westest Market Towne of al *Cornuwayle*, and no Socur for Botes or Shyppes but a forced Pere or Key. Ther is but a Chapel yn the sayd Towne as ys yn *Newlyn*. For theyr Paroches Chyrches be more then a Myle of.

Marbafdeythou, alias *forum Jovis*, ys a Fischar Towne with a Market, and standeth fast upon the Shore of the Bay directly agaynst the Foote of S. *Michaels Mount* Northward. Be the West End of the Towne ys a Lake, or a *rivulus*, the Hedde wherof risith withyn a Myle of *Lanant* North wordde fro *Marbafdeythou*.

In *Marbafdeythou* ys but a poore Chapel yn the Myddes of the poore Town, and a lytle Chapel yn the Sand nere by the Towne toward the Mont.

Betwyxt the Hedde of this *rivulus* and the nereft Part of the Ryver of *Heyle*, that cummeth yn to the Se at *Lanant*, is not a Myle. And the Grownd of bred betwene the ful Se marke at *forum Jovis* and the ful Se marke of *Lanant* Ryver is not ii. Myles.

To the
North
North-
West is a
Peere for
Bootes and
Shyppes.

Pag. 120.

The Cumpace of the Roote of the Mont of S. *Michael* is not *dim.* Myle abowt. The Sowth Sowth-Est Part of the Mont is pasturable and breedeth Conys. The Resydue by and roky. In the Nort North-Est ys a Garden with certen Howses with Shoppes for Fyscher-men. The way to the Chyrche enteryth at the North Syd fro half Heb to half Fludde to the Foote of the Mont, and so assendeth by Steppes and Greces Westward, and thens returneth Estward to the utterward of the Chyrch. Withyn the sayd Ward is a Cowrt stonily walled, wher yn on the Sowth Syde is the Chapel of S. *Michael*, and yn the East Syde a Chapel of our Lady. The Capytayne and Prestes Lodginges be yn the Sowth Syde and the West of S. *Mich.* Chapel. The Mont is enclosed with the Se fro *dim.* Flud to *dim.* Ebbe, other wyse Men may cum to the Mont a foote.

Ther be found from the inward Part of the . . . yvers . . . re Stones . . . wes and . . . ois v. Miles . . . the Se.

In the Bay betwyxt the Mont and *Penfants* be fownd neere the lowe Water Marke Rootes of Trees yn dyvers Places, as a Token of the Grownde wasted.

The Cumpace of the Bay ys from *Lyzart* Poynt to *Neulyn* abowt a xx. Myles.

Wyth yn iii. Myles of *Lyzart* Poynt ys a lytle Isle with yn the Bay, cawled *Inisfriuen*, and conteyneth ii. Acres of Grownd wher yn be Byrddes and Cones.

The Ground fro *Neulin* to *Loo* Poole by the Sowth Se ys not very fertile, but hath good Tynne Workes.

Fro the Poynt of *Lyzart* to *Haylesford* Haven the Grownd is fertile of Corne and Gresse by the Sowth Se.

Also wythyn iii. Myles of the Sowth Se betwene *Haylesford* and the Est Syde of *Montesbay* is a wyld Moore cawled *Gumbilly*, i. e. *Hilly Hethe*, wher ys Brood of Catayle.

Also yn the West syde of the Poynt of *Haylesford* Haven, and withyn the Land of *Meneke*, or *Menegland*, is a Paroch Chirch of S. *Keueryn*, otherwis *Piranus*, and ther is a Sanctuary with x. or xii. dwelling Howses, and therby was a Sel of Monkes, but now goon home to ther Hed Hows.

The Ruines
of the Mo-
nastery yet
remenith.

Wyth yn ii. Myles of the Hedde of the ful Se marke

« *Sir.*

1 a bow a xx.

Hyke

Hele Ryver ys Heylston a Market Town, withyn the which ther is a Cowrt for the Coynage of Tynne kept twys yn the Yeer. Yn the Town is both a Chapel and a Paroch, and yet appereth yn the Town *vestigia castelli* yn the West Part; And a Ryver runnyng under the same *vestigia* of the Castel yfflueth toward the Sowthe See, stopped ther with Sowth Est Wyndes casting up Sandes maketh a Poole cawled *Loo* of an Arow Shot yn Breede, and a ii. Myle yn Cumpas yn the Somer. ^a In the Wynter, by the reason of Fluddes ¹floweng to *Heylston* Town, wherby the Mylles nere *Heylston* beyng stopped Men be constrayned to cut the Sandy Banke betwyxt the Mowth of the Poole and the Se, wherby the Water may have Yssue, and the Mylles grynd; by the which Gut so opened the Se floweth and ebbeth yn to the Poole, wherby Se Fyssh enteryng with a Sowth Est Wynde ys closed yn the Poole, the Gut beyng agayn choked and fylled with Sand, and so after taken with Trowtes and Eles drawn yn the same Poole.

The Cowntery fro *Newlyn* to *Heylston* ys meetely fertile ^{Pag. 121.} of Gresse and Corne, and plentius of Tynne by the Sowth Se.

Fro the Mowth of *Heylford* to *Falemuth* be Water ys ^{iiii.} Myles.

Falemuth ys a Havyng very notable and famose, and yn ^{Falemouth.} a maner the most principale of al *Britayne*. For the Chanel of the Entre hath be Space of ii. Myles ynto the Land ^{xiiii.} Fadum of Depes, wich comunely ys cawlyd *Caryk Rood* by cawse yt ys a sure Herboro for the greatest Shyppes that travayle be the Occean. At the Entre of the Haven lyith a blynd Roke covered at ful See nerer the West Syde of the Haven then the East cawled *Caregreyne*, i. e. *insula vel rupes potius vitulorum marinorum, alias Seeles*. Seles when they cast theyr Calves they cum to Lond, and ley ther *factum* in a dry Banke, the which they may com to, and ther they suffer theyr *factum* to tary a while or the bryng hym to the Se.

In the Est Syde of the sayde Haven entereth a Creek flowing by the space of ii. Myles ynto Land, and ys fed at the Hedde with Fresch Water. Apon the Sowth Syde of this Creke ys a Selle longyng to the Howse of *Plymton* cawled S. *Antony's*, having but ii. Chanons. On the very North Shoore of the sayde Creeke toward the Havyn's Mowth ys a poor

^a Sic.

¹ floweth.

Fischar Village cawled *S. Maus*, alias *La Vausa*, and nyght to this Village toward the same Haven ys a Fortolet lately buylded by the Contery for the Defens of the Haven.

cawled
1 *Peryn*.

In the West Syde of the Haven is a Creeke that flowith up fro the Haven's Mowth ynto the Land above iii. Myles, at the very Hedde of the which standeth a pretty Towne of Marchandyse, and Vytayle Market. Withyn the Towne ys a Colleg wel walled and dyked defensabley cawled *S. Thomas*, wher be Secular Chanons and a Provost. Also yn the Towne ys a Chapel, and a Quarter of a Myle owt of the Town ys the Paroch Chyrch. Also viii. Myles and more above the sayd Haven's Mowth is a Market Towne Est North Est cawled *Trewen*, wheryn is a Mayre, and also Coynag for Tynne, with a Paroch Chyrch and a Blake Freers. Also on the Sowth Est Syde at the Hedde of the olde ful Se Marke of *Falemuth* is a Market Towne xii. Myles and more up ynto Land cawled *Tregony*, wher yn is an old Castel and a Paroch Chytch of *S. James* standing yn a More by the Castel : also a Ch . . . standing yn the Myddes of the Towne, and at the Est End of the Town a Paroch Chyrche.

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S. Austol.
Erat here-
mita.

S. Austol's a poore Village with a Paroch Chyrch is vi. Myles East fro *Tregony*.

Trewardreth Bay hath at the Hedde on the Est Side a poore Village with a Paroch Chyrch and a Priory yn the same Town of *Gluny* Monkes.

From *Falemuth* to *Trewardreth* by the Sowth Se the Ground is metely fertile of Corn and Gresse, and no Tyn Werkes from *Falemuth* to *Dudman* Foreland.

In the mydde Way betwene *Falemuth* and *Dudman* is an Islet or Rok berying Gresse cawled *Grese*, a ii. Acres abowt, but standyng yn the myddes torring up right. Ther bredeth yn the Isle Se Fowle.

Pasture,
Corn and
Woode
meatly
plenty.

Fro *Dudman* Foreland to *Trewardreth* the Contre somewhat baren of Gresse and Corne, and replenishid with Tynne Werkes, with Vaynes yn the Se Clyves of Coper.

From *Trewardreth* to *Fowey* Town ys ii. Myles. Bytwene thes Townes by the Sowth Se ther is plenty of Corn and Gresse, but no Tynne Werkes.

The Town of *Fowey* ys a Market Town walled defensably to the Se Cost, and hath Gates also. Yn the Town is but one Chyrche, but the Howses of the Towne be well buylded


of Stone, and y^e inhabited. Also at the Entery of the Haven on the West Syde is a Blokke Howse and a Chapel of S. *Catharine* be the same. Also ther is on the same Syde a Towre with Ordenans for Defens of the Haven.

On the West Syde a ii. Myles up yn the Haven ys a Fysher Towne cawled *Gullens*.

At the Heed of the ful Se Marke of this Haven, and a Quarter of a Myle more is the Toun of *Loft Whythiel* hav-^{liii. Myles} yng a Market, and ys the Shyre Towne of *Cornwall*. For^{fro Fowey.} ther the Shyre is kept by the Shryfe ons yn the Moneth. Also at this Town is Quaynag of Tynne twys a Yere. And by the Shyre Hawle appere Ruines of auneynt Bayldinges. It is ^{A Howse of} evidently known that yt hath flowed to *Loft Whythiel*; but ^{the Duke of} the Spuing of the Sandes of the Tynne Werkes hath stoppe^{Cornwall.}

^{Re}yt now. The litle rownd Castel of *Loftorne* standith in the Kinges Parke ny to *Loftwithiel*. At the Est Syde of the Haven's Mowth of *Fowey* stondeth a Towr for the Defens thereof, and a Chapel of S. *Savoyr* a lytle above the same. Ny by

^{Port}the sayd Towr standith a Fysher Village cawled *Pelruan*.

A Myle beyond *Pelruan* on the Est Syde of the same Ha-^{Page 123.} ven stondeth a poore Fisshar Village cawled *Bodennick*. Ther  is the Passage or *trajectus* to *Fowey*.

ii. Myles above *Bodennick* ynto the Land Northward is a Creke upon the North Syde, wheryn ys a Sel of ii. Blake Monkes of *Montegu*, and is dedicat to S. *Sirice* and *Julit*.

By Est the Haven of *Fowey* upon a iii. Myles ys a finawle Creke cawled *Paul Pier*, and a symple and poore Village upon the Est Syde of the same of Fisshar Men, and the Bootes ther Fishyng by saved by a Peere or Key.

In the Est Syde also of this *Paul Pyrrs* ii. Myles of is a nother Creeke cawled *Loow*, being but a Tyde Creke. For at low Water be methen the Bridge a Man may both wade and ryde over yn the Somer. Ther is on eyther Side of this smawle Creke a smaule Fisshar Villag hard on the Se Shore, the one cawled *Est* and the other *West Loowe*, *Est Loowe* being a Market Towne, and yn eyther of them a Chapel. Also yn the sayde Creekes Mouth neere sumwhat to the Sowthe West is a lowe Isle cauled S. *Nicholas Isle* not a Quarter of a Myle fro the mayn Shore, and conteyneth a vi. or

viii. Acres yn Cumpace, and fedeth Shepe and Cones, nuffing also Broode of Se Byrdes.

Ther is a Bridg sumwhat above thes ii. Vyllages of x. or xii. Stones Arches, over the which Men passe when the Se ys yn.

Fro *Fowey* Haven to *Lowe* Creeke the Grownd ny the See Syde ys very fertile of Corne and Gresse, and no Tynne Werkes.

From *Lowe* Creke to *Tamar* ys a xii. Myles toward the Towne of *Plymmuth*. Yn the West Syde of *Tamar* withyn iii. Myles of the Haven Muth of *Tamar* is a fymple Fisshar Towne cawled *Myllbrooke*. Also apon an other Creke West of the sayd Ryver and nerer up is a Towne cawled *S. Germanys* wherin is now a Piori of Blake Chanons, and a Paroche Chirche yn the Body of the same. Beside the hyc Altare of the same Priory on the ryght Hand ys a Tumbe yn the Walle with an Image of a Bishhop, and over the Tumbe a xi. Bishops paynted with their Names and Verses as Token of so many Bishops biried there, or that ther had beene so many Bishoppes of *Cornwalle* that had theyr¹ Secte theer. And at this Day the Bishop of *Exceter* hathe a Place cauled *Cudden Beke* joyning hard apon the Sowth Est Side of the same Towne.

Page 124. North Est of *S. Germanys* vi. Myles apon the Ryver of *Tamar* is a Market Town cawled *Ashe*. And neere to the same Westward withyn ii. Myles ys a rownd Castell of the Kinges cawled *Tremeton*, as a Man shold say the secund Forteres on *Tamar*.

At the Towne of *Ashe* is a Passage or Fery of a Quarter of a Myle over.

. ail ys now . . . d
by derithis that
is to say on the Sowth . . . e
fro the Este Part West warde
the Hunderedes of *Est*, and
West, *Powder* and *Kyrer*.

On the North Westward
Stratton, *Lefnewith*, *Tryg*, *Py-*
der and *Penuith*.

Also ii. Myles fro *Ashe* Northward ynto the Land is a smaul Village cawled *Caregrin*. Est of this is *Bere Parke* and Hous in *Devonshire* dividid from *Caregrin tantum Tamara*.

From *Low* to *Tamar* by the Sowth Se the Grownd is fertile of Corn and Gresse, but without Tynne Warkes.

Launston, otherwys cawled *Loftephan*, yn old tyme cawled *Duncuet*,

¹ Secte theer.

standing ii. Myles beyownd *Powelston* Bridge on *Tamar* Westward. The sayde Towne *Dunewet*, otherwife *Lawnston*, is a walled Towne ny yn Cumpas a Myle, but now ruinus. On the Northside of the Towne a Castel standing on a hye Hille with yn the sayd Towne hath iii. rowndes Wardes. Part of the Castel standing North West ys Parcel of the Walle of the Town. Ther be withyn this Town iii. Gates and a Postern; also a Gate to go owt of the Castel ynto the old Parke. Sum Gentlemen of *Cornewal* hold ther Landes by Castelgard, that ys to say for Reparation of this Castel aud Towne : and withyn this Castel ys a Chapel, and a Hawle for Syfes and Sessions. For a commune Gayle for al *Cornwayle* is yn this Castel. Withyn this Towne is a Market, a Mayre and Burgeses, with a Chapel of *Mary Magdalen* to theyr Uses.

In a Vale at the Foote of the Hil of the sayde Town abowt an Arow Shot fro the Castel Northward is a Priory of Chanons Regular dedicate to S. *Stephan*.

North Est almost half a Myle of the sayde Priory is a lytle Village apon a Hille, and a Paroche Chirche of S. *Stephen* yn yt. The Opinion is that the Chanons first dwelled on this Hille, and cam thens downe to a better and a warmer Site. In the Priory Chirche Yarde standeth also a Paroche Chyrche.

The Wall of *Dunewet* ys hy, larg and strong, and defensibly fet.

By the North Side of the Priory runneth a litle Ryver. In *Dunewet* be ii. Conduites of derived Water.

Greenwich.

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Wulwich.

Dartford.

Erith.

*Brish.**Gravesend.**Rochester.**Maideston*

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a Mr. Talbot.
Maideston
 corruptely
 for *Med-*
wegetoun."

(Peraventur corruptely for *Ailston*, for yt stondeth on the River of *Aile*, and so doeth *Ailsford*) is a Market Town of one long Streat wel builded and ful of Ynnes. The Ruler of the Town ther is cawllid *Port Rius*. Ther is yn the Town a fair College of Prestes. The Castel standeth abowt the Myddes of the Town being well maynteynid by the Arche-

a Sic plane in Autographo. At Apographum quoddam, in Bibliotheca Cottoniana adservatum, voces istas, & quibus Talbotum (a quo & alia non pauca accepit Lelandus) Maideston corrupte vocari & scribi pro Medwegetoun sensisse liquet, ita textui immiscuit, ac si hæc omnia, quæ ad Maideston spectant, ipsi Talboto deberemus. Sic enim in Apographo legimus:

Maidestonn.

Master Tal-*Maideston* corruptelie for *Medwegeton*, peradventure corruptlye for bot of *Nor-Ailston*, for it standithe one the River of *Aile*, and soe dothe *Ailsford*. *Maidestone* is a markett towne of one longe streete well builded and full of Ynnes. &c.

Hæc me docuit Amicus eruditus JOANNES THORPIVS, Artium & Medicinæ Doctor, & collegii UNIVERSITATIS in Academia OXONIENSIS nuper alumnus.

bishop

bishop of *Cant.* Ther is the commune Gayle or Prison of *Kent*, as yn the Shire Town.

Ailesford.

Greveney.

Sandwic,

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on the farther Side of the Ryver of *Sture*, is meatly welle walled wher the Townd stondeth most in Jeopardi of Ennemies. The Residew of the Town is dichid and Mudde waulled. Ther be yn the Town iiij. principal Gates, iii. Paroche Chyrches, of the which sum suppose that *S. Marye's* was sumtyme a Nunnery. Ther is a Place of Whit Freres, and an Hospital withowt the Town fyrst ordered for Maryners desefid and hurt. Ther is a Place wher the Monkes of *Chrift Chirch* did resort when they were Lordes of the Towne. The Caryke that was sonke yn the Haven yn Pope *Paulus* tyme did much Hurt to the Haven, and gether a great Banke.

The Grounde self from *Sandwiche* to the Haven, and inward to the Land is caullid *Sanded Bay*.

Deale,

half a Myle fro the Shore of the Se, a 'Fischcher Village iii. Myles or more above *Sandwic*, is apon a flat Shore and very open to the Se, wher is a Fosse or a great Bank artificial betwixt the Towne and Se, and beginneth aboute *Deale*, and rennith a great way up toward *S. Margaret's* Clyfe, yn so much that sum suppose that this is the lace where *Cesar* landed in *aperto litore*. Surely the Fosse was made to kepe

Stonard ys yn *Thanet*, sumtyme a prety Town not far from *Sandwich*. Now appereth alonly the Ruine of the Chirch. Sum ignorant People cawle yt *Old Sandwiche*.

Syr *Eduard Ringesse* hath a Tour, or Pile, byyond the Mouth of the Haven on the Shore.

Walmer is about a Mile from *Dele* Shore, and looke as from the farther Syde of the Mouth of *Dovre* the Shore is low to *Walmer*, so is the Shore al cliffy and hy from *Walmere* to the very Point of *Dovar* Ca-

stel, and there the Shore fall-
eth flat, and a litle beyound
the Toun of *Dovar* the
Shore clyvith to *Folkestone*.

From *Walmer* to *S. Mar-
garète's* ii. and 2. Miles to
Dovar.

One *Thomas Laurence* in
Bisshop *Morton's* Dayes made
a Pere or Gitty at *S. Mar-
garète's*.

the Walle yn the Hawle were found ii. Childerns Bones
that had bene mured up as yn *Burielle* yn tyme of *Paganite*
of the *Saxons*. Among one of the Childerns Bones was found
a styffe *Pyne* of *Laten*.

Langdune

a Village ii. Myles a this side *Dovar*, where as a late was
suppressed a Howse of *Channons* Regular.

The Names of the v. Portes.

Sandwich. Dover. Hyve alias *Hide. Rumeney. Haslinges*.
The chiefe Court of the Lord of the v. Portes ys kept at the
Est Part of *Lymme Hylle*. By *Lymme* is a Place cawled *Ship-
way* or *Shipeye*, and of sum yt is cawled the old *Rode*.

From *Dovar* to *Folkesten* v. Mile. From *Folkestan* to *Hithe*
3. Mile. From *Hithe* to *Lim bille* 3.

From *Limbille* to *Rume-
ney* vii. Miles.

Appledour is about a xii.
Miles of from *Limene*.

Mile. From *Hithe* to *Rumeney* vii.
From *Rumeney* to *Lidde* 2. Miles. From
Rumeney to *Appledour* vii. From *Lidde*
to *Appledour* vii. From *Apledor* to
Rie v. Miles. From *Rumeney* to *Rye* vii.

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Dovar

ys xii. Myles fro *Cantorbury*, and viii. Myles fro *Sandwich*.
There hath bene a Haven yn tyme past, and yn token ther-
of the Ground that lyith up betwyxt the *Hilles* is yet in
digging fownd wofye. Ther hath be fownd also *Peces* of

*Congate, Crossegate, Boche-
rygate*, stooed with *Toures* to-
ward the Se. There is beside
Betingate and *Wassegate*.

walled and enbated, and almost al the *Residew*; but now
yt is partly fawlen downe, and broken downe. The *Residew*
of

Cabelles and *Anchores*, and *Itinerarium*
Antonini cawleth hyt by the Name of
a *Havon*. The Towne on the Front to-

ward the Se hath bene right strongly

of the Town, as far as I can perceyve, was never waulled. The Towne is divided in to vi. Paroches, wherof iii. be under one Rofe at S. *Martines* yn the Hart of the Town. The other iii.

Howbeyt M. *Tuine* tol me a late that yt hath be walled about, but not dyked.

stand abrode, of the which one is cawled S. *James* of *Rudby*, or more likely *Radeby*, à *statione navium*. But this Word ys not sufficient to prove that *Dovar* shoulde be that Place, the which the *Romaynes* cawled *portus Rutupi* or *Rutupinum*. For I can not yet se the contrary but *Ratesboro*, otherwise cawled *Richeboro* by *Sandwich*, both ways corruptly, must neades be *Rutupinum*. The mayne, strong, and famose Castel of *Dovar* stondeth on the Toppe of a Hille almost a Quarter of a Myle of fro the Towne on the lyft Side, and withyn the Castel is a Chapel, yn the Sides wherof appere sum greate *Briton* Brykes. In the Town was a great Priory of Blake Monkes late suppressed. Ther is also an Hospitalle cawled the *Mearfen dew*. On the Toppe of the hie Clive betwene the Towne and the Peere remayneth yet about a flyte Shot up ynto the Land fro the very Brymme of the Se Clyffe a Ruine of a Towr, the which hath bene as a *Pharos* or a Mark to Shyppes on the Se. and therby was a Place of Templarys. As concerning the River of *Dovar* it hath no long Cowrse from no Spring or Hedde notable that descendith to that Botom. The principal Hed, as they say, is at a Place cawled *Ewewelle*, and that is not past a iii. or iiiii. Myles fro *Dovar*. Ther be Springes of frech Waters also at a Place cawled *Rivers*. Ther is also a great Spring at a Place cawled and that ones in a vi. or vii. Yeres brasteth owt so abundantly, that a great Part of the Water cummeth into *Dovar* Streame, but els yt renneth yn to the Se bytwyxt *Dovar* and *Felchefflan*, but nerer to *Felchefflan*, that is to say withyn a ii. Myles of yt. Surely the Hedde standeth so that it might with no great Cost be brought to run alway into *Dovar* Streame.

S. *Radegundis*

standeth on the Toppe of a Hille iii. litle Myles by West and sumwhat by Sowth fro *Dovar*. There be White Channons, and the Quier of the Chyrche is large and fayr. The Monaster ys at this tyme metely mayntayned, but yt appereth that yn tymes past the Buildinges have bene ther more ample then they be now. There is on the Hille sayre Wood, but fresch Water laketh sumtyme.

Lucanus

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Lucanus libro 8.

*Aut vaga cum Thetis, Rutupinaque littora fervent,
Unda Caledonios fallit turbata Britannos.*

Juvenalis Satyra 4.

*Cedamus patria, vivat Arturius islbis,
Et Catulus*—————

Juvenalis Satyra 5.

*Regem aliquem capies, aut de temone Britanno
Excidet Arviragus.*

Eadem Satyra.

————— *Rutupinove edita fundo
Ostrea callebant primo deprendere morsu.*

Lucanus libro 2.

Territa quæsitis ostendit terga Britannis.

Julius Cæsar libro 5. de bello Gallico.

Ex his¹ omnibus sunt humanissimi, qui Cantium incolunt,

Pag. 130.

xv. Miles be Water from *Rochester* to *Quinborow* that stondit on the very West Point of *Shepey*, and it is yn *Shepey*, Thre Miles up thens by an Arme of the *Tamise* to *Milton*.

xv. Miles fro *Rochestre* to the Point agayn *Quinborow* entering into the mayne *Tamise*. And thens to *Grevesend* by Water xx. Miles,

Ingreyne Isle cumpacid at the Floode one Paroche Chirch. It liyth west on *Quinborow*.

ripa ceteri-
ori to *Quin-*
borow.

One *John Warner*, a Marchant of *Rochester*, made the new coping of *Rochestre* Bridg, and Bishop *Warham* the Yren Barres.

v. Miles to *Ailesford* by Land from *Rochestre*.

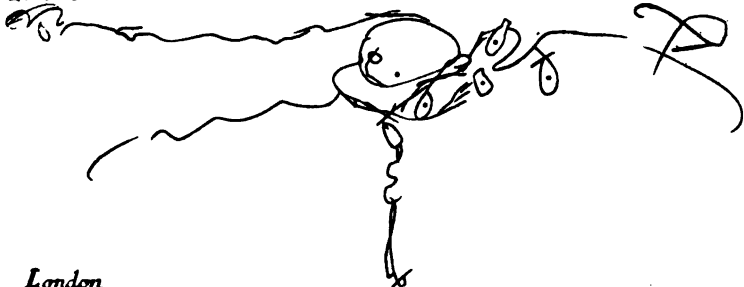
vi. Miles from *Rochester* to *Alington*.

Maideston.

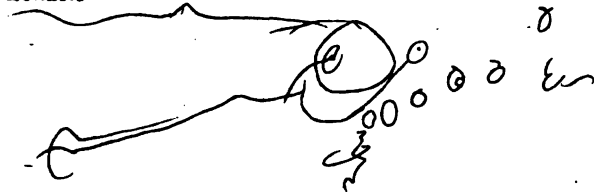
¹ omibus longe sunt,

London

London



London

**Canterbyri.**

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Gul. Thorne. Augustinus primam habuit habitationem Do-
roberni in loco qui appellatur Stablegate. Marianus Anno. D. 776. Do-
Ethelbertus dedit Augustino palatium robernia igne consumpta est.
suum intra muros ut ibidem Christo eccles. erigeret.

Fanum idolorum Ethelberti extra muros conversum in ecclesiam
S. Pancratii. Ethelbertus paulo post Petro & Paulo templum posuit.

E primo libro historie Eadmeri patet
Lanfrancum ecclesiam Christi cum officinis
& Danis combustam restituisse, & præ-
terea in eadem urbe strenue ædificasse.

Simon Sudbyri restorid and set up a-
gayne a good Peace of Canterbyri
Waulles, and if he livid lenger he had
'made a Walle.

Raculfe alias Reculver. Gul. Thorne.

Loke for Destruction of
Canterbyri in Rochester.

From Heron that standith
sumwhat pointing ynto the
Seward a sinus is to Reculver
ward, and so up to Raculfe.

From Heron to Reculver is
by the Shore about a ii. Myle
non clivoso sed aperto littore.

* See an Account of the above Sketch in the Pref. to this Vol. p. iv.

Joannes.

Brightwaldus abbas tempore Lotharii regis Raculfensis factus archiepiscopus Cantuar. Gervasius. Eadredus rex frater Edmundi Senioris dedit Raculf ecclesie Christi.

From Reculver to North-mouthe the sinus continuith that beginnith from Heron, and thens to Gore ende it goith on again into a Point of Chalke Clives.

Ecbrightus patruclis.

Domneva.

Gotcelinus.

Ecbertus rex dedit Domneva in solatium fratrum suorum interemptorum (scilicet à Thunnor) Ethelredi & Etheberti apud Estrey octuag. ¹ aratri jugera in Thanet.

Hengist and Hors had Thanet.

Eustachius le Moyne navarcha Franc. deduxit Ludovicum ad Thanet 600. navibus & 80. coggis.

S. Florentius jacet in cemiterio S. Mariz in Thanet.

 Simeon Dunelmensis. *Insula que*

Saxonice dicitur Thanet, Britanice vocatur Inisruyn. peraventure Moilroy of frequenting of Selis.

Beda 25. cap. 1. libri. Thanatos insula 600. familiarum, quam à continenti terra secernit flu. Wantinu, qui est latitudinis circiter trium stadiorum, & 2. tantum in locis est transmeabilis. Utrumque enim caput in mare protendit. In hac applicuit S. Augustinus cum sociis 40.

The Isle of Thanet, belikelihood Toliapis Ptolemæo. Gul. Thorne. Dani tempore Cuthberti Cantuar. archiepiscopi singulis annis devastabant Thanet, & monachas de Minstre spoliabant.

Anno D. 1011. Suanus rex Danorum destruxit insulam Thanet & monaster. Domnenæ funditus delevit.

Anno D. 1027. Canutus rex dedit terras S. Mariz de Minstre monaster. Aug. Cantuar.

Alfredus Beverlacenſis. Alcher comes cum ² Cantuariis & Wada cum Sudrois pugnare in Thanet cum Danis, ubi Alcher

Tenda

& Wada occisi. Huntingdune libro quinto hæc tribuit 18^o. anno Æthelwulphi.

Richeburge. Gotcelinus asſirnat Augustinum venisse Richeburge ad Ethelbertum.

Scala Chronicon. Eustache le Moyne, Admiral of France, was taken and beheld on the Sandes by Huberte de Burgo Constabul of Dover Castelle with Help of the v. Portes. Eustache had a great Navy, and Hubert had but 8. Shipes.

Dover.

Huntendum. libro 5. Anno 6. Edwardi 3. ante conquestum

Lothen & Hirlinge principes Danorum deprædati sunt Sandwike.
 Godewine Sandes. Hubert was made Erle of Kent, and chief
 Justice of England.

Huntingdun libro quinto. Athelstanus rex & dux Cant.
 Healther vicerunt Danos apud Sandwic navali prælio 16. Ethel-
 uuolphi regis West-Sax.

Sandewiche. Ex donat. Ethelredi re- Portus Ritupis Anton. Ru-
 gis. An. 979. Ethelred dedit Sandwic & tupiæ Ptolemæ. Rutupinæ
 Estrey eccles. Christi Cantuar. Ammiano Marcellino.

Gul. Malmesbiriensis cap. 55. "Cnuto".

Sandwicum appulis. Ibi humano & divino jure contempto ob-
 fides quos habebat, mag. nobilitatis & elegantie pueros, ma-
 nibus & auribus truncatos, quosdam eviravit. Sic in infantes
 grassatus patriam repetiit.

Gervasius. Cnuto dedit eccles. Christi portum de Sandwiche.

The Dele

Fig. 132.

Thomas Wikes Anno Dom. 1261. rex Henricus 3. recepit
 castellum de Dover, quod Hugo Bigot occupaverat.

Ex Chronic. Tinemutensis Monaster. Franci Doverum
 spoliant & incendunt, occiso sene monacho in prioratu.

Ex Supplemento Histor. Gervasii. Ludovicus filius regis
 Franc. & ejus fautores obsidebant castr. de Dover, & in fine
 confusus recessit.

Dovar. Ex Chronicis Bibliothecæ S. Ptoleme speketh nothing of
 Petri de Cornehul Londini. Henricus Dover.

rex filius Henr. 2ⁱ. regis dedit totam Cantium promontorium
 Cantiam cum castellis de Dover & Ro- Carion Diadaro Sicula libro
 chestre Philippo comiti Flandr. Leland. 6. Bibliothecæ.

sed Philippus nunquam ea possedit.

Dovar. with the Castell.

Ex Chronico Dover. monaster. Julius Cæsar pugnavit cum
 Britannis & Cassivallano super Barendoune, ut patet per
 acervos, ubi corpora occisorum tumulata cumulatum non longe
 a villa de Bregge.

Arviragus rex firmavit castrum de Dover contra Ro. &
 castrum de Richeburgh.

Lucius rex fecit ecclesiam in castro de Dover.

Camera Guzenoræ, Aula Arturii, & ossa Walwani inter-
 fecti per Mordredum sunt in castro de Dover.

Eadbaldus Ethelberti mag. filius motore Laurentio archi-
 episcopo instituit canon. in eccles. castri de Dover. Canonici remati

*à castro in villam de Dover procurante Withredo rege, qui eccles.
 * S. Martini in villa de Dover pro eis construxit, ubi manserunt
 400. annis & amplius. Henricus primus canon. colleg. in colleg.
 monachorum convertit novo in hos usus constructo monasterio.*



Gul. Gemeticensis. Eustachius Boloniensis consilio quorundam Cantiorum transfretavit ut dolo castellum de Dover occuparet: sed milites Odonis Baiocani episcopi, & Hugo de monte forti prohibuerunt.

Folkestan. Folkestone. Her. Bradshaw. Eanswida filia Eadbaldi regis Cant. ex Emma filia regis Franc.

Gervasius. Canutus villam de Folkestone Cantuariensi restituit ecclesie cum appendiciis.

Sum say that the Castelle of Rose in sum Evidence is caullid *Joseph's Castel.*

Looke that this be not *Chilbam* Castel that ons the Lorde Ros had.

Chilbam Castel is now almoste^r doune.

Rose Castelle. Ex Chronico ecclesie Christi Cantuar. Matildis, Henrici primi mater, restituit castellum de Rosa Cantuar. ecclesie.

Saltwood. Ex Chronico ecclesie Christi Cantuar. Halfden unus ex principibus Canoti dedit Saltwood ecclesie Christi Cantuar.

Page. 133. *Hithe.*

Portus Lemanis *Antonina.* *Lyme.*
 Of this Haven *Ptoleme* makith no mention.

Aquar, iros, i. *Portus. Lime-narcha,* the Lord Warden of the Portes.

*S. Nerarius socius S. Augustini inventus est juxta castrum Bellocariæ.
 Rumenej.*

as Hanc vocem adjeci. Vide Edit. Savil. p. 71.

The Name of the v. Havens as they be now taken. *Hastings, Winchelsey, Rumeneye, Dover, Sandwiche.*

Appledour. Asserio Historicus. *Exercitus Danorum apud Apuldran, & postea perrexit ad Scobrige & ripas Sabrinæ. Hic exercitus venerat ex orient. regno Francorum usque Bononiam, & inde anno D. 892. intravit 350. navibus in ostium Limenæ flu. & non longe à flu. in loco qui Apuldran dicitur fecerunt castellum firmissimum.* Pag. 134.

Gervalius. Canutus dedit ecclesiæ Christi Apuldour.

The Ryver of Limene. Asserio. *Limene flu. currit de sylva mag. quæ vocatur Andreadeswald.*

Andreadeswalde. Asserio. *Sylva Andreadeswalde habet in longitudine qb. oriente in occidentem miliaria 120. & eo amplius, & in latitudine 30.*

The Isle of Oxney.

Remembre to conclude with promise to write a Booke in *Latins* of the Kinges Edifices, as *Procopius* did of *Justinianus* the Emperor.

The Vineyard.

Pag. 135

Beansfete. Ex historia Asserionis. *Ethelred* Adhered comes Merc. *jussu Alfredi regis munitionem Danorum obsedit, fregit, & innumera spolia ibidem accepit. Post autem Hastings iterum veniens Beansfeta reparavit.*

Hedelege.

The Commodities of Kent, as Fertile, Wood, Pasture, Catel, Fisch, Foule, Ryvers, Havens with Shippes among the v. Portes most famose, and

Let this be the firste Cha-
pitre of the Booke.

Cæsar in 5. libro 3 bellis

& orientis yn occidentem.

Gallico praystith the Humante of the *Kentish* Men.

The King hymself was borne yn *Kent*.

Kent is the Key of al *Englande*.

Royale Castelles and Tounes, and the Faith of Christe there firste restorid.

Gervasius monachus ecclesie Christi in sua historia. Cantiani primas ab antiquo obtinent in Anglicani exercitus expeditione.

ling
Cowley.

Page. 136.

a Ptoleme makith no mention of Rochester caulling it *Durobrevum*.

Sandwich.

Cantuaris
obsessa.

Alanning.
Ailington.

Maideston
corrupte pro
Medeweg-
toun, Lat.
Vagencia-
cum.

† This was
a very sore
Siege.

Rochester on Medewege Ryver. Roger Hovedene. Anno D. 884. *Pagani obsederunt Rofecestre, sed resistētibz civibus Aluredus rex cum exercitu super-venit, & paganos ab obsidione ad naves compulsi, reliqua ibi arce quam exstruxerant ante portas urbis. Hovedene. Anno D. 946. Ethelredus civitatem Rofi obsedit, & visa capiendi difficultate iratus decessit & terras S. Andrie devastavit.*

Hoveden. Anno D. 1006 classis Danorum Sandwichum subiit Cant. eade & incendio devastans. Hovedene. Anno D. 1011. Dani obsessam Cantuariam insidiis Edmeri archidiaconi capiunt igne & gladio omnia descedantes decimatis toties monachis & capto Elphego archiepiscopo. Hovedene. Tempore Edmundi Irenside Dani fugati ad Shepey, & inde ad Ashendun.

Ex historia addita Eulogio histor. Anno D. 1388. Robertus Knollys edificavit & construi fecit pontem Rofensem. Joannes Bever. Joannes rex † cepit castrum Rofense, in quo Gul. de Albineto & alii barones. Ex Supplemento Histor. Gervasii. Anno D. 1264. Gilbertus de Clare tempore belli baron. β obsedit una cum Joan. filio Joannis Rofam, & habuit cum eo Joannem Hastings, & Nicolaum Segrave. Rogerus Leyburn fuit constabularius capit: castri pro Henr. 3. Joan. comes Waren, Joannes filius Alani comes Arundel, Gul. de Breose. Leyburn ante fecerat suburbium & bonam partem ville & prioratus comburi versus Cantuar. Simon de monte forti ex altera parte apud Stroode bis repulsus fuit a civibus. Tertio tamen cum igne max. in navicula vi intravit in die Parrascues. Et cum castrum pene captum Simon consilio Londi-

a Ptoleme makith no mention &c.] Sic Plane in MS.
β Obsessit MS.

α totum suburbium.

penfium

rensum "Simon" cum suis obsidionem reliquit. Pakington in his *Frenche* ¹ Chronike doth name Henry Dalemoyne as one of the Defenders of the Castell with *Leyburne*.

Cuningborow and *Shepey* and *Minster* yn it. Also *Greveney* (alias *Greyn*) and *Hertey*.

Shepey by likelihod is caullid of *Ptoleme Caunos*.

Gotcelinus in vita S. Sexburgæ. Schepey ab occident. *plaga Cantuar. sita 7. milliar. protrahit longit. 3. autem milliariibus in latum extenditur. Tamesia 2. flu. ex se divisa in oceanum porrigit, & eandem inf. hinc inde undis alluentibus cingit. Hic Sexburga monaster. condidit. Rogerus Hovedene. Anno D. ² 855. mag. paganorum exercitus hyemavit in Shepege.*

Ex Chronico collegii regalis Oxonii. Anno 1364. Eduardus 3. *castellum apud Shepey edificavit de novo.*

The Isle of *Hemely* lying betuixt *Shepeye* and the mayne Lande of *Kente* from above *Kinge's Peri* toward the Shore of the Arme up toward *Feverfham*.

Milton

Midleton, *Thong* and *Faversham*. Gotcelinus Monachus in vita Sexburgæ filiz Annæ regis. *A Cant. medietullio Midleton sortitur vocabulum, ad cuius eccles. portum confugit, Afferio. Anno D. 892. Hastengus venit cum 80. navibus in ostium Tamenis flu. fecitque sibi firmiff. oppidum apud Mideltunam in australi ripa Tamesis. Gervasius. Kenulphus rex de-*

Milottum

dit Wilfrido archiepiscopo Mylton. Huntendune libro 6. Quidam vero milites Godwini comitis jam exulantis propter offensam Eduardum regem exeuntes Midleton villam regis combusserunt.

The Town of *Cantorbyri* ya waulled, and hath v. Gates thus named: *Westgate*, *Northgate*, *Burgate*, now cawllid *Mihelsgate*; *S. Georges Gate*, *Riders Gate*, the which *John Broker*, Mayr of the Town, did so diminisch that now Cartes can not for Lownes passe thorough yt. *Worthegate*, the which leadeth to a Streate cawllid *Stone Streat*, and so to *Bilirica*, now *Curtopstreat*. In the Towne be xiiii. Paroche Chirches, and the Cathedral Chyrch of Blak Monkes. Withowt the Walles be iii. Paroche Chyrches. The Monastery of

Page 137.

a Redundat.

⁴
1 Chronike. 2 855
R 2

S. An.

S. Augustine, Blak Monkes : *S. Gregoryes*, Blak Chanons : *Monasterium S. Sepulchri*, ubi olim *Templarii*, postea *sacrae virgines*. The Hospital of *S. John* of Men and Women of the Fundation of the Bishops of *Canterbury*. The Hospital of *S. Laurence* for Women alone, of the Fundation of the Abbates or *S. Augustine*. An Hospital within the Town on the Kinges Bridge for poore Pylgreds, and way faring Men. *Zenodochium pauperum sacerdotum*. *Zenodochium* ceg. *Minorum intra muros fundatoribus urbanis*. *Cænobia fratrum intra urbem, videlicet Dominicanorum, Augustinenfium, Franciscanorum*.

Heron is a Chapel to *Reculver*. *Reculver* ii. Myles and more be Water, and a Mile dim. by Land, beyownd *Heron*, ys fro *Canterbury* v. goode Myles, and stondeth withyn a Quarter of a Myle or litle more of the Se Syde. The Towne at this tyme is but Village lyke. Sumtyme wher as the Paroche Chyrch is now was a fayre and a greate Abbay, and *Brightwald* Archbishop of *Cant.* was of that Howse. The old Building of the Chirch of the Abbay remayneth having ii. goodly Spiring Stepies. Yn the enter yng of the Quyer ys one of the fayrest; and the most auntyent Crosse that ever I saw a ix. Footes, as I ges, yn highte. It standeth lyke a sayr Columne. The base greate Stone ys not wrought. The second Stone being rownd hath curiously wrought and paynted the Images of *Christ*, *Peter*, *Paule*, *John* and *James*, as I remember. *Christ* sayeth, *ego sum Alpha & ω*. *Peter* sayith, *Tu es Christus filius dei vivi*. The Saing of the other iii. wher painted *majusculis literis* Ro. but now obliterated. The second Stone is of the *Passion*. The iii. conteineth the xii. Apostles. The iiij. hath the Image of *Christ* hanging and fastened with iiij. Nayles, and *sub pedibus sustentaculum*. The hiest Part of the Pyller hath the Figure of a Crosse. In the Chirch is a very auntyent Boke of the *Evangelies in majusculis literis* Ro. and yn the Bordes therof ys a Christal Stone thus inscribid : *CLAVDIA. ATEPICCVS*. Yn the North Side of the Chirch is the Figure of a Bishop paynted under an Arch. In digging abowte the Chyrch Yard they find old Bokels of Girdels and Ring. The hole ¹ Precinct of the Monastery appereth by the old Walle, and the Vicarage was made of Ruines of the Monastery. Ther is a neglect Chapel owt of the Chyrch Yard wher

sum say was a Parock Chirch or the Abbay was suppressed and given to the Bishop of Cant. Ther hath bene much Remain mony townd about *Recuver*.

Thanet

is yn Lengthe for *Nordmuth* to *Sandwich* yn strayt *Yorney* vii. Miles and more, and in Brede from the River of *Sture*, and goith not far from *Mynstre* to *Margat*, that is to say from Sowth to North, a iiii. Myles, and so is yn Circuit by Estimation a xvii. or xviii. Myles. At *Northmuth* where the Entery of the Se was the Salt Water swellich yet up at a Creeke a Myle and more toward a Place cawled *Sarre*, which was the commune Fery when *Thanet* was fulle iled.

Margate is about a Myle a this side the Ponte of *Sandwich* Haven.

Ther hath bene a xi. Parocke Chyrches in *Thanet*, of the which iii. be decayed, the *Rafidew* remayne.

In the Isle is very litle Wodde.

Ther cum at certen tymes sum Paroches owt of *Thanet* to *Recuver* a Myle of 2s to ther Mother Chyrche.

Sum Paroches of the Isle at certen tymes cummeth to *Minstre*, being in the Isle, as to theyr Mother and principal Chyrche.

Margate lyith in S. *Jahn's* Parocke yn *Thanet* a v. Myles upward fro *Recuver*, and there is a Village and a Peere for Shyppes, but now fore decayed.

Ramegate a iiii. Myles upward in *Thanet*, wher as is a Pag. 138. fmaul Peere for Shyppis.

The Shore of the Isle of *Thanet*, and also the inward Part is ful of good Quarres of Chalke.

Ratesburgh, otherwyse *Richeboro*,

was or ever the Ryver of *Sture* dyd turn his Botom or old Canale withyn the Isle of *Thanet*, and by lykelyhod the mayn Se cam to the very Foote of the Castel. The mayn Se ys now of of yt a Myle by reason of Wofe, that hath there swollen up. The Site of the old Town or Castel ys wonder-ful fair spon an Hille. The Wallis the wich remayn ther

Morton pretending in wynning his Marisches to make a new Haven in *Thanet*.

Recuver is now scarfe half a Myle from the Shore. But it is to be supposid¹ that yn tymes paste the Se cam hard to *Gorende* a 2. Myle from *Northmouth*, and at *Gore ende* is a litle Straire caullid *Broode Staires* to go doun the Clive: and about this Shore is good taking of *Mullettes*. The great Raguseis ly for Defence of Wind at *Gore ende*. And thens againe is another *sinus* on to the Foreland.

1 that tymes paste the Se cam hard to it. *Gorende*

yet be in cumpase almost as much as the Tower of *London*. They have bene very hye, thykke, stronge and wel embateled. The Mater of them is flynt, mervelus and long Brykes both white and redde after the *Britons* Fascion. The Sement was made of Se Sand and smaul Pible. Ther is a great lykelyhod that the goodly Hil abowte the Castell, and especially to *Sandwich* ward hath bene wel inhabited. Corne groweth on the Hille yn mervelus Plenty, and yn going to plowgh ther hath owt of mynde fownd and now is mo Antiquites of *Romayne* Mony then yn any Place els of *England*. Surely reason speketh that this should be *Rutupinum*. For byside that the Name sumwhat toucheth, the very nere Passage fro *Gales Glyves* or *Cales* was to *Ratesburgh*, and now is to *Sandwich*, the which is about a Myle of; though now *Sandwich* be not celebrated by cawse of *Goodwine* Sandes, and the Decay of the Haven. Ther is a good Flyte Shot of fro *Ratesburgh* toward *Sandwich* a great Dike caste yn a rownd Cumpas, as yt had bene for Fens of Menne of Warre. The Cumpace of the Grownd withyn is not much above an Acre, and yt is very holo by casting up the Yerth. They cawle the Place there *Lytleborough*. Withyn the Castell is a lytle Paroche Chirch of S. *Augustine*, and an Heremitage. I had Antiquites of the Heremite the which is an industrius Man. Not far fro the Heremitage is a Cave wher Men have sowl and digged for Treasure. I saw yt by Candel withyn, and there were Conys. Yt was so straite that I had no mynd to crepe far yn. In the North side of the Castell ys a Hedde yn the Walle, now fore defaced with Wether. They cawle yt *Queene Bertha Hedde*. Nere to that Place hard by the Wal was a Pot of *Romayne* Mony fownd.

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Tenterden

is a Market Towne of *Kent* on the hither Side of the River that cummeth to *Appledor*, and ther the River parteth *Southern* and *Kent*.

Cranbroke yn the Myddes of the Weld of *Kent*.

Asbeford x. Myles fro *Cranbroke* and a xii. Myles fro *Cantorbiri*.

Asbeford is a Market Towne yn the Side or the Border of the Weld of *Kent*. Yt is in Quantite as much agayne as *Sittingburne*, and there yn is a fayr College of Prestes.

Moreton made a great Peace of the Palace at *Lambeth*. He made and translatid a great Peace of the House at *Maidestone*. He buildid at *Alington Parke*. He made great Building at *Charing*. He made almost the hole House at *Ferde*.

Forde. He buildid also at the Palace at *Canterbyri*.

To *Robertesbridge*, to *Bodibam* Castel on the farther Ripe ^{Page 140.} towarde *Rhie*. There is a Bridge over, and the Water is a litle brakkische. To *Bredebridge* in

Southfax, where is a Bridge, (and hither it flouith) and a Village on the farther Ripe. Mr. *Oxeney* dwellith thereby. To *Newendene* on the farther Ripe

a 4. or 5. Miles, and there is a Bridge. To *Meteham* wher is a 3. Houses on the farther Ripe, and there is no Bridge but a Fery. To *Smalbed Village ripa citeriori* in *Kent*, and there

is a Fery into *Oxeney* Isle. To *Reding* a Membre of the Pa-

roche of our Lady Chirch of *Ebney* in *Oxeney*, yet is this Peace in *ripa citeriori*. To *Oxney Feti*

over from *Kent* to it, and on the farther Ripe in *Oxeney* is a Village. To *Appledour* from *Reding* 2. Miles. From *Appledour* to the very Mouth of the Water wher it resortith to the blak shore and the *Chamber* a v. Miles. In *Appledour* is a fayre Chirch, and *Reding* on *Kent* Syde, and our Lady of *Ebney* yn *Oxeney* be Members to it. The very Mouth of the Entery of *Limene* or *Appuldour* Water is about a Mile frr *Rye*

upward to *Kent* Toun by Southeste. *Gates* in *Dovar* sumtime to the *Se side*. Cumming firft from the Castel *Croffegate*, *Segate*, *Tinkersgate*, *Bocherygate*, *Snoregate*, *Boldergate* to the Wikeward. On the other Side of the Toun. *Congate*, *Waullegate*, to entre into *Dovar* cumming from *London*. Finet a French Man was Gardian or Capitaine of a *Dovar* in King *John* Dayes, or ever *Hubertus de Burgo* had it. The Knight Service of *Castellegarde* in *Dover* Castelle was institutid about King *John*'s tyme.

Yet Parte of *Oxeney* in *Kent*, and Part in *Southfax*. Sum say that it is or hath bene al in *Southfax*. Sum caulle it *Forsworen Kent*, by cause that a were the Inhabitanτες of it were of *Southfax* they revoltid to have the Privileges of *Kent*.

a Sic. a I have added this word.

1 Ripe in Southfax.

Mr.



Mr. *Finche* the Knight hath a Rolle of this Gere.
Hubertus de Burgo the first Founder of the old Chirche or
the *Maeson Dieu* in *Dover*.
Henry the 3. Founder of the new Chirch.

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The Lord *Chynton* is Lorde
of the Towne of *Folkestone*.

The Clifles from *Dover*
welle toward *Folkestone* be al
of Chalk, and after up to
Lymme Hil of Stone that is
very hard, and sum be of a
depe blew Coloure.

Folkestan

ys a v. Miles fro *Dover*, and be al Gesse
stondeeth very directly apou *Bolyn*.
There cummeth to the Towne a prety
smawl Ryvelet that riseth yn *Folkestan*
Parche, longing to the Lord *Chynton*,
or not far be yownd yt. The Towne
Shore be al lykelihood is mervelusly fore
wasted with the Violens of the Se; yn
so much that there they say that one
Paroche Chyrch of our Lady, and a no-
ther of *S. Paule* ys clene destroyed and

etym by the Se. Hard apou the Shore yn a Place cawled the
Castel Yarde, the which on the one Side ys dyked, and ther
yn be great Ruines of a solertne old Nunnery, yn the Walles
wherof yn divers Places apere great and long *Britten* Brikes;
and on the right hond of the Quier a grave trunee of squared
Stone. The Castel Yard hath bene a Place of great Burial;
yn so much as wher the Se hath worn on the Banke Bones
apere half skykyng owt. The Paroch Chyrch ys therby, made
also of sum newer Worke of an Abbay. Ther is *S. Bonifide*
buried, and a late therby was a Visage of a Priory.
Toward a Quarter of a Myle owt of the Town is a Chapel
of *S. Botulfe* on a likelyhod of farther Building sumtyme.
Yn the Towne ther is a Maire; and this Lord *Chynton*'s
Grantfather had there of a poore Man a Boote almost ful of
Antiquites of pure Gold and Sylver.

A Cony drawing his Yerth betwyxt *Folkestan* and *Hyue* did
cast up antique Mony.

Hithe

hath bene a very great Towne yn lenght, and conteyned iiiij.
Paroches that now be clene destroyed, that is to say *S. Ni-*
colas Paroche, our Lady Paroch, *S. Michael's* Paroche, and our
Lady of *Westhithe*, the which is with yn lesse then half a
Myle of *Lymme Hille*. And yt may be well supposed that af-
ter the Haven of *Lymme*, and the great old Toun ther sayled,
that *Hithe* straye therby encrested and was yn Price. Finally

to count fro *Wesshyot* to the Place wher the Substans of the Towne ys now ys ii. good Myles yn lenght al along on the Shore to the which the Se cam ful sumtyme, but now by Bankinge of Woofe and great casting up of Shyngel the Se ys sumtyme a Quarter, sumtyme *dim.* a Myle fro the old Shore. In the tyme of King *Edward* the 2. there were burned by Casuelte xviii. Score Howses and mo, and strayt folowed great Pestilens, and thes ii. thinges minished the Town. There remayne yet the Ruines of the Chyrches and Chyrch Yards. It evidently apereth that wher the Paroch Chirch is now was sumtyme a fayr Abbay. Yn the Quire be fayre and many Pylers of Marble, and under the Quier a very fair Vaute, also a faire olde Dore of Stone, by the which the Religius Folkes cam yn at Mydnight. In the Top of the Chirch Yard is a fayr Spring, and therby Ruines of Howses of Office of the Abbey; and not far of was an Hospital of a Gentilman infected with Lepre. The Castel of *Saltwood* is not past halfe a Myle of, and at this day *Hithe* is but a Chapel perteyning to *Saltwood* Paroch. The Havyn is a pretty Rode, and liith meatly strayt for Passage owt of *Boleyn*. Yt croketh yn so by the Shore a long, and is so bakked fro the mayn Se with casting of Shinggil, that smaul Shippes may cum up a larg Myle toward *Polkestan* as yn a sure Gut.

Lymme Hille or Lyme

was sumtyme a famose Haven, and The old Castel of *Lyme* good for Shyppes that myght cum to longed to *Richard Knight* of the Foote of the Hille. The Place ys *Hyve* late decefid. yet cawled *Sbypwey* and *old Haven*.

Father at this day the Lord of the v. Portes kepeth his principal Cowrt a lytle by Est fro *Lymnehil*. Ther remayneth at this day the Ruines of a stronge Fortresse of the *Britons* hanging on the Hil, and cummyng down to the very Fote. The Cumpase of the Forteresse semeth to be a x. Acres, and be lykelyhod yt had sum Walle beside that strechid up to the very Top of the Hille, wher now ys the Paroch Chirche and the Archidiacon's Howse of *Cantorbury*. The old Walles of the made of *Britons* Brikes, very large and great Flynt set togyther almost indissolubely with Mortars made of smayle Pybble. The Walles be very thikke, and yn the West End of the Castel appereth the Base of an old Towre. Abowt this Castel yn tyme of Mind were fownd Antiquites of Mony of

the *Romaynes*. Ther as the Chirch is now was sumtyme without fayle an Abbay. The Graves yet appere yn the Chirch, and of the Lodging of the Abbay be now converted ynto the Archidiacon's Howse, the wich ys made lyke a Castelet embatelyd. Ther went fro *Lymme* to *Canterbury* a Strete fayr paved, wherof at this day yt is cawled *Stony Street*. Yt is the strayttest that ever I sawe, and toward *Canterbury* ward the Pavement continually appereth a iiii. or v. Myles. Ther cummeth at this day thorough *Lymme* Castel a litle Rylle, and other prety Waters resort to the Places abowt *Lymme*; but where the Ryver *Limene* should be I can not tel, except yt should be that that cummeth above *Appledor* . . . iii. . . . Myles of, and that ys Cowrs ys now chaunged, and renneth a nerer way ynto the Se by the encrefing of *Rumeney* Marsh that was sumtyme al Se.

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Bellirica, alias Belcaire, & Cowrt-up-strete.

Court-up-strete, alias *Billirica*, longeth to one M. Colwyle Knight.

Billirica is a bowte a Myle fro *Lymme* Hille, and at this day yt is a Membre of *Lymme* Paroche. Howbeyt ther is a Chaple for the Howses ther that now remayne, and this is the Chaple comunely cawled *our Lady of Court-up-strete*, wher the Nunne of *Canterbury* wrought al her fals Miracles. Hard by this Chapel apere the old Ruines of a Castelet, wherbi yt may be thowthe that the Place and the Towne ther was cawled *Bellirica*, as who should say yn *Latyne Bellocastrum*, and that the new Name of *Court-up-strete* began by reason of the Place, or Court, that the Lord of the Soyle kept there. The commune Voyce is ther that the Town hath bene large, and they shoe now theyr *signa prætoriana*, that is to say a Horne garnished with Brasse and a Mace. But the likelyhod ys that they longed to *Lymme*, sumtyme a notable Town and Haven.

Rumeney a iiii. Myles or more fro *Lymme*.

Rumeney is one of the v. Portes, and hath bene a metely good Haven, yn so much that withyn remembrance of Men Shyppes have cum hard up to the Towne, and cast Ancres yn one of the Chyrch Yards. The Se is now a ii. Myles fro the Towne so fore therby now decayed that where ther wher iii. great Parqches and Chirches sumtyme is now scant one wel mayteined.

Rumeney Marsh ys from *Lymme* upward a x. Myles yn Lenght, and where yt is most abowt v. Myles yn Bredeth, and that as I suppose now is abowt the Towne of *Rumeney*. The Marsh of *Rumeney* encrefith dayly yn Breede. But yt is

is not yn al Places of lyke Breede. For yn sum Place yt is ii. Myles, yn sum iii. Myles, yn sum ii. and v. Myles over. It is a mervelus rank Grownd for fedyng of Catel, by the reason that the Gresse groweth so plentefully apon the Wofe sumtyme cast up ther by the Se.

The very Towne of *Rumeney*, and a ii. Myles abowt yt, was alway by lykelyhod dry Land, and ons, as yt is supposyd, the Se cam abowte hyt, or at the left abowt the greatest Part of yt.

Lydde

(is countid as a Parte of *Rumeney*) is a iii. Myles beyond *Rumeney* Town, and is a Market. The Town ys of a prety Quantite, and the Townesch Men use Botes to the Se, the which at this tyme is a Myle of. The hole Town is conteyned yn one Paroche, but that is very large. In the mydde way (or ther abowt) betwixt *Rumeney* Town and *Lyde* the Marich Land beginneth to nesse and arme yn to the Se, and contynueth a prety way beyond *Lydde*, and runnyng ynto a Poynt yt standeth as an Arme, a Foreland, or a Nesse. *Rumeney Bay.*

Ther is a Place beyond *Lydde*, wher as a great Numbre of Holme Trees groueth apon a Banke of baches throwen up by the Se, and there they bat Fowle, and kil many Birdes.

Appledor

(of sum is countid as a Membre of *Rumeney*) ys yn *Kent* a Market Town, and hath a goodly Chirch Riding yn *Kent*, and our Lady of *Ebny* yn *Oxney*.

The fresch Water, or Ryver, that cummeth to *Appledor* Ther cum risith abowt *Bodiam* yn the Welde of *Suffex* a vii. Myles up many yn to the Land, and therby ys an old Castel cawled *Bodiam*. Springes to this Ryver.
From *Bodiam* to the Paroch of *Tenterden* yn *Kent* a Market Fro *Bodiam* Towne, that is to sey bytwyxt the Isle *Oxney* and *Tenterden* to *Tenterden* Paroch. *Oxney* Isle is toward a x. Myles yn Cumpace, and a ii. Myles. a ii. Myles.
ys cumpased abowt with Salt Water excepte where yt is devided by the fresch Water fro the Continent. Fro *Tenterden* to *Appledor* ii. good Myles. *Appledor* stonddeth yn *Kent* in the West Syde of *Rumeney* Marich. Fro *Appledor* to the mayne Se or Pudle vi. Myle.

Shepey.

Pag. 143.

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Hertey.

Page 144. *Sitingburn*, alias *Sidingburne*, is a pretty Thorowgh Fare of one Paroche, and by the Chirch renneth a litle Burne or Rille, wherof peradventure the Towne toke Name. Yt is xii. Myles fro *Cantorbury*, vii. Myles fro *Faversham*, viii. long Myles fro *Rochester*.

Thong Castel a long Myle a side of *Sitingburn* was made, as sum say, of *Hengist* and the *Saxons*. The Diches and Ruines of this Castel yet apere a ii. fflye Shot fro the Chirch of *Thong*.

Faversham

is a Market Town franchised with a Sanctuary, and hath a great Abbey of Blake Monkes of the Foundation of King *Stephane*. The Towne is encludet yn one Paroche, but that ys very large. Ther cummeth a Creke to the Towne that bereth Vessels of xx. Tunnes, and a Myle fro thens North Est is a great Key cawled *Thorn* to discharge bygge Vessels. The Creke is fedde with a bakke Water that cummeth fro *Ofspring* a Thorowgh Fare a Myle and more of, wher was sumtyme a *Meason de Dieu*, that now longeth to S. *John's* yn *Cambrige*. *Herteye* joyning to *Shepeye* liyth agaynt *Faversham* and the *Thorn*. *Wistaple* is upward ynto *Kent* a ii. Myles, or more, beyond *Faversham* on the same Shore a great Fisher Towne of one Paroche longging to *Playfze* College yn *Essex*, and yt stondeth on the Se Shore. Ther abowt they dragge for Oysters. *Heron* ys ' iii. good Myles fro thens wher Men take good Muscles cawled *Stake Muscles*. Yt stondeth dim. a Myle fro the mayne Shore, and ther is good Pitching of Nettes for Mullettes.

Cantorbury

for the most part of the Towne stondeth on the farther Side of the River of *Sture*, the which by a probable Conjecture I suppose was cawled in the *Britans* tyme *Avona*. For the *Romayn* cawled *Canterbury Duravennum*. corruptely. For of *Dor* and *Avona* we shuld rather say *Doravona*, or *Doravennum*.

viii. The River yn one Place runneth thorough the Cite Walle, the which is made there with ii. or iii. Arches for the Curfe of the Streme. *Canterbury ys a v'. Myles fro the Se stat North agaynst Heron.*

Lanfrance, and *Sudbury*, the which was hedded by *Jakke Stratus*, were great Repayrers of the Cite. *Sudbury* builded the West Gate, and made new and repaired to gither fro thens to the North Gate, and wolde have done lykewise about al the Town yf he had lyved. The Mayr of the Town and the Aldermen ons a Yere cum solemply to his Tumbe to pray for his Sowle yn Memory of his good Deade. The most auncyent Building of the Towne appereth yn the Castel, and at *Ryders Gate*, wher appere long *Briton* Brikes. Without the Town at *S. Pancrace's* Chapel and at *S. Martine's* appere also *Briton* Brikes.

Many Yeres fins Men southe for Treasor at a Place cauled *the Dungen*, wher *Barnbales* Houfe is now, and ther yn digging thei fownd a Corse closed yn Leade.

Ther hath bene sum strong Fortres by the Castel, wher as now the eminent *Dungen* Hil risith.

The River of *Canterbury*, now cawled *Sture*, springeth at *Kinges Snode*, the which standeth Sowthe, and a lytle be West fro *Canterbury*, and ys distant of *Canst.* a xiiii. or xv. Myles. Fro *Kinges Snode* to *Asheford* a Market Towne 'ii. Myles of on the farther Syde of *Sture*. Fro *Asheford* to *Wye* a Market Towne iiiii. Myles of on the farther Side of *Sture*; to a *Chertham* a Villag iiiii. Myles; to *Canterbury* iii. Myles; to *Fordwic* on the farther Side wher as yet ys a poore Mayr; to *Sturmuthe* a faire Village iiiii. Myles be Water; to *Richborne* on the farther Side ii. Myles or more; to *Sanctwic super. ripa* a Myle; and so withyn a *dim.* Myle yn to the mayne Se.

Cheyne the Lorde Warden hath now *Chilham* to hym and to his Heires Males of the *Kinges* Gifte.

The Water of *Stur* breketh a lytle above *Canterbiri* into ii. Armes, of the which one cummeth be West Gate, and the

a 4. *supra* lis. a Lelandi *manu*. a *Chilham* *supra* lis. a Lelandi *manu*.

other thorough the Cyte under S. Thomas Hospitale, and
meteth agayne yn one Botom beneath the Cyte a this side
... ford being half a ...

Page 145. Ex veteri codice cœnobii S. Salvatoris Cantuariæ.

Hospitalia in Cantia: S. Gregorii, S. Laurentii, S. Jacobi,
S. Nicolai, a Thomæ Dovor, S. Joannis in Blen Bake-
child Roff.

Aqua dulces in Cantia: Medeway, Stura, Brooke, Drent,
Aqua de Brigge, de Ospring, de Crey.

* As I gesse
towards
Wiglespie.

Aqua salæ: Tillebyri, Tremethe, * Sefalter, Serres.

Hospitalia in Southsaxia: S. Jacobi, Cicestre, *leprosi*.

Aqua dulces Southsax. Limene, Medewege, Ichene, Olne
ruc, *aqua de* Lewis, Apebroke.

Aqua salæ: Sirendea, *aqua de* Kneppe, *aqua de* Braden-

ham, Tarent Circ.

Hospitalia in Hamptonshire: Wintonia S. Trinitatis, S.
Joannis.

Aqua dulces: Ichene.

Hospitalia in Barkshire: S. Joannis Abindon, S. Joannis
Walingford.

Aqua dulces in Dorsetshire: Sture, Frome.

Hospitalia in Somersfetshire: Bradelege, S. Mar. Mag.
leprosi.

* Forfan,
Brente.

Aqua dulces in Somersfetshire: Pedret, Jenfle, Tau, Ile,
Avene, * Brin.

Aqua salæ in Devonshire: Fale, Mare, Taudre.

Aqua dulces Estfaxia: Heagbridge, Hobredge, Stura *divi-
dit* Estfaxiam & Suthfolciam.

* Forfan,
Ulnæ.

Aqua salæ: * Houlne.

Aqua dulces in Northfolk: Stokefery, Brundune.

Aqua dulces in Northamptonshir: Nene, Ise, Harpersbroke.

Hospitalia S. Joannis de Northampton.

Hospitalia de Bukingham S. Jo. Bapt.

Aqua dulces in Bukinghamshire: Lovent, Use.

In Glocestreshire *aqua salæ*, Southwik.

In Herefordeshire, Temeth *aqua dulcis*.

Castellum Richardi in Herfordshire.

Aqua dulces in Shrophshire: Tyrne, Melblodewel, Cunct.

a S. Thomæ primum scripserat Lelandus; sed literam S. postea
delevit.

Hospitalia

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Hospitalia in Shropshir : Berton, Salopsbyri, Bruges.

Aqua dulcis in Chestreshire : Rille, Weyre.

Castella in Everwikshire : Selton, Fervelton, Cnaresburg.

H

Aqua dulcis in Yorkshir : Wenet, Wisca, Liemwic.

Pag. 146, 147, 148. vacant.

Pag. 149.

Heneforthshyre.

In Lenght abowt a xxiii. Myles.

To know by what notable Places the Lenght of *Hereford-*

Rinbbchik

shire ys extendyd. From *Clifford*, the which stondeth harde
'on the Borders, but not yn the Shire to a Village cawled
Lee, wherof the one *dim.* ys yn *Herfordshyre*, the other yn
Glocestreshyre. *Lee* ys withyn iii. Myles of *Rosse*, a Market
Town. *Winfordtown* a Village a Myle a this side *Chyfford*
semeth to be the uttermoste part.

In Bredth abowte a xxiii. Myles or sumwhat les.

The Bredth of the Shyre, and by what notable Places yt
is limited. Fro *Ludlo Brige* hard by *Ludlo* to *Doure* a Mo-
nastery of White Munkes.

What notable Ryvers be yn the Shyre, what theyr Names
be, where they ryse, and by what notable Places they make
theyr Curse.

Wy.

Kembrooke rising in *Wales* goith into *Lug* at *Leonminstre*.

Lugge.

Pinfulley risith at *Kingeslande* abowt
a ii. Miles from *Leonminstre*, and goith
at *Leonminstre* into *Lug*.

Lug cummeth into *Wy* a
iii. Myles fro *Herford* Estward
at *Morthesforth* a Village. So
that *Wy* is past *Heneforth* or
he receyve *Lug*.

Arow goith ynto *Lugge* almost a
Myle after *Lug* is past *Leonmynstre* at a
Place cawled *Warton* a Village.

Frumeys, or *Fromey*, cummeth into *Lugge* at *Yarkil*. *Yarkil*
is a iii. Myle fro *Heneforth*.

What Castels stond at this tyme yn the Shyre.

Aske for M. *Blakston* of *Pekwaters* Yn.

Pag. 150.

Wher the Ruines of the old Castels that hath bene yn
the Shyre do apere.

The Castels on Wy.

The Castel of *Byelth* longyn to the King on the Sowth

Yn the
Marches.
Longging
to the
King.

Side of *Wy* stondeth on the March, and ther ys a Market Town.

The Castel of *Colewyn* on the North¹ Side of *Wy*.

The Castel of *Bredwe*, and ther is a Village, on the North Side.

The Castel of *Payne* sumtime the Dukes of *Bekingham*, and ther is a Village, on the North Side.

The Castel of *Boghorwide* on the North Side, and thys ys a Village.

The Castel of *Glasbury* on the North Side, and thys a Village.

The Castel of *Clerebo* on the North, and thys a Village.

On the Sowth Syde of Wy.

Beekth Castel.

The Castel of * *Bruinleys*, with a Villag.

The Castel of *Dinas* on a very hie Hil, with a Village.

The Castel of *Hay*.

The Castel of *Clifford*.

Withyn the Shyre on the North Side of Wy.

Herford withyn the Cyte.

The Castel of *Ryknor*, with a Village.

How many Market Townes be yn the Shyre. *Leomynstre* a Market Town about viii. Myles fro *Herforde* Northward. Ther is an Abbay of Blake Monkes now longging almost as a Sello to *Reding*. The Abbay yoinith almost to the Paroche *Chysche*.

Pembrige x. Myles fro *Herford* by North North West. The Ryver of *Arow* runneth by the North Side of the Town.

Wobley a Market Towne vii. Myles fro *Herford*. Ther is a fayr Castel of my Lord *Ferrars*. Yt stondeth by West of

Sowth Ea

Herford, and iiiii. Myles Sowthward fro *Pembrige*.

Rosse a Market Towne a iii. Myles fro the *Lee*. *Wye* is on the Sowth Side of the Town. Ther hath bene a Palace of the Bishop of *Herford*.

Ther is a Rivaret towarde *Lee* Market Side caullid *Stroode*.

At *Hay* owt of *Herfordshire* beside the Castel, as they say, apere the Ruines of a Wal of a Town. Ther is much antique Mony fownd, and Pottes with other notable Thingges.

Wher apers any Tokins of great old Townes now clene
desolapied.

Castels withyn the Shyre on the South Side of Wy.

The Castel of *Bredwardine*.

of my Lord *Ferrars*.

The Castel of *Dorston*.

Leinhauke a Castel iii. Myles

The Castel of *Spottabill*.

fro *Webbe*.

Moplers

Webley Castel longging to

The Castel of *Maberak*, alias *Ewif-*
barneis.

the Lord *Ferrars*.

Ewys Harald Castelle

now in *Harfordshire*.

Ewys Laci Castelle

The Castel of *Wylton*.

The Castel of *Goderich*.

The Castel of *Landamas*.

The Castel of *Gresement*.

The Castel of *Gwyn* a great thing.

The Castel of *Langton* of *Ewys*.

Upward on the Marches.

Llanfawr

The Castel of *Scannrayth* toward *Breknauc* in *Malennish*.

The Castel of *Dour*.

The Castel of *Monemuth*.

In the Shyre.

" Th

Maperak, alias *Maperart*, is a vi. Miles from *Abergowenni*,
parteli, as I here say, longging to the King, parteli to the
Lord of *Abregewy*.

What Abhays be yn the Shyre.

Kery and *Kidowen* Townes by *Montgomerik*.

The *Walche Poole* a preati Town having a Castel, now set
as Part of the New Shyre of *Montgomerike*.

Yn what Places of the Shyre any Mony of *Brasse* or *Sylver* Pag. 151.
of the *Ramayne Coyne* hath be fownd yn *Pottes* by *Plowg-*
ying, *Digging*, or otherwyse.

At *Kanchyflor* iii. Myles fro *Hensforth* Westward a Myle
fro the Bank of *Wye* was a *Palays of Offas*, as sum say. The
Ruines yet remayne, and the *Vauntres* also. Here hath bene

" So in the Orig. without any thing more in the Line.
Vol. 7.

T

and

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and is fownd a *fessorikus & aratoribus Romayn Mony, tessellata pavimenta*, a litle Crosse of Gold to were abowte ons Nekke, and ther they cawle them *Dwery*, or *Dwerfich*, *Halfpens* or *Mony*. Sir *John Lyngain* was Owner of the Ground after now his Heyre.

At *Sutton* a Palayce of King *Offas* was King *Ethelbright* fleye. *Sutton* is iii. Myles fro *Heneferth* Northward apou *Lugge*. Yt is now cawled *Sutton Walles*, and now no thing but Ruines.

What Forrestes be yn the Shyre.

Abbas Cairmardin.

Laurod abbas Pennalun.

Cuhelin abbas LLan ifan.

Abbas LLan Sanfrigt.

Arturius Petri filius sed recentior veteri Arturio.

Saturnilius episcopus Menevenfis.

LLanbueteni Castell, vulgo LLanbaden.

Agri omnis Huateni.

*Pagus de *Cadweli.*

**Kidweli forsan.*

Castellum de Madua in eodem pago.

Vendraith, id est, album littus.

In Synodo breui.

Coit Maur Castell, nunc Coitmore by Tyne, by twixt Giltarran and Cairdigan. Nunc vestigia tantum extant.

It is yet in the Name of a Barony to one *Mortymor* of *Cairdiganshire*.

Bridge North yn Shropshire is a walled Towne. Aske.

Pag. 161.

Godmundham is a Mile from *Whighton* by Est.

Harpham yn the Woolde not very far from *Driffeld*.

Ecclesia S. Nicolai, in Beverlac: vulgo Holme Church, ubi fossa pro naviculis: the Cut out of Hulle Rjver to the Bridge at Holme on the Cut about half a Mile.

South Burton, alias Bishopes Burton, 2. Miles from Beverle in the way to York.

Walkington a 2. Miles by West from *Beverle*.

Northburton half a Mile South West from *Lekingfeld*.

Scorburg a Mile North Est from *Lekingfeld*.

Dalton a 4. Miles North West from *Beverle*. The Provost hath a praty House there.

Malscroft Crosse a Limite of the Sanctuarie hard by entering *Lekingfeld* Park from *Beverk*.

Ther was a nother toward *North Burton* a Mile out of *Beverle*.

There was a nother toward *Kinwulgrene* a Mile out of *Beverk*.

Har-

There was nother Crofs by South toward *Humber*.
Al thefe were Markes of Sanctuarie, ech a Mile out of
Beverle.

Sigleſſborn in *Holdernes*.

Inſcriptio.

*Hæc ſedes lapidea ab Anglis dicebatur Fridſtol, id eſt,
paciſ catbedra ad quam reus fugiendo perveniens omnimodam
paciſ ſecuritatem habebat.*

Page. 204.

By the Shore.

Grimsby
is countid
a 30. Miles
from *Boston*.

From *Grimesby* to *Marſche Chapelle*, where is a Dok or
Creke, about a 4. Miles.

To *Salſſete* Haven a 6. Miles.

To *Wilegripe*.

At low Wa-
ters apere
yet mani-
feſt Tokens
of olde
Buildinges.

To *Skegneſſe* ſumtyme a great Haven Toun a 4. or 5,
Miles of. Mr. *Paynelle* ſayid onto me that he could prove
that there was ons an Haven and a Towne waullid having
also a Caſtelle. The old Toun is clene conſumid, and eten
up with the Se. Part of a Chirch of it ſtode a late. For old
Skegnes is now buildid a pore new thing.

Paynelle ſayith ' that as he
rememberith there is a Place
caullid the *Caſtell Hill* at *Wain-
ſſete*.

To *Waynſſete* about a 5. Miles. It
hath beene a very godde Toun, and yn
it 2. Paroche Chirches. Shippeletes
cam in hominum memoria up to the
Schole. The Haven now decayith.

To *Friskeny* a 2. Miles, wher ſum ſay was ons a Have-
net, but I have not the Certente of it. It is a Mile and a
half from the Shore.

To *Wrangle* a vi. Miles from *Wainſſete*.

To *Boston* an-vi. long Miles.

Freſton is on the farther Ripe of *Boston* 2. Miles lower
then it on the Ripe.

Alane de la corone Lord of *Freſton* was caullid *Alane*
Opendore, be cauſe he kept ſo great a Houſe.

Boston is countid a 24. Miles from *Lincoln*.

The *Eſterlinges* kept a great Houſe and Courſe of *Mar-
chaundice* at *Boston* ontville ſuch tyme that one *Humfrey Li-
tlebyri*, *Marchaunt* of *Boston*, did kille one of the *Eſterlinges*
there about *Edward* the 4. Dayes; wherapon roſe much Con-
troverſie: ſo that at the laſte the *Eſterlinges* left their Courſe
of *Marchaundice* to *Boston*, and ſyns the Towne ſore decayed.

One *Mawde Tilney* layid the first Stone of the goodly Steple of the Paroche Chirch of *Boston*, and lyith buried under.

The *Tylneys* were taken for Founders of 3. of the 4. Howses of Freres at *Boston*.

The Lord *Monteville* had a goodly great and auncient Manor Place at *Fischetoft* a Mile from *Boston*. It is now al yn ruine, and longid to the Lord *Willoughby*, and now to the Duke of *Southfolk*.

The Lorde *Monteville's* Landes cam partely by Heyre General to the *Bekes*, and thens by Heyre Generale to the *Willoughbys*,

The End of the Appendix to the Seventh Volume of
Mr. LELAND'S Itinerary.



THE
ITINERARY
OF
JOHN LELAND
THE
ANTIQUARY.

VOL. VIII.

Publish'd from Mr. STOWE's Transcript in the Library of *Robert Davies of Lhannerch in Denbighshire Esq;*.

By THOMAS HEARNE M. A.

To which are prefix'd

A Discourse concerning the *Stunsfield* tessellated Pavement, and an Account of the Custom of the Mannor of *Woodstock*:

And at the End is subjoyn'd

A Letter to Sir *Christopher Wren* K^t. occasion'd by several Antiquities lately discover'd near *Bishops-Gate London*, with *William Fitz-Stephen's* Description of that City.

The THIRD EDITION.

O X F O R D,

Printed at the THEATER for *James Fletcher*, Bookseller in the *Turl*; and *Joseph Pote*, Bookseller at *Eton*.

M DCC LXIX.

EX BRIANI TWYNI

Antiquitatis Academiæ Oxoniensis
Apologia, p. xi. Oxon. MDCVIII. 4^{to}.

Hæc est Joannis Lelandi antiquarii celeberrimi, quique antiquitatis solem in manibus gestasse Camdeno visus est,---sententia : &c.

THE
P R E F A C E.

T *IS with no small Satisfaction of Mind that I have, at last, finish'd all (and much more than) I at first propos'd, which was only to publish the eight Parts of Mr. Leland's Itinerary that are preserv'd, under the Author's own Hand, in the BODLEJAN Library, together with such other Improvements as I could make from those Parts which were transcrib'd by the Care of Mr. Burton, and lodg'd also in the same Library.*

The Second Part of this Volume is publish'd intirely from Mr. Stowe's Transcript, and the horrid Corruptions in it (which however I have endeavour'd to correct) will sufficiently justify what I have lately observ'd in my Preface to the Vth. Volume, that he was no Master of the Latin Tongue. Nay some of them are so very gross (for we cannot suppose that they were so written in Mr. Leland's Original) that one would be apt to conclude that Mr. Stowe had no just Pretensions to the Title of an Antiquary, had not been given undeniable Proofs of it in his Survey of London, and in his Annals, for which he was, deservedly, honour'd by Mr. Camden and other Great and Good Men, who have, upon occasion, highly commended those two Works, and made as respectful mention of him for his continual Undertakings for the good of Learning.

To this eighth Volume I have prefix'd a Discourse concerning the Stunsfield tessellated Pavement. I

drew it up purely for my own private Use and Satisfaction, and not with a Design of making it publick. But some Gentlemen of Learning and Distinction having been pleas'd to desire my Sentiments of this considerable Piece of Antiquity, I have thought my self oblig'd to comply with their Request, and have permitted this Discourse (such as it is) to appear abroad; in which the Reader will observe that I am of opinion that at Stunsfield was a Roman Camp, (as there were other Roman Camps in these Quarters;) that this Pavement was the Pavement of the principal Room of a Hall, or Palace, that was erected for a Roman Officer; that this Officer was subordinate to the famous General Theodosius, and that the Hall, or Palace, was put up about the Year 367, when Theodosius clear'd Britain of barbarous Enemies; that the Figures of Apollo Sagittarius, and of a fictitious, monstrous Animal are represented on the Pavement on purpose to signify that the Contrivers of it attributed all the Success, which Theodosius had obtain'd against the northern, barbarous People, to the Providential Care of Apollo; and lastly (to omit other incidental Particulars) that this Hall, or Palace, was cover'd with Tiles and Slats, and continu'd 'till the Romans left the Isle, at which time tho' they burnt it, yet they took what care they could to secure and preserve the Pavement upon Prospect of a Return. But after all, as I do not think that any thing which I have formerly said ought to have much weight with Persons of Learning, so I desire that what I have observ'd in this Discourse should be looked upon as nothing more than the uncertain Conjectures of a mean and obscure Person, who is very unfit to judge of any

Part

THE PREFACE.

V

Part of Antiquity, much less of such Monuments as this is, where there is no Inscription to guide and direct us. I am however glad that by publishing these Remarks I have had an opportunity given me of making publick an Account of the Custom of the Mannor of Woodstock (within the Demeafnes of which the said Pavement was discover'd) from a MS. in the BODLEJAN Library that was given to it by Bishop Barlow.

I have also publish'd in this Volume two other curious Pieces, viz. (1.) An Account of some Roman Urns and other Antiquities lately digg'd up near Bishops-Gate; with brief Reflections upon the antient and present state of London. This Discourse will, in some measure, supply the want of Mr. Leland's Papers relating to this Great City. The Author of it is my honoured and learned Friend Dr. JOHN WOODWARD, Professor of Physick in Gresham-Colledge, and Fellow of the Royal Society. 'Twas written by way of Letter to no less a Person than Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN, one of the greatest Mathematicians and best Architects that ever yet appear'd. Not only Sir CHRISTOPHER, but some other competent Judges were of opinion that it ought to be made publick; and I see no reason to doubt but that all others that wish well to Learning and Antiquities (and will lay aside that Prejudice and Partiality which too often prevail amongst the greatest Men) will agree in the same opinion, and look upon this curious and learned Piece (for such I esteem it) as a very proper and seasonable Addition to Mr. Leland's Remarks. (2.) William Fitz-Stephen's Description of the City of London. This I had occasion

to mention in my Preface to the First Volume a. 'Twas formerly publish'd by Mr. Stowe; but very faultily. Nor did the English Translation at the End of the Folio Edition of his Survey rectify the Mistakes. This made Mr. Burton, in his excellent (but now scarce) Commentary upon Antoninus, wish for another more accurate Edition. 'Twas this which induc'd me to reprint it. And I have done it from an excellent MS. in Vellum in the BODLEJAN Library, being one of those MSS. that were given to that Place by the late Reverend and Learned Dr. Thomas Marshall. 'Tis the only MS. I ever saw of this Tract. Nor do I think that MSS. of it are easily to be met with which, it may be, was the true Reason why some that have accounted otherwise very well for our other Writers, have yet said nothing of this little Piece, but quite left it out in their Catalogues of Fitz-Stephen's Works.

*This Volume swelling to a greater Bulk than ordinary, I must reserve the * Review, which I design'd once to have publish'd with it, to a distinct Volume, in which I intend likewise to reprint Mr. Leland's Cygnea Cantio with his Commentary upon it. And this I shall do, partly out of regard to the Subject (which is plainly the same with that of the Itinerary) and partly out of respect to some of the Encouragers of this Work, who have requested it of me.*

BODLEJAN Library

June 2^d. MDCCXII.

a Sect. 3.

* N. B. Mr. Hearne's Review in this Edition is placed at the bottom of the Pages in every Vol. with proper references.

A Discourse

A
DISCOURSE
Concerning the
STUNSFIELD
Tessellated Pavement.

With some

New Observations

About the ROMAN Inscription that relates to the

BATH FABRICA,

And an Account

Of the *Custom* of the Mannor of

WOODSTOCK.

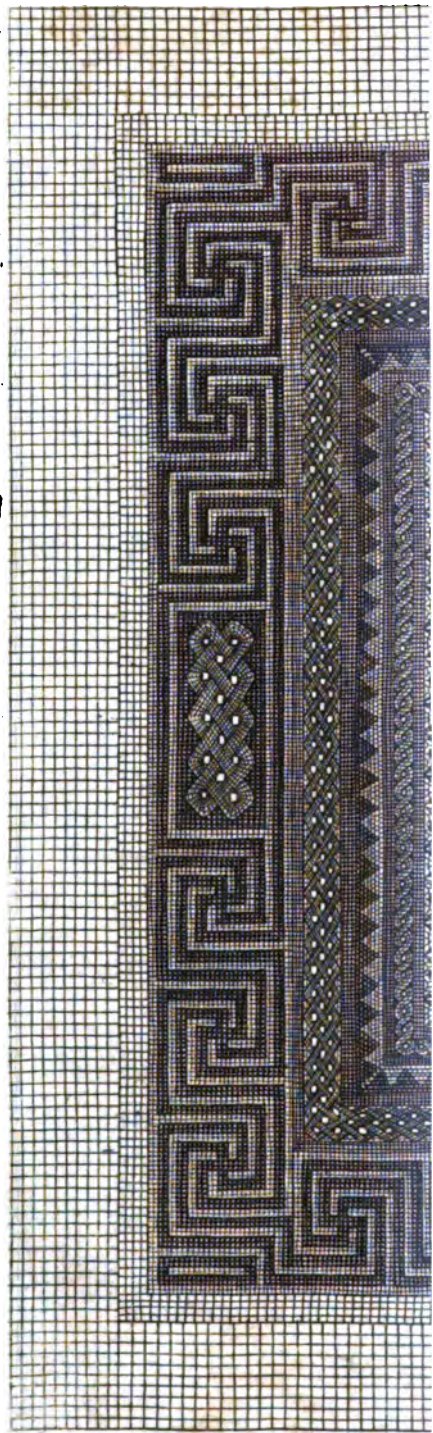
D^r. P L O T's

Natural History of OXFORDSHIRE

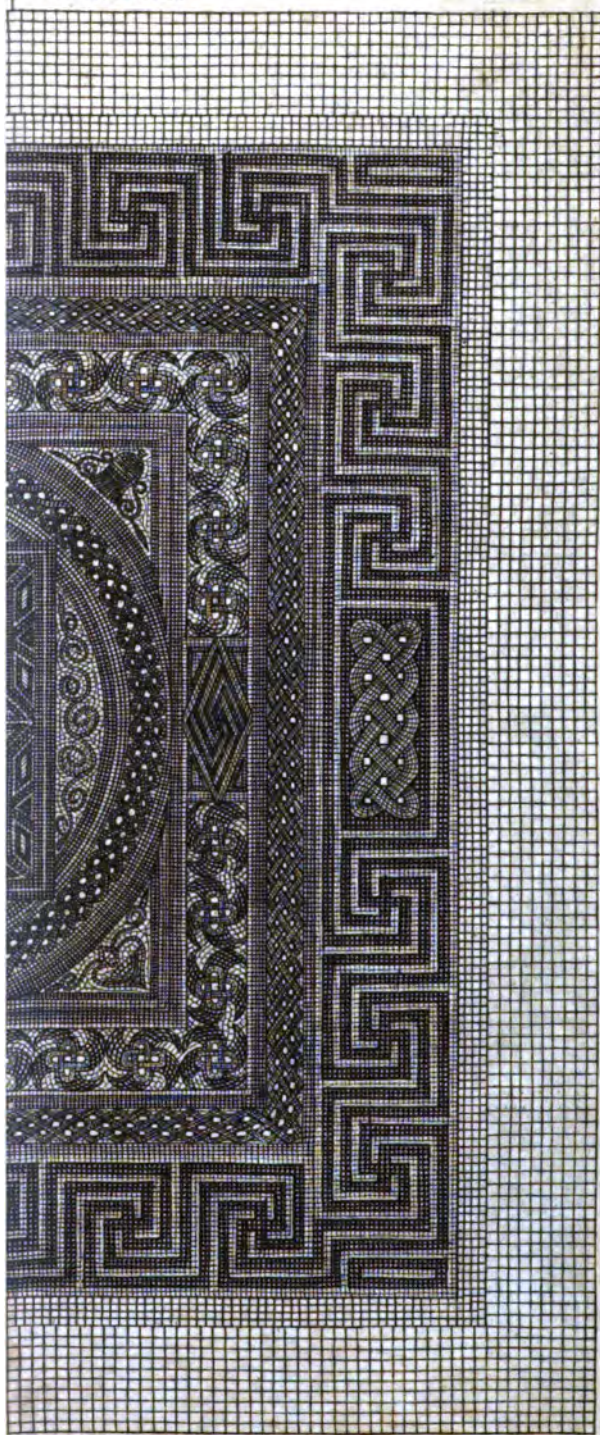
Ch. X. §. 54, 55, 56.

Of other *Roman Antiquities* that I can certainly call the most eminent I met with [in this County] is a part of *Pavement*, made of small *Bricks*, or *Tiles*, not much bigger than *Dice*, whereof the *Roman Generals*, amongst their *Baggage*, were used to carry a Quantity sufficient to pave a Place, where they set the *Prætorium*, or *Generals Tent*, at least some part of it, which is particularly witnessed of *Cæsar*, in *expeditionibus tessellata, & scætilia pavimenta cumtulisse* ^a. These, if made of small square *Marbles*, of natural Colours, were called *Lithostrata*; but if of *Bricks*, or *Tiles*, artificially tinged with Colours, annealed, polish'd, *Pavimenta tessellata*, or *opus musæum* ^β; and *Asarota* ^γ, for their not being to be swept, but wiped with a *Spunge*. As for ours, ploughed up somewhere about *Gosport*, and engraven *Tab. 15. Fig. 22.* [of this History] I think it for certain to be of the second sort, it consisting of a matter much softer than *Marble*, cut into *Squares* some bigger than *Dice*, of four different Colours, viz. *Blue, White, Yellow, and Red*, all *Polish'd*, and orderly dispos'd into *Rows*. There was much such another *Pavement* ploughed up at *St. Asaph*, consisting likewise of *Squares* of divers Colours, set in curious *Figures*, but as described to me by the Reverend Mr. *Greenwood*, Rector of the Place, not cubical the former, but *oblong Squares* set perpendicular to the *Rows*. That these *Pavements* were *Roman*, I think there is no doubt, notwithstanding found near no *Roman Station*, far enough removed from any *Roman High-Way*; (except the Branches of *Akeman-street* from *Ramsden* and *Woodstock* might happily pass these Places :) but I guess not set here, they wholly possess themselves of this *Southern* part of *Britain*, and might securely enough pass their *Armies* any where, and therefore cannot afford them any higher *Antiquity* than the time of *Agricola* the Lieutenant of *Vespasian*, who completed the *Roman Conquests*; or at most of *Paulinus*, who defeated *Boadicea*.

^a *Suetonius in vita Julii Cæsaris.* ^β *Salmasii Annott. in not. in vita Julii Cæsaris.* ^γ *Plin. Sec. Hist. Nat. lib. 36. cap. 25.*



reperitur)
Oxonienſis.



Delin. et sculpsit Michael Burgheſius Academiæ Oxon. calcographus.
1712.

would be the more easily perswaded to believe it to be a very great Piece of *Antiquity*.

Yet 'tis a *Roman* Work. A great many *Objections* have been alledg'd to shew that 'twas done by a *later People* than the *Romans*.

§. II. BUT notwithstanding no *Urns* nor *Coins* were discover'd with this *Pavement*, yet the exact Order of the *tessellæ*, or *lapilli*, which are, for the most part, *square*, and hardly so big as *Dice*, and the Firmness of the *Cement*, or *Mortar*, plainly shew that it must have been a *Roman Work*. This was my opinion not only at first Sight, but after I had examin'd and consider'd each Particular with all the Diligence that is requisite, where there is no *Inscription* to discover to what People any work is owing. Yet, after all, I was willing to hear what *Objections* could be made against it's being *Roman*; and, to that end, I observ'd the most inconsiderable *Arguments* that were alledg'd, and was so far from declaring my own *positive opinion*, that I often brought *Objections* my self why we ought to think it a Work of a *later People* than the *Romans*. I urg'd, that at *Constantinople*, and other Places, the *opera Musiva* were wrought with as much Regularity and Beauty, as had ever been done during the *Flourishing State* of the *Roman Empire*. Of this we have Instances in *Procopius*, and particularly in what he relates of the *αὐτοβύριον*, or *vestibulum*, of the Emperor *Justinian's* Palace *a*. This *αὐτοβύριον* was call'd by the Name of *καλαί*, and 'tis describ'd, by *Procopius* as a Specimen only of the whole Palace. Not only the Emperor and Empress, but the *intire Story* of the *War*, that was manag'd by *Belisarius*, was represented in this *αὐτοβύριον* with more Life and Beauty than was generally observ'd by the *best Painters*. And even after their Times we have other *amazing Examples*, as may be learn'd from *Bulenger*, *Ciampini*, and other *curious Writers*, and I have insinuated as much in my Discourse upon the *Saxon Word Ærtel β*. The *Monuments* too of Mount *Athos*, that are accounted for by *Joannes Comnenus* in *Montfaucon's Palæographia Græca* (and of which we might also have expected a *most accurate Account*, together with an Account of their *Greek MSS.* from my late most learned Friend Dr. THOMAS SMITH, if he had had an opportunity of going thither, as he wish'd and design'd γ) are *undeniable Proofs* that other People made use of this

a De Ædificiis Dn. Justiniani l. I. c. 10. p. 24. Ed. Par. MDCLXIII. fol. β Ad initium VII. Vol. Lelandi Itin. §. 9. γ MSS. SMITHI, pence me, num. LV. p. 33. 4to.

Sort of Work some Hundreds of Years after the *Roman Empire* had been overrun by the *barbarous Nations*. Why might not we therefore have *tessellarii* in *Britain* as well as in other Places? Could not the *Britains* learn the Art from the *Romans*, and transmit it to the *Saxons*; and might it not from the *Saxons* come to the *Danes*, and so be continu'd to after Ages? These and other Arguments I made use of on purpose to hear what could be objected. I knew very well that a great many People are ready to run down *Antiquities*, and that this might be as likely to be decry'd as the *famous Shield* printed in the *OXFORD Livy*, in which there are as evident Tokens (in the opinion of Baron *Spanheim* ^a, Dr. *THOMAS SMITH* ^β, Mr. *DODWELL* ^γ, *Cuperus* ^δ, and several other very learned Men) of the *Roman Art*, as there are either in the *votive Shield* ^ζ that relates to the *celebrated Beauty* that was brought to, and sent back *undefyl'd* by, *Scipio Africanus*, or in any other confessedly *authentick* Piece of *Antiquity*. And truly these *Objections* have had such weight with some Persons, that they think it to have been done a long time after the *Romans* had left this *Isle*, and to have been nothing else but an *Imitation* of what was done by the *Romans*; and some are of opinion that it might have been done by some *Danish* Artist, and that the Figure is the famous *Danish God Oudin* with the *odd Horse* that is commonly assign'd him, and represented in a *monstrous* Posture, much in the same nature as I have seen some Figures describ'd in some of the *most early* printed Books, of which I have *Specimens* by me.

§. III. THESE, and a Multitude of other little *Objections* I have had to deal with. All which, however, are so far from inducing me to alter my opinion, that this is one of the *Roman Works*, that

Which however are *weak*, and to be little regarded. The ignorance with which this *Isle* was overrun

^a In confabulationibus suis; ut & in epistolis aliquot ad viros eruditos. ^β In literis ad me scriptis. ^γ Ita in epistolis quas ad me scripsit, & in Dissertatione quadam posthuma, imperfecta quidem sed pererudita, de parma equestri WOODWARDIANA. ^δ In literis ad doctissimum WOODWARDUM. ^ε Hoc liquet cum ex operibus eorum editis, tum ex epistolis ad viros illustres scriptis. ^ζ Clypeum hunc votivum exhibui è Cl. *Sponii* Miscellaneis eruditæ antiquitatis ad pag. 226. Voluminis sexti *Livii* nostri; una cum gemma perelegante, eandem historiam referente, è doctissimi WOODWARDI musæo.

XIV

of a General, who
was subordinate to
Theodosius.

A Discourse concerning the

the most proper Method for finding that out will be
by considering the nature of the *humane Figure*, and
the Figure of the *monstrous Beast* represented upon it.

They are both of them (in divers particulars of the *Operation*) *barbarous*, and do not carry Life enough to make us believe that the Work was done in the *Flourish* of the Empire, and at that time when the *liberal Arts* prosper'd here as much as they did in any *Province* of the same Distance from the *principal City* of the Empire. 'Tis therefore very probable that 'twas one of those Works that were done towards the *Decline* and *Decay* of the *Roman Power* here; and I am apt to think that 'twas in that very Year when the famous General *Theodosius* was commission'd, and sent over, by the Emperor *Valentinian* the First, viz. *A. D. cccclxvii*. in which Year also *Valentinian* took to his Assistance in *State Affairs* his Son *Gratian*. The *Picts*, *Attacots*, and *Scots* at that time had broke in upon the *Roman Territories*, and made great Havock; in so much that 'twas fear'd there would be an intire and universal *Revolt* and *Rebellion*, the *Britains* themselves being inclin'd to strike in with the Enemy. *Theodosius* was a Man of very extraordinary Prudence and Courage, and he manag'd every thing with that Dexterity and Success that he quite vanquish'd and put the Enemy to flight, and return'd again to *Rome* the same Year fraught with Honour and Glory. Nor are these memorable Actions of his to be understood only of the *Northern Parts* of the Isle, but of the *Southern* likewise. 'Twas for this reason that he enter'd *London* in some sort of Triumph, after he had obtain'd so many *Victories*; and he did abundance of Service for the good of that City. And as in the *Southern Parts* there had been great *Confusion* 'till his Arrival, so we ought to suppose that *Oxfordshire* and the *adjacent Parts* were not free from the like *Michiefs*, that proceeded from the Violence and Rage of those *Northern People*, and from the Defection of a great Number of the *Britains*, who hoped by this means to reap much Gain, and to get considerable Commands if they should be too hard for the *Romans*. *Alcester* in the North-East Parts of this County (notwithstanding not mention'd in *Antoninus*, as several other *considerable Places* are not) was a large and famous City, well fortify'd, and lyable to be seiz'd upon by the Enemy. Great caution therefore was to be us'd to secure it to the *Roman Interest*. 'Twas but seven Miles distant from *Stunsfield*, and so we may well imagine that at the same time that *Theodosius* garrison'd it with a considerable Number of

well

well disciplin'd Men, he also set *Guards* upon the *Frontiers*, and order'd divers *Watches* to be placed upon the *High-Ways*. 'Tis possible there were *small Garrisons* and *Camps* in divers Places all about, and particularly at *Stunsfield* on the *Hill* where this *Pavement* was dug up, and in a Place ^a on the West of *Begbrook Church*, just at the Entrance into the Parish of *Bladon*, and also at *Combe* about a Mile Southwards from *Stunsfield*, the Name of *Combe* having been given to divers Places in commemoration that there had been *Camps* at them ^β. And it may be we have some Evidence that at this *Pavement* was once a *Roman Camp* in the Name of the *Hill*, which perhaps is corruptly call'd *Chest-Hill*, or *Ceast-Hill*, for *Chestre-Hill*, or *Ceastre-Hill*, or *Caers-Hill*. Dr. Plot hath observ'd from *Julius Cæsar*, that the *Romans* us'd to carry about with them *lapilli*, or *tessellæ*, made of *Bricks*, or *Tiles*, not much bigger than *Dice*, with which they pav'd the Place where they set the *Prætorium*, or *General's-Tent*, and he looks upon those discover'd at *Great Tew*, *Steeple-Aston*, and other Places as nothing but the *Pavements* of such *Tents*. Which Opinion I likewise embrace so far as to think, that several of these *Pavements* were design'd originally for such a use, tho' as to others I disagree. I really think that here was a *Roman Camp* at *Stunsfield*, but I do not believe that the *Pavement* we are speaking of was fix'd when the *Camp* was first form'd; but I am of opinion, that 'twas laid after *Theodosius* (who it may be rul'd in this Isle either as *comes*, or *dux Britanniarum*) had gotten so many Victories, and forced the Enemy to submit, and that a considerable *Hall*, or *House*, was built here for the use of a *General* that was subordinate to *Theodosius*, and was to look after the Country, for such a Distance, and that other *Halls*, or *Houses*, were built in other Places for the same End and Purpose. Other *lesser Houses* were also built about these *principal* ones for necessary Use and Convenience, and the *Souldiers* lodg'd all

^a This is commonly call'd *Round Castle*. It hath a double vallum. 'Tis a large and very remarkable *Fortification*; and I look upon it (provided it be really *Roman*, as, for my part, I do not doubt but it is) to have been form'd much about the same time with this at *Stunsfield*. ^β *Philip's Villare Cantianum*, p. 162.

round to be ready upon all *emergent Occasions*. Hence it will follow, that as this *House* was built in the Year of *Theodosius's* coming over hither, and performing such *signal Service*, so the *Occasion* of erecting it was for the use of an *inferior General*, or *Officer*, who was to use all possible Precaution to keep the *Country* for such an Extent under Subjection, and to take proper Methods to hinder any *Rebellion*, or *Insurrection*.

Apollo Sagittarius and the Figure of a *monstrous Animal* represented on the *Pavement* on purpose to signify the *Providential Care* of *Apollo*, and the Greatness of the *Dangers* from which the *People* were deliver'd. The Modesty of *Theodosius*.

§. V. THE *inferior*, or *subordinate*, Officer, whom *Theodosius* constituted Governour of our *Stansfield Precincts*, was a Gentleman of *Honesty*, firm to the *Roman Interest*, and one upon whose *Fidelity* he could intirely rely. He had a great Honour for *Theodosius*, and was willing to express his Sentiments (not only in Words, as occasion should offer, but) in some Figure upon the *Pavement* of the chief Room of his *Hall*, or *House*, that might signify (according to the *Emblematical* Way of expressing the Thoughts of those Times) the Miseries and Dangers from which the *Romans*, as well as the *Britains*, were rescued and deliver'd by the Courage, Valour and Conduct of this *experienced Commander*. This he did by causing the Artist to make the Figure of *Apollo Sagittarius* (whose Head is much like that in *Jacobus de Rubeis Formis* ^a) with a *Patera*, or *Cup*, in the right Hand, and a *Dart*, or *Javelin* (made like some other old *Darts*, or *Javelins*, as they are describ'd in *ancient Monuments*) in the left, and just by him the Figure of a *monstrous Animal*. Both these *Figures* have occasion'd many, and very different, *Speculations*, and some make the *humane* Figure (which, I think, is nothing else but *Apollo Sagittarius*, and not a *Bacchus*, as they suppose) to be sitting upon the *Animal*; but this is a manifest Mistake, he being placed standing, and holding up his right Leg, almost in the same manner that we see the *Souldier* on some of the *Coyns* of *Constantius the younger* describ'd lifting up his right Leg, and violently pushing with a *Sword*, or *Dagger*, at one of the *Souldiers* of the *Enemy* that is prostrate beneath. These *Coyns* of *Constantius* are of the Year cccxxv. when the Command of the East was given to him by his Father. And we see *Apollo* likewise represented in such a Posture on old *Coyns*. Tho' the *subordinate Officer* knew very well that *Theodosius*

^a In insignioribus Statuarum urbis Romæ Iconibus, Fig. 24.

was so eminent a Souldier, yet being a Person of Religion himself, he knew that all his success was to be resolv'd into the Care and Providence of the Gods; and he thought that in conquering those *Northern People* that had broke into these Parts, *Apollo* had fought for the *Romans*, and that therefore his Figure was to be put upon the *Pavement* on purpose to instill *Religious Principles* into the *Souldiers*, and to let them see that *Theodosius* was in great Favour with *Apollo*, and would be protected by him. Some have conjectur'd that the *Beast* is either a *Tyger*, or *Panther*: taking the *Hint*, I suppose, partly from Baron *Spanheim* ^a. But I must even here likewise beg leave to dissent. For it does not agree with the Figures of the *Tyger*, or *Panther*, on the Coyns of *Gallienus*, and is nothing else, unless I am mistaken, but a *saig'n'd Beast*, agreeable likewise to the Opinions of those *Ages*, when they were ready upon extraordinary foreign Wars to magnify the *Atchievements* consequent thereupon by monstrous Figures of all Kinds. They had strange Notions of the Natures and Tempers of the *Northern People*, and looked upon them not only as *rude* and *barbarous*, but as *monstrous*, and having nothing of *Humanity* in them. Hence so many strange Figures on the Coyns of *Gallienus*, and some of the other *Emperors*. And hence also so many uncommon Exclamations in old Authors against the *brutish* and *monstrous* Customs of the *Northern Nations*. Nothing therefore could signify the Greatness of *Theodosius's* Actions more clearly than the adding such a *monstrous Figure*, which the Artist hath done very well for that time, and describ'd it not only as an uncommon *Beast*, but as one extremely fierce, and not otherwise to be tam'd but by Persons of more than ordinary Power and Conduct, and were particularly respected by *Apollo* as *Theodosius* was suppos'd to be. The *Animal* does in some Particulars resemble the *Gryffin* (as he is represented on some Pieces of *Antiquity*) only the *Wings* are designedly left out

^a Who is, I think, certainly mistaken in the reason which he gives about the *Tyger's* being assign'd to *Bacchus*. The reason he says is because this *Animal* loves *Wine*; which, as seems to me, is otherwise. For the *Cat* Kind, of which the *Tyger* is one, seldom drinks, and hath an Aversion to *Water*. *Bacchus* conquer'd a good part of the *Indies*, where there was a great Number of *Tygers*, and that I take to be the true reason of the thing, he causing himself to be drawn by *Tygers* in Memory of the Expedition.

to signify that the *Artist* did not intend that *Animal*, which was look'd upon as *real*, as I have lately observ'd ^a. The *Gryffin* likewise us'd to be put upon *Monuments* to shew the *Pierceneſs* of the *Northern Nations*. Thence 'tis also that 'twas suppos'd to be bred in the *Northern Countries*. *Hoc genus ferarum in yperborcis nascitur locis vel montibus*, saith an anonymous Writer *de Animalibus* in MS. in the *BODLEJAN Library* ^β. Without doubt both Images upon this *Pavement* struck an Awe upon the Minds of the *Spectators*, who by this means likewise gather'd that *Theodosius* was a Man of *Modesty*, since he would not permit his own *Figure*, or any *Inscription* (which is the reason also that he is not mention'd in any *Coyns* that I have met with) to be put upon the *Pavement*, but allow'd only of such *Figures* as might at once delineate the *Providential Care* of *Apollo*, and the Greatneſs of the *Dangers* from which the *Province* was deliver'd.

§. VI. THERE is moreover another reason why the *Figure* of *Apollo* was made use of in this *Monument*, and that is that the *Romans* might ingratiate themselves the more easily with the *Britains* in those times when there was so much Fear of *Revolt*. 'Tis plain from *History*, that not only the *Gauls*, but the *ancient Britains* paid more *Worship* to, and had a better opinion of, *Apollo* than they had of the other *Gods*. They had heard from the *Eastern Countries* that all *Wisdom* was deriv'd from him, and tho' they knew, and were sensible, that *Jupiter* was the *supreme God*, yet they look'd upon him as not so much regarding the *Transactions* of the *lower World* himself, but thought he had given that *Power* to others, and that *Apollo* was his *Commissioner*, and that nothing of moment could be transacted without addressing themselves to, and receiving *Assistance* from, him. But then they did not worship him by the Name of *Apollo*, or, as some *old Inscriptions*, *Apello*, but by the name of *Belatucadrus*. Hence we have this *Inscription* in *Camden* ^γ:

By representing *Apollo* upon the *Pavement* the *Romans* were also likely to ingratiate themselves with the *Britains*. *Apollo* worshipped by the *ancient Britains* by the Name of *Belatucadrus*, as *Jupiter* was by that of *Tba amis*, or *Taranus*. Sometimes full Points put after every Letter in *Inscriptions*, notwithstanding. each Letter belongs to one and the same Word. An *Inscription* in *Selden* corrected. *Cassibelin* and *Cumobelin* in all probability received the latter Part of their Names from their religious Concern for

^a In my Account of some *Antiquities* between *Windſor* and *Oxford*, at the end of the Fifth Vol. of *Leland's Itin.* §. 27.
^β Inter Codd. *Laud.* G. 9. ^γ In *Cumberland* pag. 634, 635.
 Edit. opt.

• BELATUCADRO I' V' L' CIVILIS OPT

V S L M

Belatucadrus, who is likewise call'd *Beli-*
nus, or *Belemus*.

Which Mr. *Camden* thus interprets: *Belatucadro Julius Civilis Optio*, id est, excubiis præfectus, votum solvit libens merito. For which Interpretation we may observe that the *Cutter* had put *Points* after every Letter in *Jul.* a Liberty which we likewise sometimes meet with in other *Inscriptions*, particularly in such *Provinces* as were at some considerable Distance from *Rome*, in which the *imprudens* being perhaps not well vers'd in the *Roman Language* (as being either *Natives* of the *Country*, or at least having suck'd in much of the peculiar Language of it) might not be so well qualify'd to see the *Stones* cut according to the Rules of true *Orthography*. And of this we have (to omit that in *Ursatus* and others) a notable Instance in the following one to *Jupiter Dolichenus*:

I. O. M. DOLI. GE. NOLVERAT. PATERNVS.

MIE. GV. IN. AVG. S. L. M.

that is (according to *Reinesius* γ) *Jovi Optimo Maximo Doligeno L. Veratius Paternus miles chortis IIII. Augustæ votum solvit libens merito*. Where we see the *Stone* is also to be corrected in the very Letters if we will make Sense of it. Nor ought we to wonder that the *Britains* gave the Name of *Belatucadrus* to *Apollo*, since 'twas customary with them to do so with respect to the other *Gods*. Thence 'tis that we find that *Jupiter* was worshipped by them by the Name of *Tharamis*, or, as it is in the *Chester Altar* δ, *Taranus*; and for this reason 'tis probable that in the following *Inscription*, which is publish'd by Mr. *Selden* 1,

D E A B V S M A T R I B V S .

T R A M A I V E X . C E R M A

P V . R . D . P R O S A L V T E

R . F V S . L . M .

• An Altar found at *Netberby*, and printed in *Gale's Antoninus* p. 34. seems in his opinion to determine this Title of *Belatucadrus* for *Mars*. T. H. See original Letters to Mr. *Hearne* Vol. 3.
β *De Notis Rom.* sub. I. O. M. I. R. γ *Class. I.* 16.
δ Which is now preserv'd in the *Theater Yard* at *Oxford*, just under the *Divinity-School*. ε *De DIis Syris Syntag.* II. c. 2.

for TRAMAI we ought to read α TARAMI, by transposing the *Letters*, just as I lately observ'd β CEA to be put upon an old *Coyn* by Transposition for CAE. It being therefore certain that *Apollo* was worshipped with much Devotion by the *old Britains* under the Title of *Belatucadrus*, 'tis not unlikely but *Cassibelin*, or *Cassibelan*, and *Cunobelin*, two *British* Kings mention'd in *Jul. Caesar* γ and *Dion Cassius* δ , receiv'd the latter Part of their *NAMES* from their religious Concern for, and sincere Worship of, *Apollo*, call'd not only *Belatucadrus*, but sometimes *Belenus*, or *Belinus*, on whom they rely'd for Succour in times of Danger, particularly when Wars were carry'd on by them against any Enemy; and indeed what confirms the Conjecture for *Cunobelin* is this, that on one of his *Coyns* the Figure of *Apollo* is represented playing upon an *Harp*. So that these being the Sentiments of the *old Britains*, we may very reasonably suppose that the *Roman Officer* (under *Theodosius*) was ready and willing to conform himself to their *Notions* by representing such a God as he knew the *Britains* had a more peculiar Respect and Regard for, he thinking that by that means he should gain upon their Affections, and make them have a much better opinion of the *Romans* than perhaps otherwise they might be inclin'd to have, and so keep them off from joyning and striking in with the publick Enemy.

The *Britains* delighted in that sort of Musick which proceeds from the *Harp*. This Custom perhaps receiv'd from the *Greeks*. The *Artist* in representing the Figures of our *Stunfield Pavement* had some respect to the story of *Apollo Pythius*; tho', if he had had no regard to

§. VII. 'Twas out of Respect and Devotion to *Apollo* (who was looked upon by the *Ancients* as the first that play'd upon the *Harp*, and was call'd the God of *Harpers*) that the *old Britains* so much delighted in that sort of Musick which proceeds from the *Harp*. And for that reason the *British Bards*, *Poets*, or *Songsters* us'd to celebrate the famous *Actions* of their *Ancestors* on the *Nablium*, or *Cinyra*. These *Bards*, or *Songsters*, are the same that the *Greeks* call'd *oidoi*, and 'tis probable that they receiv'd the Custom from the *Eastern Nations* (as without doubt they did divers other Customs) where a-

α See *Elias* * *Sebelius* de *DIIs Germanis* p. 118. β In my Preface to the Sixth Vol. of *Leland's Itin.* pag. XII. γ De bello Gall. l. V. c. XI. δ Lib. LX. p. 678. *Hanov.* MDCVI. ϵ Apud *Camd.* p. 64. Ed. opt.

* L. *Sebedius*.

mongst the *Greeks* 'twas usual to recite the Praises of *Apollo* in Verse. Hence these Verses of *Hesiod*, that are preserv'd by the *Greek* Scholiast of *Pindar* α :

Εν Δάτω τέτι αἰχρῶν ἰσῶ, ἢ Ομηρῶ αἰοῖδι,
Μίλωνος ἐν ναυοῖς ὕμνος ἰσχυρῶς αἰοῖδι
Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλωνος χροῖατος, β' ἢ τῶν Λάτων.

And as this was the Practice of the *most early Britains*, so I believe that 'twas kept up even in the latter Part of the *Roman Empire* in these *Countries*, and that the *Romans*, when the *Stunsfield Hall* was rais'd and adorn'd with this *Pavement*, conform'd themselves with much *Zeal* to the same *Custom*. So that were there no other reason, this were sufficient why *Apollo* at this time should be fix'd upon before any of the other *Gods*. He is often represented on *Coins* with a *Patera* in his right Hand, which is not only a necessary Instrument in Matters of *Sacrifice*, but is also on some *Coins* γ an Emblem of *Providence*, as it is in others a Token of *Plenty* and *Fruitfulness*, particularly in those of *Vespasian* &c. which have the Image of *Salus*, and in those of δ* *Faustina*, the Wife of *Hadrian*, which have on the Reverse

that story, the *Custom* of the *Romans* using a *Dragon* on their *Ensigns*, in the latter Times of the *Empire*, would have been enough to justify and warrant the *Artist* in what he did of that kind.

α Nem. II. β Not ὅτι καλῶν, as in the *Oxford* and other Edd. γ Such as those of *Claudius Gothicus*, which have on the Reverse PROVIDAVG, and figura solata flans, δ. pateram, f. bastam pueram. δ Hither are likewise to be referr'd those *Coins* on which *Cybele* (the *Local Goddess* of the *Smyrναῖος*) is represented with a *towered Head* (and on some of them a *Lion* at her Feet) and having her *left Hand* placed on a *Cup*, which denotes plenty of *Wine* in those Parts. Whence *Pliny* lib. XVI. §. 1. M. Varro aufer est, vitem fuisse Smyrna apud Matroum biferam. Matroum is the Temple (at *Smyrna*) of *Cybele*, the Mother of the *Gods*; and tho' it be read *Smyrna apud mare* in the old Editions, yet *Harduin* hath shew'd from several good MSS. that *Smyrna apud Matroum* is the true Reading. We may withal take notice of those *Coins* which have a *Figure* with a *Patera* in the right Hand, and a *Palm Branch* in the left, signifying that *Plenty* is a Consequence of *Victory* and *Success*. Several of these *Coins* have been found at *Cirencester* in *Gloucester-shire*, some of which were shew'd me, with divers other *Antiquities* of the same nature, by my late modest and virtuous Friend, the Reverend Mr. CHRISTOPHER WASE B. D. Fellow of *Corpus Christi Coll.* (and Son to that eminent Philologer Mr. CHRISTOPHER WASE,

* L. Sabina. Vid. Leland. Coll. Vol. 6. p. 416.

IVNONI REGINAE, and a *Patera* in one Hand and a *Spear* in the other. Which may also, in some measure, shew that the Emblem of *Plenty* is properly enough joyn'd with *Military Instruments*, especially when we are certain there hath been any *Victory*, as we are sure there was in the Case of our *Stunsfield Antiquity*, provided it was occasion'd by *Theodosius's Success*. The Ornaments of the *Dart*, or *Javelin*, (which is made but oddly) is the reason why some have suspected it to be a *thyrsus*; but I have seen the *Dart*, or *Javelin*, adorn'd in the same manner almost in some other *Monuments* of *Antiquity*: and the *Contriver* added this *Instrument* on purpose, unless I am mistaken, to signify that he intended by it *Apollo Sagittarius*. I am apt to think also that some Regard was had in designing these *Figures* to the story of *Apollo's* killing the *Python*, whence he was denominated *Apollo Pythius*, and *solemn Games* were instituted in Commemoration of the *Fact*; and it seems to me that it was so headed at both Ends (unless we will think with some that this is wholly owing to the *Artist's* Fancy) by way of Allusion to the *spicula* that were said to be made use of by *Apollo* in that *Action*. This *Serpent* was of so strange and terrible a kind, that nothing like it had hardly been seen or heard of before; and very odd *Notions* were conceiv'd by the *Ancients* about it:

—sed te quoque maxime Python
Tum genuit; populisque novis, incognite serpens,
Terror eras &c.—

Superior Beadle of the *Civil Law* in) OXFORD, who moreover not long before his *Death*, (which happen'd, to the no small Reluctance of all who were acquainted with his great Virtues, on *Wednesday * April 5th. mcccxi.*) gave me an Account of a *Roman Pavement de tessellis versicoloribus* (as this at *Stunsfield* is) that had been discover'd there some time before, and is now in Possession of Mr. *Masters*, a very honest, worthy Gentleman of that *Place*. Others have also been found in the same *Place*, one of which Mr. *Leland* mentions, [*Itin.* Vol. V. fol. 65.] as there have in many *Places* besides in *England*. &c. *Ovid. Metamorph.* lib. I. v. 439.

* *April 5th.*] Leg. *April. 4th.*

It was suppos'd to possess nine Acres of *Land*, and no one could be thought to have Ability enough to overcome it, but one of that consummate *Wisdom* as *Apollo* was suppos'd to be. Others suppos'd that 'twas not a *Serpent* that *Apollo* kill'd, but a *fierce* and *monstrous Robber* named *Pytho*, and surnam'd *Draco*. So *Epheorus* in the IXth. Book of *Strabo* α : Χαλκιδεύων, Παθόντα τῷτοια, ἐπικλήσιν δι Δράκοντα. *Suidas* in his Account of the Word calls this *Pytho* DELPHINES. Εκατὴν δι Δελφῶν τὸ ἱερὸν ἔσ' Ἀπόλλωνος, ἂν τὸ τὸν Δελφίνην δράκοντα ἐκὼ ἐρεθῆται, ὡς ἀπείκταινι ὁ Ἀπόλλων. In which Relation (notwithstanding he does not quote him) he follow'd *Apollonius Rhodius's Argonauticks*, l. II. v. 707.

Ὅς ποτι πιτραίη ὑπὸ δειράδι Παρηγοσιῶ
 Δελφινίῳ τῶισι πλοῶσι ἐξινεχέει
 Κῦρ' ἰὸν ἔπ' ἡμιόνος, ἔπ' πλοῦς μιν γαλήνης.

Upon which the *Scholiast* : ὅτι Δελφινὸς ἐκλάττο ὁ φυλάσσων τὸ ἐν Δελφοῖς χρησίμεον, Λίανδρ' ἢ Κακίμωχος ἔπει. Since therefore their *Notions* of this *Creature* were so *various*, and they had conceiv'd such *strange Opinions* about it, we ought not to wonder that none were able to give any *exact Representations* of it, but rely'd upon their own *Fancies* in their Descriptions; and 'tis possible our *Stunsfield Artist* might think the *Pytho* to have been, in some measure, like the *Figure* he hath given in this *Pavement*, and to be a *proper Emblem* of the *brutish* and *savage Tempers* of the *Northern Enemies* that had infested this *Kingdom*, and been overcome by *Theodosius*. That too which renders it still more likely that the *Artist* had the *Pythian Story* in his View is this, that in the latter Times of the *Empire* the *Romans* (as also the *Saxons* and *Danes* did afterwards) us'd a *Dragon* β instead of an *Eagle* in their *Ensigns*, as is noted by Mr. *Camden* γ from *Claudian* and *Nemesian*; and even that *Custom* were enough to justify the *Artist's* Description of such a *Creature* in any curious *Mosaick Work*

α Pag. 422. Edit. *Casaub.* β Hence 'tis that we have a *Dragon* (and not a *winged Panther*, as some would have it) in one of the *Ensigns* in Tab. 8. of a *very curious* Book call'd *Sigismundi Augusti Mantuum aduentis profectio ac triumphus*; in which is great variety of *Roman Antiquities* that will be not only *extremely pleasant*, but of *admirable Use* to such as shall think fit to addit themselves to these *Studies*. γ *Brit.* p. 141. Edit. opt.

if he had had no manner of Regard to what was related of *Apollo's Performance*, as 'tis likely our *Stunsfield Artift* had.

Customary with the *Artifts* to indulge their *Fancies* in representing *Figures*. The *Alterations* which Sir *John Mandevill's Travels* have met with. An Account of a curious Book, the Author whereof was *Walter de Mellemt*.

§. VIII. IT may be moreover observ'd that we ought to wonder the less that the *Artift* in this Work should indulge his *Fancy* so much, since the story of the *Pythian Exploit* (to which in all probability he had respect) was not only *obscure* in it self, but was attended with divers *Difficulties*, by reason of the little Light that was to be receiv'd from *Historical Books*. Nor were the Writers of those *Poëtical stories* very frequent in this Isle, *Ovid* and the rest of them being not, I believe, then brought over hither. The *Romans* indeed instructed the *Britains* in the *liberal Arts* as far as they thought it *safe* and *convenient*; but then they did not think it for their interest that Books of *Learning* should be brought over hither, and spread amongst them. Nor could even the *Romans* themselves attend much to *literary Studies* in these Parts, when they were so constantly employ'd in keeping off the *Enemy* and in cultivating the *Country*, and erecting *necessary Fortifications*. 'Twas also usual in other works of the same nature with our *Stunsfield Antiquity* for the *Artifts* to follow what their own *Fancies* suggested. The Person that did this Work was not only a *teffellarius*, and a Maker of *Bricks*, but also a *Souldier*, and exercis'd all these *Offices* upon occasion, as was customary likewise in other Cases, and he was the more willing even on that score to allude to the most remarkable *military Actions*, such as that was of *Apollo's* killing the *Pythion*. Nothing can be more obvious than for those that are conversant in MSS. to observe in *old illuminated Books* the *Inventions* of the *Artifts* themselves. The *ornamental Parts* oftentimes consist of the *Figures of Beasts and Birds*, and frequently they are of such Things as were never in Nature. Hence (unless I am mistaken) those *strange Accounts* in Sir *John Mandevill's Travels*. The *Monks* and others, by frequently looking upon *fabulous Creatures* in many of the MSS. of their *respective Libraries*, had conceiv'd *odd Notions* of *foreign Countries*. And they alter'd Sir *John's* Book from the *true Genuine Accounts* that he brought over. He was a person of *great Sense*, and *curious and exact* in his *Observations*; but his *Works* after his *Death* met with very *disadvantageous Alterations*, so as to make them appear *fabulous* and very often *ridiculous*. The Author himself being a *strict and religious Observer of Truth* put down nothing that he knew was contrary to it. This he

he tells us himself at the End of his Book *de mirabilibus mundi*, and being fearful that 'twould be *alter'd*, he desir'd that all those that should either read, or transcribe it, would be *very exact* in keeping to his *own Words*, and neither add nor diminish, or any other ways change his *own Relations*. This bok (saith he *a*) I have mad and wretyn as it is comyn to myn mynde in the per of grace of oure lord M. CCC. LVI. that is for to say in the xxxiiii. yer after that I depertid out of this lond and tok myn viage thedir ward. Wherefore I prei entirely to alle the that this bok redyn or writyn that thei redyn no more ne writyn than I have wretyn, for that I have wretyn is trewe. But this *Request* was soon broke, and divers *Fictions* clapped in, purely to please and divert, and perhaps to bring the more *Money* to those that had the Right of the *Copies*; and for that reason 'tis probable the *Petition* is left out in some MSS. as is also the *Note* that he put down to signify that 'twas nicely examin'd by the *Pope* and his *wise Council*, who gave this Testimony of it that he had not varied in the least from *Truth*, but had writ as became a *faithful, wise and honest Historian*. But this ought not to be so much wonder'd at; since nothing can be more clear than other Instances of the same kind to those that are vers'd in *Antiquity*. The *Illuminators* sometimes follow'd their own *Fancies* (as the *Ingravers*, who succeeded them, have done since) and at other times (in which they have been likewise imitated by the *Ingravers*) they receiv'd directions for forming *fabulous Creatures* not only from the *Proprietors* of the *Books* they were to adorn, but also from the *Authors* themselves, especially if those *Decorations* did not affect the Work it self, but were only added to gratify the Sight, and make the *Book* more agreeable in turning and reading it over. Hence that great Variety of *Figures of Birds, Beasts,*

^a MS. in Bibl. Bodl. Mus. 151. *β* And 'tis to this *Exuberance of Fancy* that we owe some *Pictures*, curiously done, in an old *English Chronicle* (not much different from that which is commonly ascrib'd to *William Caxton*) in the BODLEIAN Library (Lond. F. 92.) containing an History of our *Affairs* from *Brute* to *Hen. V.* in which, amongst other remarkable Particulars, King *Harold* and Duke *William* are represented fighting the one with the other on foot, the Duke with a
Vol. 8. d Spear

&c. in a curious Book written by *Walter de Millemet clericus* in the Year MCCCXXVI. being the first Year of the Reign of King *Edward the III^d*. I chose to mention this Book because 'tis not accounted for, nor the Author so much as noted, that I remember, by any of our *Historians* that have written *de Scriptoribus Britannicis*, and I never had the good Fortune of seeing but one Copy of it in my Life, which was lent me by my late honour'd and very learned Friend the Reverend Dr. HENRY ALDRICH, Dean of CHRIST CHURCH. The Rubricks begin thus: *Hic incipiunt Rubricæ capitulorum hujus libri de nobilitatibus, sapienciis & prudenciis Regum, editi ad honorem illustris Domini Edwardi dei gracia Regis Angliæ, incipientis regnare anno Domini ab incarnatione millesimo, trecentesimo, vicesimo sexto.* But the Book it self begins with these Words: *De invocatione dei nominis in principio cujuslibet operis. — In nomine patris & filii & spiritus sancti. amen. In principio cujuslibet operis est nomen sanctæ & individuæ &c.* 'Tis in Quarto, written in Vellum, and, besides the Figures above specify'd, contains the Pictures of some of the chief Courtiers, &c. of that time. At the End of the Rubricks are the Pictures of K. Edw. III. and Q. Philippa, and the King's Picture occurs in several other Places. There are also besides divers Arms up and down. The Second Chapter is intitl'd, *Epistola alleciva dominum Regem ad scienciæ Regalis cognitionem*, and from it we learn that the Author transcrib'd Aristotle's Book intitl'd *de secretis secretorum* (which Aristotle had presented to Alexander the Great) for the use of King Edward, and that what he writ and laid down in this Book was only by way of Supplement and Ex-

Spear and the King with a *Sword*. The Duke thrusts his *Spear* into the King's Body, which, according to the Supposition of the Contriver of the Picture, was the occasion of his Death. 'Tis likewise remarkable in this Picture that not one of the Souldiers is made fighting either with *Arrows* or *Darts*; but I do not look upon this Representation as the Opinion of the Author of the *Chronicle* (who however hath divers *Romantick* Accounts, and particularly his making the Battle between the King and the Duke to have happen'd at *Tunbridge*) but of some one that was at the Charge of having the Book transcrib'd, at which time he took the liberty of directing the *Illuminator* to make such Pictures as were most agreeable to his own *Notions*, and to those *fabulous* Relations which he had read before.

plication.

plication. He is very free in reminding the King of the Duty incumbent on him to preserve the *Rights* and *Liberties* of the *Church*, and I look upon this Book to have been the very *Copy* that was presented to the King by the *Author*.

§. IX. BEHIND the *Figures* I have accounted for is the Head of an *old Man* looking towards the *North*, which hath also been the occasion of divers *Speculations* and *Conjectures*. For my part tho' it be rudely done, (which is therefore an Argument likewise that the *Pavement* was made toward the *Decline* of the *Empire*) yet I take it to be nothing else but *Genius populi Romani*, agreeable in many respects to the Picture of that *Genius* in *Ortelius* α, and in some other Books of *Roman Antiquities*. But for the other *Figures* they are nothing but the Effect of the *Artists* Fancy, and we have the same sort in most of the tessellated Pavements that have been discover'd. 'Tis however remarkable that the Figure of *Apollo* shews that this *Pavement* is of that kind of Work which the Ancients call'd μεγαλογραφία, in contradistinction to the other sort which represented the *Images* of the most inferior Beings, and was styl'd μικρολογραφία, a Word which *Tully* himself uses in his Epistles to *Atticus* β, that being the true Reading, as is plain from the best MSS. and not τοπογραφία as 'tis in other Copies. And for this reason 'tis likely that the Contriver of this Work, who was a Person of an Heroical Spirit, if he had had no respect, or regard, to the great Achievements of *Theodosius*, which were attributed by him to the peculiar Direction and Conduct of *Apollo* (who upon account of his being believ'd to guard the *Generals* on some Coyns is styl'd *Apollo Comes*, and on others *Apollo Conservator*, and *Apollo invictus*) would nevertheless have exhibited the Figure of some Deity, on purpose to render the Work above the ordinary Performances of this kind, and that he might likewise act agreeably to the Rule that was follow'd by the Ancients of representing some Deity upon these Pavements (especially those of the better kind) which *Galen* alludes to in the following Words in his *Exhortatio ad Artes* γ: τὸ ἴδαμεν ἐν ψήφοις πολλῶν ἐντυχῆσθαι, θεῶν εἰκόνας ἔχειν ἐξ αὐτῶν ἀξιοπρεπεύουσας.

Genius populi Romani likewise represented on this Pavement, which is of that sort of Work styl'd μεγαλογραφία. 'Twas a Rule amongst the Ancients to represent some Deity on the best of their tessellated Pavements.

α Deorum Dearumque capp. Fig. XXXVIII. β XV. 16. γ Oper. Par. MDCLXXIX. Tom. II. p. 9.

Our *Stunsfield Pavement* not a *Bagnio*. *Velferus* perhaps mistaken in thinking the *Ausbourg Pavement* to have been one of the ancient *Thermae*.

§. X. SOME learned and curious Gentlemen that have view'd this *Pavement* are of opinion that it was part of an *old Bagnio*, being inclin'd to think so, I suppose, from a *very neat Pavement* of the same sort (tho' done much better and more to the Life than this at *Stunsfield*) that is publish'd by *Velferus* in his *Monumenta Augustæ Vindelicorum* ^a, and from him by *Gruter* in his admirable Collection of *old Inscriptions* ^β. That the most ancient *Thermae*, or *Bagnia*, were very curiously adorn'd I do not deny, and therefore *Velferus* had reason on his Side for thinking that which he hath publish'd (which is of a greater Antiquity than ours) to be a *Bagnio*. But some time before our *Stunsfield Pavement* was form'd (provided it was done about the Year to which I have assign'd it) this kind of Ornament for their *Thermae* was prohibited; at least 'tis not proper to suppose that 'twas lawful to put the Figures of the *Gods*, especially that of *Apollo*, on Places that were employ'd to so low and mean a Use. The Figures of the *Gladiators* and of the *Quadrigæ*, which are visible on the *Ausbourg Pavement*, were very fit for this purpose, and that might induce *Velferus* (who was certainly well skill'd in *Antiquities*) to think that 'twas one of the *Thermae*; tho' for my part (if I may be allow'd to dissent from so great a Man) I am ready to imagine that even that *Monument* was also the *Pavement* of some *Hall*, or *Palace*, and put to some other Use than that of *Bathing*; and perhaps it might have been also in Memory of some *Battel* against some *Northern People*, in which case the *Quadrigæ* and the *Gladiators* might be proper Emblems for expressing the *Fierceness* of the conquer'd *Enemies*. The *Northern Nations* us'd to fight in *Chariots*, and 'twas customary with them to fly off and to make new *Attacks* almost in the same manner as the *Gladiators* did; and consequently we cannot expect that the *Artists* should make use of a more natural Method of expressing such *Customs* than by exhibiting the Figures of the *Gladiators* and the *Quadrigæ* on the *Monuments* that were to represent any *Military Actions*.

The *Chariots* or *Passages* that are visible on the *Out sides* of the *Pavement* not

§. XI. THE same curious Gentlemen, it may be, were induc'd to think it to have been a *Bagnio* for another reason, namely upon account of the *Passages* they observ'd on the *Out-sides* of the *Pavement*, which

they look'd upon as *Channels*, or *Conveyances*, for the *Water* to be carry'd off. And truly at first view I was also inclin'd to think that these *Passages* were *Drains*. And 'tis the Opinion too of the *Workmen*

design'd for *Drains*, but to convey the *Heat* from a *subterraneous Stove*.

that have been employ'd to survey it. But upon a more deliberate Consideration I begin to suspect that these *Channels* are of the same nature with those mention'd by *Palladio* in his *Traët de fœcis veterum*, printed in *Italian* and *Latin* at the End of his *Antiquitates urbis Romæ* at the Theater in OXFORD MDCCIX. 8°. Which Book was translated into *Latin* by a very ingenious Gentleman of CHRIST CHURCH in that University, and hath the *Italian* also joyn'd with it. The Discourse *de fœcis* (notwithstanding very short) is extremely curious, and is the only one I know of upon the Subject; and were there no other Motive to the study of the *Roman Antiquities*, yet this little Piece, as it seems to me, is sufficient to excite all ingenious Gentlemen to a vigorous Prosecution of these curious Studies, which are not only pleasant and diverting but useful to the Publick. *Palladio* (who was a great Judge) took notice of abundance of Fragments at *Rome*, which he observes were looked upon to be the Remains of old *Drains*, and were originally intended for no other End and Purpose; but upon a nice Examination of every Circumstance he hath thought fit to acquaint us that he concluded they were the *Passages* by which the *Heat* was convey'd from the *subterraneous Stoves* to the different Rooms of the several Houses. It seems every House had various *Channels* or *Passages* for carrying the *Heat* up to every Room from the *Fire*, which was made in a Cavity under Ground; and 'tis for such a Design (tho' I leave every Man to his own Sentiments) that I take our *Stunsfield Passages* to have been made. But a better Judgment will be form'd of this Matter from *Palladio's* Words, as they are very well translated by the excellent Editor above mention'd, which I shall therefore here transcribe at large, because the Book (as divers other Books are that have been publish'd by that most noble and flourishing Society) is become very scarce and hard to be met with: *Veteres in subterraneo fornice non magno, cujus extrema pars extra domum muro terminabatur, unum ignem incendebant. Ab hoc canales plurimi, variae magnitudinis, intus fabricæ parietibus inclusi, ut hodie aquarum & sentinarum fistulæ, ad summam contignationem permeabant. His singulis nares erant ad eas fornices domus parietibus adjunctum, per quas calor, inter parietes ascendens, ad Oecos, triclinia,*

tablina manabat, & ad omnia loca, quibus calorem procurare vellent. Quemadmodum vim ignis per canaliculos quosdam alembicum penetrare videmus: ubi ignis quidem longissime diffluit ab ore vitri, quod tamen non minus calet, quam illa vasis pars, quam ignis proxime calefacit. Calor ille adeo æquabiliter in omnes partes se diffudit, ut totum habitaculum impleret. Non ita camini, quibus si propius stes, æstuas; si longius, friges. Illic vero aer mitissimus se circumfudit; ut cameram, cui caminus in adverso muri latere collocatus est, accensus ignis paulatim & leniter tepescit. Canales illi, qui calorem dispensabant, patulas fauces non habuerunt; quare nec flammam nec fumum, sed calidum tantum vaporem, & perpetuum teporem emisissent. Ignis in fornice parvulus, modo continuus, locis, adeo oclusis, vaporandis suffecit. Ad os fornicis edulia parabant. Quaquaversum in muro vasa & ollæ collocatæ sunt, aquis ferventibus repletæ, quæ dapes calidas servarent. Commodum sine sumptu maximum! nullo periculo, nullis sordibus, non fumo turbatum; mille incommodis solutum, quæ reliqua focorum genera comitantur. Non illic fumariolis, ignitabulis, vel thermochiniis, tot malorum causis, opus fuit: non variis instrumentis ad frigus domandum, & fovenda calore corpora. Sed in singulis cameris per omne spatium æqualis tepor & mollissimus aer se diffudit. Canales plus minus calebant, ut ratio temporum postulabat. Peritissimi enim in calore moderando veteres fuerunt; usi lenis auræ refrigeratione, qualem organorum folles spirant, quæ non minus suavis & placida est, quam illa acuta est vebemens & fœda, quam fabrorum folles eieciunt.——Canales illi bodie conspicui sunt in plurimis ædificiis, intra & extra Romam, vetustate divulsis. Multi quidem sunt, qui eos credunt stillicidia fuisse, quæ pluviam & aquas ejicerent: non advertentes illos innumeros esse & obliquos, cum stillicidia nec numero nec formâ paria architecti facerent.

§. XII. As to the Duration of the Hall, or House, to which this Pavement belong'd; I am of opinion, that it continu'd till the time of the Romans leaving this Isle in the Year of Christ cccclxxvi. and that the Owners burnt it, having first of all carefully cover'd the Pavement upon Prospect of a Return hither again after they had settled Matters in Gaul and other Places. 'Twas with this Prospect that they hid such a vast Number of Coyns, and other Treasures. This they did not only in the Year ccccxviii. and at some other times, as I have taken notice already

as out

How long the Hall, or House, to which this Pavement belong'd, continu'd. The Romans at their leaving the Island hid their Treasures. Which were not discover'd for divers Years by the Britains to the Enemy. These Curiosities diligently

out of the *Saxon Chronicle*, but chiefly in the Year *ccclxxxvi.* when either the Distance^β of this Country from *Rome* (by which they were put to great *Inconveniences* in sending over *Souldiers*) or (which I had rather believe) the *Troubles* in other Parts would not permit them to stay longer in this *Isle* and defend it from the Incursions of the *barbarous Enemy*. *Malmsbury* takes notice that a great Number of the Treasures that had been buried by the Inhabitants of the *Isle*, (meaning, I suppose, both *Britains* and *Romans*) were dug up in his time, amongst which perhaps he reckons the *Roman tessellated Pavements*. That our *Stunsfield Edifice* was burnt is manifest from the *Charcoal* and burnt *Corn* found in no small Quantity at it. The *Pavement* being chargeable, and withal being a Monument of *Theodosius's Exploits*, the Owners were willing to have it preserv'd, and therefore they took special care to have it secur'd from Damage by covering of it with *Bricks* and *Tiles* and other *Rubbish*. This *Covering* was found upon it when first open'd, and the like *Materials* have been found upon other *Pavements* of the same nature, particularly those *tessellated Pavements* that are publish'd by my two excellently learned and much honour'd Friends *Dr. WILLIAM MUSGRAVE* γ and *ROGER GALE Esq*; ι. The *Britains* knew well enough that these *curious Works* were cover'd and kept free from

δ and *ROGER GALE Esq*;.] Tho' the Pavement which is publish'd by the learned Mr. *GALE* be much inferior to this of *Stunsfield*, yet it far excels that which was found in 1699. in *Horestone Meadow* at *Nether Heyford* in *Northamptonshire*, and is made publick by the Reverend Mr. *Morton* in his *Natural History* * of that County, which came out some

* Preface to the First Vol. of this *Work*, p. XI. β *Romanis tandem propter itineris longitudinem, seu propter inevitabiles aliunde occupaciones regnare desistentibus, Scoti & Picti Britanniam cum armato milite per Maximum tyrannum vacuam diuiciis affligerunt, quousque Saxones Angli &c.* E MS. de *Heptarchia Angliæ* in *Bibl. Bodl.* inter *Codd. Laud. G. 9. f. 33.* γ In *Com. in Julii Vitalis epitaphium*, pr. at *Exeter* MDCCXI. 8vo. p. 151. ι In *Com. in Antonini Itin.* p. 89.

Damage by this means ; but then they had too much respect for the *Romans* to discover them to the *Enemy*, whom they mortally hated, and were very desirous of having the *Romans* return again, from whom they had receiv'd great *Civilities*,

considerable time after that I had printed my Draught of the *Stunsfield* Pavement, and the Discourse about it. Mr. *Morton* indeed says * that the *Nether Heyford* Pavement exceeds all the tessellated Pavements that he had either seen or read of in *England*. But in reference to this Matter it must be noted that the Ancients distributed their tessellated Pavements into three Classes. Those were looked upon and esteem'd by them as the principal which represented the Images of the Gods and of Men. Those that exhibited the Figures of Birds and of Animals were plac'd in the second Class. And those in the third Class which had on them the Figures of other Inferior Beings. Greater care was taken about the first Sort than about either of the other kinds, and the Work was styl'd by the *Greeks* μεγαλογραφία (as I have observ'd in my Discourse †) in opposition to the Work that belong'd to the other two kinds, which was call'd μικρογραφία. So that from hence it will appear that our *Stunsfield* Pavement, which hath *Apolla Sagittarius* upon it, (for even those Gods are reckon'd amongst the *Divi Sagittarii* which have either a *telum* or a *jaculum* assign'd them, as well as those which have a *sagitta* properly so call'd) is of the best Sort of tessellated Pavements, and that that of *Nether Heyford* is of the ordinary kind, and much inferior to divers that have been discover'd in *England*. 'Twill not become me (who have not view'd the Place) to enter into dispute about the occasion of this Pavement of *Nether Heyford*, nor to say any thing about the other Antiquities found thereabouts ; but however least some Persons should unwarily conclude from what Mr. *Morton* hath said that not only a Pavement, but all other Pavements found in *England*, as well as elsewhere, are Sepulchral Monuments, I shall crave leave to make the following Remarks. *First*, I think it cannot be justly infer'd from the Fragments Mr. *Morton* mentions that here were ever any Urns. *Secondly*, I grant the Sepulchral Monuments were sometimes (tho' not very frequently) adorn'd

* Pag. 527. † §. IX.

and to whom they ow'd their Skill in several Parts of *useful Knowledge*. 'Tis true indeed the *Britains* were willing e-

with tessellated Work, as appears from *Santi Bartoli*, and other Authors that I could mention. But then a bare Citation of these Authors will not prove this to have been a Sepulchral Monument. Before that is made out, Mr. *Morton* must either shew that here were not only Urns found, but also Inscriptions, at least one Inscription, (or something else equivalent) that may put the matter out of all doubt. I say he must also produce an Inscription, or somewhat else that may be of equal Force, because all Urns were not imploy'd to Funeral Uses. *Thirdly*, whereas Mr. *Morton* conjectures * that here was the Manner House of some eminent Person amongst the *Romans*, I am ready to joyn with him; but then whereas he observes farther that 'tis likely that some of his Family were buried in this House, and that those Urns, which he supposes to have been found there, were the *Sepulchres* (I know not what Authority he hath to call an *Urn* a *Sepulchre*) of some of them, I must freely declare that I am of quite another opinion. But, says Mr. *Morton*, the thing is likely. *For according to Servius, of old all Men were buryed in their Houses; "Apud majores omnes Homines in suis Domibus sepeliebantur."* This is *Servius's Remark on a Passage in Virgil, Æneid. 6.* I readily allow that *Servius's* Observation is very just and true; but then, under Favour, 'tis nothing to Mr. *Morton's* purpose. *Servius* flourish'd in the Reign of *Theodosius*, not long after the time (I believe) that this Pavement was made. Now if it be at all pertinent to Mr. *Morton*, it must prove that the *Romans* bury'd in their own Houses at that very time when they were resident in this Isle. But that it does not, as is manifest from the word *majores*, which must be understood of those very times about which *Virgil* is speaking; and those I hope Mr. *Morton* will grant to have been before the *Romans* had any thing to do in *Britain*. And that *Servius* is to be understood of those more early Times, he might have learned from *Isidore* whom he is pleas'd likewise to quote. The words in *Isidore* are †: *Sepulchrum à sepulto dictum. Prius autem quisque in domo sua sepeliebatur. POSTEA VETITVM EST LEGIBVS, NE FOETORE IPSO CORPORA VI-*

* P. 529. † Orig. l. XV. c. XI.

nough to revolt at the first forming the *Pavement*, (as I have before observ'd^a) but in course of time they understood the Nature of the *Enemies* so well that they could not have the least good opinion of them, but were on the contrary extremely solicitous for the stay of the *Romans*, whom they honour'd as a *wife, religious and understanding People*, and whom they were willing to oblige by all possible Acts of *Courtesy*; and to shew that their Respect was *sincere* they did not (after their Departure) imbezzle those *Treasures* that they knew they had hid under Ground, but kept the Matter as a *Secret*, and communicated it to very few. But the Return of the *Romans* being at length despair'd of, some were pleas'd to divulge the *Secret*, and to declare in what Years the several *Treasures* were hid. They produc'd *Registers* for it, and so it came to be insert'd in divers *Chronicles*. They were ready to believe the Report from several of those *Curiosities* which they had found accidentally, and when they were acquainted with this piece of History they us'd a great deal of Pains in searching up and down; but finding that most of these *Treasures* consist'd in *Brass Coyns* (which after the Desertion of the *Romans* were not currant here) they discontinu'd their *Search*, and none were solicitous about such *Discoveries* 'till some Years after the Invention of *Printing*, when *Roman Antiquities* were diligently inquir'd into,

VENTIUM CONTACTA INFICERENTVR. Hence, I think, it is clear that *Servius* is to be understood of the *Latins*, and of the old *Romans* before the time of *Numa*, at least of the *Romans* before the Promulgation of the XII. Tables, after which the Custom of burying in their own Houses began to be disus'd. I shall remark nothing more upon this occasion, only I desire Mr. *Morton* to look again upon the Gold Coyn of *Honorius*, which he mentions in Pag. 532. He tells us that on the Reverse is *Victori A. AVCCC*. But in the *Errata* he observes that it is a Mistake, and that it should be read, VICTORIA AVG. CC. Now I desire him to see whether it be not (as I believe it is) VICTORIA AVGGG. If my conjecture prove right, the Coyn is not scarce; but if it be as he hath publish'd it, 'tis a great Rarity, and will deserve a Discourse about it.

and the most *inconsiderable Remains* of what the *Roman Artiffs* did were judg'd to be of great service for illustrating and explaining the *Classick Writers*.

§. XIII. IN some of my last *Inquiries at Stunsfield* I learnt that here had been found two or three *small Pieces of Lead*; whence I began to conjecture that the *Hall*, or *House*, had been cover'd with this *Metall*. But that which soon made me alter my opinion was the *small Quantity* of it, and the *Form* in which it was made, it plainly appearing that 'twas not Part of any *Lead* that had been melted after the burning of a *Building*, but 'twas accidentally dropt here. Had the *Edifice* been cover'd with *Lead*, 'tis likely *great Quantities* might have been found in the digging, just like that which was dug up a few Years since in a *Clofe* (call'd *the Court Clofe*) on the North East Part of *Iffip*, in which *Clofe* the *Palace* of King *Edward the Confessor* was situated. The *Mote* which run round this *Palace* is in most Parts now fill'd up, but yet there are still very visible *Remains* of it. Hence 'twas call'd oftentimes *Ædes motata*, (a Name given to other *Buildings* of the same kind) and it stood at some Distance from his *Chapel*, which is now in being (tho' imploy'd to a *prophane Use*) and is about the bigness of the *Chapel* that belongs to *St. Bartholomew's Hospital* near *Oxford*. Divers Loads of *Lead* were dug up; but the *Lead* was without any *Form*, and thence some *judicious Men* have *rationaly* concluded that the *Palace* was cover'd with *Lead*, and that being melted with the *Fire* it settled upon the *Ground*, and was not discover'd 'till some few Years since. I should have made the same conclusion too with respect to the *Covering* of our *Stunsfield Edifice*, had there been the *same Grounds* for it. But as it happens now, I must give it for my opinion that I think that this *Building* was ty'd and slatted, and that the *Romans* did not think it at all *proper* to pitch upon any other *Materials* than *Tyles* and *Slats* for this *Operation* in a Country where there is such *prodigious Plenty* of *Slats* β, and where *Tyles* and *Bricks* might

The *Covering* of the *Building* not *Lead* but *Slats* and *Tiles*. King *Edward the Confessor's Palace* at *Iffip* cover'd with *Lead*.

α See my Notes upon Sir *John Spelman's Life of Ælfred the Great*, p. 163. β And hence perhaps the former part of the Word *Stunsfield* is derived, viz. from *Steames* or *Stones*, the whole Parish being full of *Stones*, particularly *Slats*, for which there is no part of *England* more famous. The latter part of the Word may have reference to some Battle; probably a great Battle

be made with so much Ease. And what confirms this *Notion* is this, that divers of the *Tyles*, or rather *semilateres*, and many of the *Slats*, dug up here had vast *long* and *large Roman Nails*, some of which I have now by me, made of *Iron*, running quite thro' them, on purpose that by that means they might be fixt upon any Part of the *House*, and be us'd for a *Covering* to it. These *Nails* are much like those commonly suppos'd to have been made use of in fixing our *Saviour* to the *Cross*, the Figures of which we have in divers MSS. and particularly in a Book of *Offices* curiously illuminated and preserv'd in the *BODLEJAN Library* *a*, where are also the Figures of the other *Instruments* made use of upon that occasion *β*.

My Confinement and my being engag'd in other Affairs hinder any Remarks at this time concerning *Alcester* & some other Places. A Copy of the *Eatb Inscription* as 'twas communicated to me by *ROGER GALE Esq.*

§. XIV. WHEN I first resolv'd to write *Observations* upon this ancient *Monument*, I design'd to have walk'd upon the *Ikenild* or *Akeman Street* (which latter Name it receiv'd from it's going to *Bath*, term'd in the *Saxon Annals* *γ* *Acemanner-ceastre*, i. e. the City of sick People *δ*) quite from this Place to *Alcester*, and to have put down whatever *Remarks* of moment I should have made, and to have printed them with this *Discourse*. I do not doubt but several *material Passages* would occur to any one that sets upon such an *Attempt*, which would be a considerable Addition to the Antiquities of *Alcester* that are printed at the End of the learned Dr. *Kennett's Parochial Antiquities of Ambrosden*. But my other *Business* and my present *Confinement* would not permit me to enter upon that *Undertaking*, and for that reason I shall defer making any farther *Reflections* at this time, and reserve what I have to say upon

Battle might have been fought in that very field, where the *refellated Pavement* was discover'd, and at that Time too when *Theodosius*, or some *Officer* under him, obtain'd no small Honour for his *Atchievements* in these Parts. Thus the Place where King *Ofwald* was slain by *Penda* is call'd *Maserfield*, and the Field of Battle where *Varus* was routed in *Westphalia* is to this day call'd *Winfeld*. See *Hearne's Coll. MS. Vol. 39. p. 134.* and *Original Letters to Mr. Hearne. Vol. 3. a Laud. D. 32. β* See Mr. *Hearne's* farther Sentiments on this Subject in his *Pref. to Leland's Collect. p. vi. &c.* and to *Joh. de Fordun. p. cxlv*; and in *Gail. Neubrigens. p. 741. γ* Sub an. *DCCCLXXIII. δ* See the learned Dr. *Gibson's Nominum locorum Explicatio* at the End of the *Saxon Annals*.

the *Antiquities* in those *Quarters* 'till a more convenient opportunity shall offer it self; tho' tis likely after all that several Reasons may hinder, at least retard, the Publication of any of those *Notices* that I shall have occasion to enter in my *Collections*, when ever I shall have the Happiness of taking a particular and distinct Survey of those Remains of *Antiquity* that are dispersed up and down the Parish of *Wendlebury* (in which *Alcester* was situated) and in many of the adjacent Places. This therefore will be looked upon (I hope) by the candid Reader as a just and sufficient Excuse for my declining to say any thing else at this time upon the *Antiquities* of these Parts. But whereas my learned Friend ROGER GALE Esq; hath lately communicated to me a Copy of the *Roman* Inscription that relates to the *Bath Fabrica*, which is different from that which was put into my Hands by that Great Mathematician the learned Dr. HALLEY, and which I formerly printed at the End of Sir *John Spelman's* Life of *Ælfred the Great*, I shall beg leave to insert it in this Place; not in the least doubting but 'twill meet with the same kind *Entertainment* from the learned and curious Reader as the Copy met with that I receiv'd from Dr. HALLEY.



IVLVS. VITA
 LIS. FABRICIËS
 IS. LEG. XX. VV.
 STIPENDIOR
 V. MIX. ANOR. XX
 IX. NATIONE. BE
 LGA. EX. COLLEGO
 FABRICE. ELATV
 S. H. S. E.

§. XV. THIS Copy was transcrib'd by Mr. GALE's Brother (who is likewise a curious Gentleman) and I have the better opinion of it because it agrees exactly with another Copy that was sent me soon after by the learned Mr. OBADIAH ODDY, from whom we may expect an excellent Edition of *Dion Cassius*. Both these Gentlemen took their Copies immediately from the *Stone*, and I am extremely well pleas'd that they confirm the *Conjecture* I made in my Discourse about it, that in the Word FABRICIESIS the Mark (-) for an N over the E is omitted. I might have added to what I have noted there, that on *old Coyns* we have either COS or CONS for CONSVL, the N being either put in or left out *pro arbitrio*. And 'tis well known too that in other *Monuments* COS is the same with CONS, and that both stand for CONSVL, tho' *Harduin* ignorantly makes CONS on *Coyns* to signify always CONSERVATOR; which *Notion* of his is most judiciously confuted by Cardinal *Norris* *a*. And withal it may be added that 'tis no wonder that *Fabriciensis* is here put for *Fabricensis*, since 'twas usual in other Cases for the *Stone-Cutters* to add the Letter *I* where there was no occasion, especially if not overseen by the *ἐπιμνησται*, as *Mediolanensis* for *Mediolanensis*, and, which is more remarkable, IDEA IOVIS for DEA IOVIS, and IDEA PALATINA for DEA PALATINA β. So little Reason is there to think with some learned Persons that *Fabricensis* was pronounced in Britain *Fabriciesis*. 'Twill be unnecessary to repeat either what I have observ'd in my Discourse, or what hath been since noted by the learned Dr. MUSGRAVE of *Exeter* upon this *Inscription*, whose Transcript differs in nothing that is material from the Copy I before published. But the *Variations* in the Copy I now make publick are so very considerable, that they discover and illustrate to us (provided this Part of the *Inscription* be truly taken) another Piece of History. For we hence learn that, according to the *Roman Military Discipline*, the *tyrones* were to receive no *stipendia*, or wages (at least those they receiv'd were not to be consider'd as such, but only as voluntary Encouragements of their Teachers, from whom they could not demand them) 'till after they had serv'd four Years, during which

Mr. GALE's Copy confirm'd by another sent me by Mr. ODDY. The Mark (-) for an N over the E in FABRICIESIS. The *tyrones* styl'd *militæ*; yet receiv'd no *Stipendia* 'till after 4. Years Tryal. R an Abbreviation for RYM. The meaning of the Expression *ex collegio fabricæ alatus*.

a In *Parænesi* ad V. C. *Joannem Harduinum*, p. 89, 91, 95.
β *M. Zuerii Boxhornii* *Quæst. Rom. Num.* V.

time however they went under the Name of *mīlites*. This will appear more clear and plain by the following interpretation of this Inscription: *Julius Vitalis Fabricienſis Legionis viceſimæ Valentiſ Viſtriciſ, (or Valeriana Viſtriciſ) ſtipendiorum quinto, militiæ nono, annorum viginti novum, natione Belga, ex collegio a fabricæ elatus hic ſitus eſt*. I do not remember that any other Inſcriptions agree with this, which is therefore to be looked upon as the more valuable. There are multitudes that relate to the *military Affairs*; but none make any exact diſtinction between the *ſtipendia* and *militia*; and yet that there was ſuch a *Diſtinction* we may gather in ſome meaſure from theſe Words of *Vegetius* ꝑ. *Nō tantum autem à tyronibus, ſed etiam à ꝛ ſtipendiariis militibus ſalutis equorum diſtrictè eſt ſemper d exaſta*. Which Words plainly ſhew, I think, that the *militēs ſtipendiarii* were different from the *tyrones*, and that the *tyrones* had no *Wages*, at leaſt no ſettled ones which they could demand, and, upon neglect of Payment, ſue for. And the ſame thing is juſtly obſerv'd by Mr. ODDY in his Letter to me. *Cardo* (ſays he) *hujus inſcriptionis nobiliſſimæ potiſſimum in uno articulo Nō vertitur. Dico ergo milites Romanos, antequam in catalogum inſcriberentur, & plena ara, i. e. ſtipendia mererent, tyrocinium quatuor ut minimum annorum portuſſe, in quo, de peditibus loquor, hæc præcipue à ſuis quiſque lanifſtis dedicere, viz. facere gradum, obvertere clypeum, tractare gladium, rotare pilum &c. Sic Juv.*

Poſcit ab hirsuta jaculum verſare capella.

For the ſame reaſon *Vegetius* obſerves: that the *tyrones* were diligently try'd before they were admitted and enroll'd, and before they were permitted to handle proper *military Weapons* they were oblig'd to make uſe of *ſcuta viminea* and other *faſe* ones, (particularly wooden Clubs inſtead of Swords?), and therefore they are ſometimes call'd *clavatores*) not to take

æ Sic *reipublicæ*, pro *reipublicæ*, in Numm. *Magnenti* anni 351, quando *Romam* venit *Italiamque* cædibus implevit. Alia item perplura occurrunt exempla. Nec eſt quod cum *Mogliò*, *Muſgraviò*, & *Oddio*, viris doctiſſimis, *fabricienſium* pro *fabrice* ſubſtituamus. ꝑ De re mil. l. l. cap. 18. ꝛ Other Copies have it *ſtipendiariis*. d Other Copies read *exercenda*. : L. l. c. 8. ζ See *Grævius* upon *Jully* de Senect. p. 432.

notice of these Words *a*, *præterea non cæsim, sed punctim sentire discabant*, and other Passages to the same purpose It must however be acknowledg'd that the *tyrocinium* is to be understood only of *young* Persons; and therefore when we read of *elderly* Persons, who died after a few years *military Service*, we are to suppose that they receiv'd *stipendia* all the time of their *Service*, without undergoing those *Tryals* that belong'd and were enjoyn'd to *tyrones*. This they might do upon account of their *Age*, and the *Skill* they had obtain'd by their own *Observation*, and by the *Conversation* which they had had with those that were skill'd in *Military Affairs*. Thus, for *Example*, in *Fabretti* β there is an Inscription to one who died in the seventy second Year of his Age and in the fifteenth of his *Militia*, all which fifteen Years he must be suppos'd to have been a *stipendiary* Souldier. But we are to suppose the contrary of one *Phæbus* in a Letter of *Rupertus* to *Reinesius* γ , who died in the twentieth Year of his Age, and in the fourth of his *stipendia*, and must therefore have begun his *tyrocinium* in about the twelfth Year of his Age, which wanted two Years of the *nuptial Year* according to the *Roman Constitutions*. All I have farther to observe upon this occasion is that \mathcal{R} for $\mathbf{R} \mathbf{V} \mathbf{M}$ occurs not only in the *Cottonian MS.* (written about δ a thousand Years ago) of the *Expositio Bissexti*, (which is unjustly attributed to St. *Cyprian*, and) for the Publication of which, as for many other Pieces of *profound, exquisite and useful Learning* the World is beholden to the late Reverend Dr. *Wallis*, and in divers other *old MSS.* but in some *old printed Books*, as well as in many other *ancient Stones*; and that the *Expression* at the End *ex collegio fabricæ elatus* signifies no more than that *Julius Vitalis* was buried at the Charge of the *College or Society of the Fabrica*.

a *Veget. de re mil. lib. I. c. 12.* β *Inscr. p. 138.* γ *Vide Inscriptionem apud Epp. Reinesii ad Viros clariss. D. Casp. Hofmannum & Cbrist. Ad. Rupertum, N. XLI. p. 359. Lips. 1660. 4to. Exstat etiam eadem Inscriptio apud Fabretum p. 131. δ Sic in Coll. MSS. viri doctissimi THOMÆ SMITHI penes me, n. LX. p. 19. 4to. ϵ Particularly in the Title of an old Map at the End of Pomponius Mela with Vadianus's Notes &c. in Fol. Basf. 1522, by Cratander.*

Out of Bp. Barlow's MSS. in
Bibl. Bodl. num. 9. p. 125.

Manerium
de Wood-
stocke.

The Custome of the Mannor of Woodstocke.

Auntient
Demaine.

FIRST the sayd Mannor of *Woodstocke*, with all the Members thereunto belonging, is an auntient Demaine, and so hath been knowne, reputed, and used, time out of any Man's remembrance.

7. Villages. And that there belongeth to the sayd Mannor seven severall Villages, or Parishes, which are commonly called *the Demaines of Woodstocke*, viz. *Hordeley, Wootton, Combe, Stonisfield, Hanborough, Bladon*, and *old Woodstocke*.

Privi-
ledges.

Which sayd Mannor and other aforesayd Members thereof have such Lyberties and Priviledges as other auntient Demaine Lands have used, and by the Lawes of this Realme ought to have, that is to say :

To bee discharged of Toll in all Faires, and Marketts, and not to bee empaneld in any Inquest to bee taken before any forreigne Justices out of their Lyberties.

And to sue, and to bee sued for all their Free Lands holden in auntient Tenure by a Writt of Right Close, and by none other Writt.

And for their Customarie Lands by Plaint, and thereunto to declare according to the Title of their Action.

And that noe personall Action under the value of *x^{li}* shall be sued by any the Inhabitants against another of the same Inhabitants, out of their owne Court without Licence of the Lieutenaunt, and Steward, upon paine of forfeiteing *vi^s. viii^d*. to the King's Majestie's Use.

And

And further, that there is within the sayd Mannor, and the Members thereof, three kinds of Lands, that is to say Demaine Land, which is commonly called *Burie Land*, Free Land, and Customarie Land.

First as touching the Demaine Land, or Burie Lands, all the same, time out of any Man's Remembrance, were divided amongst the Tenaunts, who have, and doe yet severally occupie the same, some one Part, and some an other, according to the Quantitie of their Customarie Lands. But therein they claime noe Interest, nor certeine Estate, but only by Custome, and at the King's Will, and Pleasure. For the which they pay nor yeeld noe Heriott, nor any other Duty or Service, but only the Annuall Rent. And that to the sayd Burie Lands there belongeth no Common, but that all the Free Tenaunts, and Customarie Tenants, of the sayd Demaines may, and of right common in, and upon all the sayde Demaine, and Burie Land by the space of fixe Weekes (that is to say) from the Feast of *St. Michaell* the Archangell unto the Feast of *St. Martine*, commonly called *Martlemasse*.

And as concerning the Free Lands, with the sayd Mannor and Members thereof, noe person for his Free Land, or Cote-Land; doth pay any Heriott, except in *Combe*, where Cote-Land haveing Meade doth Heriott as a halfe Yard Land doth. But the Heire of all Free-Lande hath used to pay for his Releife one Yeares Rent, not above.

And all Purchasers of the same Free Land, to pay double the Rent for his Releife. And that the Wife, after the Death of her Husband, shall have by the Custome for her Dower of the sayd Free Lands the third Part of the Rent thereof onely, and noe Parcell of the Lande.

And the same Free Land doth descend to the Heire, or Heires according to the Course of the Common Lawe.

And is alsoe diviseable by Testament in writeing, or without writeing, beeing proved by Lawfull Witnesse; and also proved before the Ordinarie, within one Yeare, and a Day, and entered into the Court Rolls, if any Court bee kept within the time, soe that the same for lack of such Entrie into the Court-Rolls shall not bee prejudiciall to Infants, Feehme Coverts, Men beeing out of the Realme, in Prison, or if *non sana memoriae*, or out-lawed, but that all such Persons shall have their Remedie according to Right and Equitie.

And further, if any Waft bee made, &c. then he in Reversion to have a Writt of Right-Close in nature of an Action of Waft, and to have like Recoverie as at the Common Lawes. And for the Customarie Lands to have a Plaint in nature of the sayd Action and lik Recoverie.

And as touching the Customarie Lands, the same shall descende, by the Custome, to the youngest Sonne, or Daughter, as Heire to the Custome, who shall pay for his Reliefe single Fine, *viz.* one Yeares Rent, and not above.

And all the Customarie Tenaunts haveing halfe a Yard Land at the least, have used to heriott their best Goods, or Quicke Cattle, save at *Hanborough*, where noe Horse Beast hath been used to be taken for Herriott.

And if a Tenaunt of Customarie Lande, not dwelling upon it himselfe, but have an under Servant, and die, then the Heriott, or Heriotts, which shall happen to bee chosen for the King's Majestie, shall not bee taken away from the sayd under-tenant, before the next Court after the Death of the Customarie Tennaunt. Soe that the Heires, or Executors of the Customarie Tennaunt in the mean Season may compound, and agree, with the Farmor, or Deputy, to the King's Majestie for the Price of the Heriott, and if not the sayd Heriott,

Heriott, foe chosen, to be seized to the King's Use.

And every Purchasour by Will, Surrender or otherwise of suche Customarie Land, shall pay for his Releife double Fine, *viz.* two Yeares Rent.

And further the Widdowe after the Death of her Husband shall by the Custome have noe Dower of the Customarie-Lands, except it bee by his Gift or Will declared, and for those Lands foe willed, and given unto her noe Heriott shall bee payed, or due by the Death of any such Widdowe.

And that the sayd Customarie Lands have used, and doe passe by Surrender, and also divisible by Testament, in writeing or without writeing, being lawfull proved &c. Soe that the same Testament be proved before the Ordinarie within one Yeare, and a Day next after the Death of the Testatour.

And if the Husband be seized of any Customary Landes, in the Right of his Wife; or the Husband and his Wife bee seized joyntly, a Surrender made in the open Court by the Husband and the Wife, whereupon the Wife is duely examined by the Steward, shall bind the Wife, and her Heires, as well as a Fine levied at the Common-Lawe.

And that a Surrender made out of Court of the sayd Free Lands or Customarie Lands, in the Presence of three of the Customarie Tenants, at the least that will testifie the same, is good, foe that the same Surrender be presented within one Yeare, and a Day.

Advertisement.

THE first, third, fourth, sixth and seventh Volumes of this *Itinerary* are deficient in several Places of the Original, and the Vacuities have been filled up by Mr. *Hearne* from Mr. *Stow's* Transcript. But upon further Enquiry it appears that these Leaves of the Original writ with Mr. *Leland's* own Hand, supposed to be lost out of the said Volumes, are still preserved and bound up without any Order or Connexion in one Volume, which makes the first Part of the Eighth, as printed by Mr. *Hearne*. Upon which account the first Part of the Eighth Volume was before printed twice, from the Original in *Leland's* own Hand; and from Mr. *Stow's* Transcript in the several Places of the forementioned Volumes, where each Part of it belongs. We have therefore in this Edition restored the Original (not improperly we presume) to it's Place, and have (as Mr. *Hearne* has done in the other Volumes) supplied any Defect of the Original, occasioned either by time or misusage, from Mr. *Stow's* Transcript taken soon after Mr. *Leland's* Death, mentioning at the bottom of every Page, where any such insertion has been made; and we shall here specify the several Places where each particular Fol. of the first Part of this Eighth Volume has been inserted.

Fol. 1. of the Eighth Volume as printed by Mr. *Hearne* to
Fol. 12. inclusive Vol. 7. p^t 2^d. Fol. 76 a, to 79 a, and
part of 79 b.

Fol.

Fol. 13, and 14. vacant.

Fol. 15, and 16. Vol. 6. Fol. 68.

Fol. 17, and 18. Vol. 6. Fol. 80.

Fol. 19, and 20. Vol. 6. between Fol. 54, and 56.

Fol. 21, and 22. between *Brok* and *over* Vol. 4. p^t 1^a.
Fol. 61.

Fol. 23. Vol. 4. p^t 1^a. Part of Fol. 62.

Fol. 24. vacant.

Fol. 25. to 35. inclusive Vol. 4. p^t 1^a. between Fol. 19, and
38. Printed likewise in Mr. Hearne's Review p. 179.
line 41.

Fol. 36. vacant.

Fol. 37, and 38. Vol. 4. p^t 1^a. between Fol. 42, and 44.
Printed in his Review p. 183.

Fol. 39, and 40. Vol. 4. p^t 1^a. between Fol. 17, and 19.
Printed in his Review p. 179.

Fol. 41. to 46. inclusive Vol. 4. p^t 1^a. between Fol. 6,
and 10. Printed in his Review p. 177.

Fol. 47. Vol. 7. p^t 1^a. Fol. 56. latter part.

Fol. 48. Vol. 7. p^t 1^a. Fol. 56. first part.

Fol. 49, and 50. Vol. 6. Fol. 65.

Fol. 51. and 52. Vol. 6. Fol. 74.

Fol. 53. Vol. 7. p^t 1^a. Fol. 36. latter part.

Fol. 54. Vol. 7. p^t 1^a. Fol. 36. first part.

Fol. 55. to 63. inclusive Vol. 6. Fol. 3.

Fol. 64, and 65. Vol. 6. Fol. 4. and part of Fol. 5.

Fol. 66. vacant.

Fol. 67. to 69. inclusive Vol. 6. part of Fol. 5, 6, and part
of the 7th.

Fol. 70. vacant.

Fol. 71. to 73. inclusive Vol. 6. part of Fol. 7, 8, 9.

Fol. 74, 75, 76. vacant.

Fol. 77. Vol. 6. part of Fol. 9, and part of Fol. 10.

Fol. 78, vacant.

Fol. 79. to 85. inclusive Vol. 1. Fol. 107, 108, 109.

Fol. 86. vacant.

Fol. 87, 88. Vol. 3. part of Fol. 72.

Fol. 89. Vol. 3. Fol. 35. latter end.

Fol.

XLVIII

Fol. 90. to Fol. 93. inclusive, should have been printed regularly (as we found upon further Review) at the End of Fol. 35. of Vol. 3. But being omitted, we have now placed them at the End of the Third Vol. pag. 194. with directions how to read them.

N. B.

There are a few things more particular concerning the Inscriptions in the Second Vol. p. 63. of the *Itinerary*, in Mr. *Leland's Collectanea*; but for these we refer our Readers to his *Collectanea*, Vol. 6. pag. 276. .

An Account of the Inscriptions at *Melbury* sent us by the Rev. Mr. *Hutchins* of *Wareham* in *Dorsetshire*, in which there is much difference from those in *LELAND* Vol. 3. pag. 76.

.. et Hic Jacent Johes Brounyng Fil' Joh is Brounyng .t. Alia-
nora Ux' ej' Filia t una Hered' Thome Fitznychol Dn' de
Hull jux' Berkele ac Willm' Brounyng Fil' p'dict Joh is t
Katrine Ux' ej' Filia Laurenc' Drie de Southcote Jux' Red-
dyng. Quoru' aiabus Cppicietur De'. Amen

Hic Jacent Willms Brounyng Armiger Fil' Joh is Brounyng
de Melbury Sampford Armigeri t Alianor' Ux' ej' Filie t un'a
hered' Thome Fitznycoll Dn' de Hull jux' Berkele in Com'
Gloucestr' t Kat'rina Ux' ej' Filia Laurenc' Drie de South-
cott jux' Redyng in Com' Barkschyr ac Alicia Burton postea
ux p'dict Willmi Filia Joh is Burton t Isabelle Ux' ris ej' Fil
& hered' Joh is Twyford Armigeri Que quidem Alicia hanc
Tumbam cum toto Apparatu in omnibus de novo Fieri Fecit
t Construxit Millefimo C. C. C. C. LXVII de bonis suis
Cp'piis t Expensis Quor'. Animabus Cppiciet' De' Amen

THE
ITINERARY
OF
JOHN LELAND

The ANTIQUARY.

VOL. VIII. Part the *Second.

↳ The Number of Folio's answering Mr. *Stowe's* Transcript (from which this II^d. Part is published, the Original being wanting) is plac'd in the Margin. *a* signifies the first page of the Folio, *b* the second.

Nomina episcoporum *a Dorcestrensiū.*

BIRINUS *obit 3. Call. Decembar anno Dom. 650. Fol. 48. a.*
Agelbertus.
Elutherius.
Jaromanus.

Atithla.

Sexulphus.

Eadthead.

Athelwinus.

Eadgarus.

Bertinus *tempore regis Offic.*

Kinebright.

a Dorcestrenses MS.

* N. B. The first Part of this Volume is placed in it's proper Place in the other Volumes, as you may see in the Advertisement.

Vol. 8.

A

Eadbaldus.

Eadbaldus.

Alewy.

Ealdwulphus.

Ceofwulphus.

Eadwulph.

Brithredus.

Leofwinus *qui conjunxit duos episcopatus, scilicet Dorcaster & Leircester.*

Alnoth.

Asscleninus.

Alphelinus.

Eadnothus.

Eatherinus.

Eadnothus.

Wulpe.

a Wuwine *tempore* Wilhelmi Bastardi.Nomina episcoporum *Lincoln.* à conquestu.

Remigius.

1123. Robertus Bloeth. *deceased anno 1123.*

Alexandar.

Robertus *de* β Elienneto. *deceased anno 11.* . .Galfridus *qui translatus fuit à Lincoln.* Ebor.Gualterus *de* Constantia.

S. Hugo.

Gul. *de* Montibus.

Hugo Wells.

Fel. 48. b. Robert Groffeste. *deceased anno 1253.*Henricus Lexington : *coram cap. S. Mar. in or.*

Richard Gravesend.

Oliverus Sutton.

Johannes Dalderby.

Henricus Burwasche.

Thomas Weke.

Joannes Gynwelle, *sepul. in occident. par. ecclaf.*

Joannes Bakingham.

S. Eusebii. Henricus Beaufort, *translatus ad Winton. & postea card.*Philippus *de* Ripington.

Richardus Fleming.

Gul. Gray.

Gul. Alnewik, *sepultus occident. par. ecclesie.*

Marmaducus Lomeley.

Joan. Chedworth, *sepul. boreali parte prope Sutton.*

Thomas Rotheram *translatus ad Ebor.*

Joann. Ruffelle.

Gul. Smith, *sepult. occiden. parte ecclesie.*

Thomas Wolsey *translatus ad Ebor.*

Gul. Awater, *sepul. occid. part. ecclesie.*

Johannes Longeland *erexit sacellum cum sepulchro a simillimum sepulchre Ruffelli.*

Frater Adam scripsit vitam S. Hugonis episcopi Lincoln. & p librum dedit R. Priori & monachis Withamensibus.

S. Hugo natus in territorio Gratianopolitano.

Petrus monachus Cisterc. postea archiepiscopus Tarentasiensis, preceptor Hugonis.

Hugo prenotatus per Henri. 2^m. venit ad Witham in Anglia, ubi paulo ante Henr. monaster. Cartusianorum instituerat.

Sepultures in Lyncolne.

Fol. 49. a.

post
Henry Burwysch Bishop of *Lincoln* buried in the Est Ende of the Church toward the Northe.

There is also buried at his Fete *Robart* his Brothar, a Knyghte of greate Fame in the Warrs.

And there also is buried *Barptoleme* Sunn to *Robert Burwysch*, and they foundyd 5. Priests, and 5. pore Scollars at Gramar Schole in *Lyncolne*.

In ovr Lady Chappell, at the Est Ende of the Northe Syde of the Church, is buried the Bowells of Quene *Eliaenor*. The Armes of *Castile* be on the Syde of the Tombe.

In the Southe Est Chapell next to it is buried one of the Lorde *Nicholas Cantilupes*.

This *Cantilupe* foundyd a Mastar and 2. or 3. Cantuaris, aftar augmentyd to vii. Now the Colledge is corruptely cauled *Negem College*.

And thereby at his Hed lyethe one of the *Wymbisches*, a Residetary of *Lincolne* in a fayre Highe Tombe.

In *S. Nicholas* Chapell is a mervaylows fair and large Pfaltar, full in the Margin of goodly Armes of many Noble Men.

S. Hughe liethe in the Body of the Est Parte of the Chirche above the Highe Altare.

Byschope *Fleminge* liethe in an Highe Tumbe in the Northe Isle of the upper Parte of the Chirche in the Walle; and thereby undar slate Stones ly *Oliver Sutton*, and *John Chadworthe* Byschope.

Byschope *Ruffell* and *Longland* now Bysshop Tumbes be in to Chapells cast out of the upper Parte of the Southe Wall of the Church.

Agayne this Chapell is *Fitz William* Knight buried.

In the Southe Parte of the Presbytery lyithe in 2. severalle highe Marble Tumbes in a Chapell *Catarine Swinforde*, the 3. Wife to *John* of Gaunt Duke of *Lancaster*, and *Jane* her Dougter Countes of *Westmerland*.

Byschope *Thomas* lyethe in the highest Crofs Northe Isle.

Robert Grosted lyethe in the hygheste Southe Isle with a goodly Tumble of Marble and an Image of Brasse over it.

Byschope *Repington* lyethe under a slate Stone thereby.

In the lower northe Crosse Isle lyethe Byschope *Thomas Wake*.

Fol. 49. b. In the lower Southe Crosse Isle laye Byschope *Dalberby*; but his Tumble was taken away *nomine superstitionis*.

John Multon Knyght lyethe in the Body of the Chirche.

Byschope *Gwynney* lyethe in the Body of the Church, and buyldyd a greate Chapell of Seint *Magdalene* without the very Northe Wauall, but joyninge on the North Syde of the Cathedrall Church, and foundyd a 3. Cantuaries. and this Church was astar translatyd into the Northe Syde of the Eskeker by the Peace of West Area of the Church Yarde.

Where the Deane of *Lyncolnes* Howse is in the Minstar Close of *Lyncolne* and there about was a Monasterye of Nunnes afore the time that *Remigius* began the new Mynstar of *Lyncolne*: and of this Howse yet remayne certayne tokens of it.

The Body of the Church of *Lyncolne* to the first Crosse Isle hathe viii. Arches pilloryd with Marble on eche Syde.

The first Crosse Isle is greatar and more in Lengthe then the second Crosse Isle is.

The Quiere betwixt the 2. Crosse Isles hathe on eche syde 4. Arches and Pillor of Marble.

The Est Ende of the Church hathe 5. Arches on eche Syde withe Pillors of Marble.

At the Northe Ende of the upper Crosse Isle is the Cloystre, and in the Este Ende of it is the Chapitre Houfe, the Este Ende whereof is very sayre *opera circulari*, and the *formis* is susteinid with a Pillor of Marble.

There is a very sayre Dore in the upper Part of the Church Southeward to go into the Close, and agayne this lyithe

lyithe the Bishops Palace hangginge in a declivo.

Al the hole Clofe is environid with the an highe stronge Wawle havynge dyvers Gats in it, whereof the principall is the Eschequer Gate.

The Paroche Church of Seint *Margarete* is within the Clofe by Est Southe Est.

In paroch. eccle. de *Gainesburge*.

Dominus Thomas Burgh miles ordinis Garterii obiit anno Dom. 1408. Sepultus est in australi parte supremi altaris cum 1408. Margareta domina de Boterax ejus consorte.

Dominus Edmund Corewaille dominus de Thonak jacet be-reali parte ecclesi. & instituit ibidem tres cantuarias. obiit anno Do. 1322. 16. die ꝑ Decembris. 1322.

Quatermayne foundyd an Hospitall at *Tame* in *Oxfordshire*. Fol. 50. 2.

One of the *Quatermayns* is buried in *Tame* Church.

The *Quatermaynes* were Men of faire Lands in the Quar-ters of *Oxford*, *Bukynghame* and *Barkshire*.

The last of the *Quatermayns* left moste of his Lands to one *Fowler*, whose Sune was after Chauncelar of the Duchye of *Lancaster*, and this Chauncelars Sonne sold away all.

Ricote was one of *Quatermayns* Manor Places.

Yonge *Chambarlayne* of *Oxfordshire* tolde me that the Lordshipe of *Cotes* about *Northampton* was the auncients Ma-nor of the *Chamberleins*. He told me ꝑ all that they had also the Lands of a Knight caulyd *Helke* by Heires generalle.

Gul. de Perci in tempore *Gul. com. de-*

dit s. feodos militum collegio de Bever-

ley, totidem S. Wilfrido de Ripon, to-

tidem hospitalariis, totidem templariis,

totidem S. Hildi de Whitby.

Ther was in the olde Rowle

set the Name of *Agelnoun* with

one of the first *Percys*.

Hic Gul, fundator fuit de Whitby. Alanus ejus filius con-
firmator.

Emma de Port nupsit Gul. Percy.

Gysbritus Tisoun fundator monasteriorum de Malton & Watton fuit dominus de Alnewik & Malton. This Tisoun
gave the Lordshipe of *Watton* to a Nece of his.

Gul. filius Gisbrighti interfectus in bello d'inter Haroldum & Guli. reges.

* L. declivi, vel declivo. ꝑ Decembar MS. ꝑ Sic. d'En-ter MS.

Surely, as far as I can perceyve, the *Vesey* Heires to *Tison* were Founders of *Watton* and *Malton*, and not *Tison* himselfe.

Gul. Tison reliquit etiam unicam filiam, qua nupsit Yvon de Vesey op. Normannie.

Gisbrihtus habuit etiam juniorem filium Richardum, cui multas ter. dedit.

And *Richard's* Heires Males in tyme decayng cam by a Doughtar *Bona Tison* to Gul. *Hilton*. Gul. Percy 3. fundator de Hanke.

Ther was notyd in the old Rolle upon the Name of *Jacelinus de Louain*, Sonne to the Duke of *Brabant*, how that at suche tyme as he shuld mary the Heyre of the *Percy*, that he shuld other take the Name of *Percy*, or els *Percys* Armes without Addition of the Armes of *Brabant*; whereupon he toke the Name of *Percy*, and kept in his Armes the blew *Lyons* the Armes of *Brabant*.

Percy cam by the *Lucys* Land by meane of an Heire Generall of the *Lucis* that he married, and she havynge no Children by hym, and dyenge afore hym made hym hir sole Heire by Dede or mere Gifte.

a Ex tabula pencilibus *Dunelmensis*.

1346. Anno Domini 1346. vigilia S. Lucæ hora 9. bellum inter Scottos & Anglos in loco dicto Nevill's Crosse.

Rex David cepit Lidel.

Rex David venit ad Bewrepare, ubi fixit tentoria.

Hoc tempore exercitus Anglorum erat apud Akeland.

Barthram Copland mane irruerat cum parte exercitus in Scottos.

Meville & Henri. Percy postea fortiter cum Scottis dimicabant.

Gul. de la Zuche archiepiscopus Ebor. & Mowbray ejus diaconus, ac Robertus Ogle ejus subdiaconus fortiter pugnabant.

Thomas Carre vexillarius dixit Joanni Copland, cape Davidem regem.

Mundingden locus prope Norham cede Scottorum insignis.

Jacobus occisus apud Brankston.

Intelligit Gul. de la Souch archiepiscopum Ebor.

Sit pater invictus, succo de stipite ducte,

a Sic in MS. sed legend. vel Ex tabula pensili *Dunelmensi*, vel ex tabulis pensilibus *Dunelmensibus*.

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

7

Grande tuum nomen, tibi conditor attulit omen.

Sit laus armorum comiti a vallis calamorien.

Berdwith miles comitis Tofti violens pacem S. Cuthberti perit.

A stronge wardyd Gate at *Getesbed.*

Fol. 51. a.

Tyne Bridge hath 10. Arches and a stronge Warde and *New Castle.*
Towre on it.

A Gate at the Bridge Ende.

Then turninge on the right Honde to the Key a Chapell
of the Towne withe a *Masun Dieu.*

Then a certen Houses with a Water Gate and a square
Haul Place for the Towne, and a Chapelle there, as I re-
membar.

Then a mayne stronge Waul on the Haven Side to *Sand-
gate* to *Tinmouth* way.

Then 3. Towers to *Pandon* Gate.

There harde by dothe *Deene* Water drye a
Mille, and passithe thwrghe β the on this Water
there by is a litle archid Bridge.

And about this *Quartar* floode the Howse of the Friers
ordinis S. Trinitatis.

From *Pandon* Gate to *Pilgrime* Gate 15. Towres.

Thens to *Newgate* 8.

The Observant Friers Howse stode by *Pandon* Gate. It
was a very fayre thinge.

And lower in the same Strete, but on the contrary Syde a
litle with a Lane, was the House of the *Augustine* Freires.

From *Newgate* to *Westgate* a mightye stronge thinge of 4.
Wardes, and an Yron Gate 13. Towres.

The faire Place of Blake Freres stode bytwixt *Newgate*.
and *Westgate*.

The Nunnes Dene havinge 2. Bridges resortithe towards
Pilgrime Gate, and so downe ward to *Tine*.

The Water of boothe the Denes cummishre from the Cole
Pits at *Cowbil* or *Cowmers* halfe a Mile owt of *New Castle*.

Ther is a Parke waulid and a Lodge without the Blak
Freres and the Towne Waulle.

From *Westgate* to *Tine* side 16. parte almoste round, parte
square. There I saw the Hospitall of S. . . . and then
the White Freres, whos Garth cam almoste to *Tine* syde.

Ther be 3. Medds of Conduits for fresh Water to the
Toun.

a Sic in MS. F. vallis calamorum. β Sic.

Sepulchra

Fol. 51. b.

Sepulchra episcoporum *Dunelm.* in capitulo.Robertus de insula *in vario marmore.*Turgotus *episcopus*, Aldunus, & Walkerus *in uno tumulo.*Edmundus & Edredus *in uno tumulo.*

Guil. de Capilepho.

De Groyftane *natus jacet hic Robertus humatus.*Nicolaus Ferneham *episcopus.*Philippus *episcopus.* Richardus de Marisco.Ranulphus, as sum say, buyldyd *Norham Castle.*Walkerus that was slayne at *Gatfild* was first byried at *Jarway.**Alterum sepulchrum sine inscriptione.*Ranulphus *episcopus*, Galfridus *episcopus*, Gulielmus 2. Waterus.

In Choro.

Skirlaw *ad boream sub arcu.*Hatfeld *ad austrum sub arcu.*Ludovicus Bellemont *coram mag. altari sub plano marmore.*

In orientali transepto ecclesie.

Antonius de Becco *sub plano lapide a ad Becco sub plano lapide* ad borealem partem.Richardus de Byri *ad austrum.*

In Galilea.

Thomas β Langeley *cancellar. Angl. tempore 3^{um}. regum sepultus in Galilea.**Est autem Galilea eccl. adjecta occident. parti mag. eccl. ⁊ Habet in latitudine 5. partes ⁊ distantas, & unaquæque pars arcus 4.*Langeley made the songe and the Gramer Schols at *Dirbam.*Robert Neville Bishope of *Durham* lyithe in a highe plaync Marble Tumbe in the *Galile.* As some say this Nevill made the *Feretrum S. Cutheberti* as it is now.There liethe at the Hedde of this Neville *Richard de Castro Barnardi* undar a flat Stone. There liethe at his Hed one of the *Nevilles.*Bede a
Monke.There is also a Tumbe of *Bede* the noble Monke. Two of the *Lomeleys* ly at the Northe Syde of the Churchē in the Churchē Garthe *in vario marmore.*

a Sic in MS. Sed voces istæ, ni fallor, redundans. β Langeley MS. ⁊ Habit MS. δ Sic in MS. F. distinctas.

Things

Things that I lernyd of Maſtar Hinmar Chaunceller of Durham.

Fol. 52 a.

A Bysſhop of *Durham* gave, as it apperithe by writinge, the Lordſhippe of *Ravenſworth* apon *Tine* to a Nephew of his. Sins it was one *Humſreவில்*, then *Lomeley*, and now *Geſcoynes*.

Buntin was Owner of this Caſtle no very longe tyme ſens.

The Lands wher now *Greatham* Hoſpitale is by *Hertelpole* was longinge to *Peter Mountefort* of the Eſldome of *Leyceſter*, and beinge attaynted the Kynge enteryd on the Lande. Then the Bysſhope of *Dureſme* made Sute to the Kynge, ſayenge that attayntyd Land in the Byſshopriche ſhuld be his. and provynge that to be trew, he had the Land, and made there an Hoſpitall, and induyd it withe the ſame.

Henricus de Puteaco Brothar to *Hugh a Puteacus* was Foundar of *Finkeſhal* Priorye on *Were* 2. Mills benethe *Dureſme*, and there is he buried; and alſo *S. Goodelak* the Heremite.

There is a Place in the very Hedde of *Weredale* caullid the *Bysſhop Stones*, and there is the limes of the Biſshoprike.

There be 8. Prebends or Portions at *Northton* apon *Teſe* a bout a Mile above *Stokton*.

Yarham Bridge is 2. Mills above it. *Wakar Skirlaw* Bysſhope of *Durehame* made *Yarebam* Bridge. He made alſo the Gate Howſe at *Akeland*, and alſo *Finkley* Bridge on *Were* of 2. Arches, or rather one Arche withe a Pillor in the midle of it was made by *Skirlaw*. It was throwne downe 2. or 3. Yeres agoo for lake of Reparations in tyme. It ſtode a Mile above *Dureſme*.

This *Skirlaw* made all, or a Peace of the Lanterns at *Yerke* Minſter caſt out of the Vaults of the Iſles of eche Syde of the highe Altar. For there be his Armes ſette.

Skirlaw made at *Swine* in *Holderneſſe*, where he was borne, a fayre Chapelle, and there indued to Cantuaries. His Fa-thar, as ſome ſay, was a Makar of Ciffenes for Meale.

There is bothe *Yren* and *Lede Owre*, and alſo *Cols* in *Werdale*.

The Water of *Were* is alway of a trobelyd Color, as cum-minge thoroughe Morishe and Owriſche Soyles.

Little or no Fiſhe is taken but *Eles* in the upper Parte of *Were*. For Fiſhe can not ther well lyve in it.

a Puteaus MS.

Vol. 8.

B

Woul-

Woulfingham Market in *Weredale* is cleane decayed: For none repayre thither with Ware or Intayle on the consuete Day.

Fol. 52. b. As far as *Stanhope* Men of Knowlege say that there never was Market.

Maſtar Chauncelar of *Dureſme* holdithe opinion that the *a marmorarium* that is at *Dureſme* in divers Parte of the Church was taken nother out of *Teſe* nor *Were* but at a meaner Broke by *Woulfingham*.

There is a very good Quarre of Gray Marble at *Angleſton*. *Hugo de Puteaco*, as the Dene of *Dureſme* tolde me, made the Howſe that the Byſhops of *Dureſme* have at *Darlington*.

Ex antiquo Codice Dunelmensi.

Beaurepaire. Tempore Berthrami Prioris vaccaria quedam prope Dunel-
mum mutata est in locum solatii & edificiis ornata; à quo
tempore dicta est Beaurepair, id est, bellus reditus.

Omnes episcopi Lindisfarnenses & Conicaſtrenſes ab Aidano
ad Walkerum Normannum fuerunt monachi.

Crux lapidea in cœmiterio Dunelmensi delata erat à Lindis-
farn cum corpore S. Cuthberti, in quo & sculptum erat nomen
episcopi facientis illam, s. Ethelwaldi. Prius erat fracta à pa-
ganis; sed postea plumbo artificioſe partes erant reunitæ.

*Insula Lyn-
disfarn.* Insula Lindisfarnensis continet 8. milliaria.

Ecclesia & villa de Norham per Ecgreduum episcopum ædifi-
cat & S. Cuthberto datæ.

Corpus S. Cuthberti delatum Cregam, ibi requieuit 4. men-
ſibus, & postea delatum est Cestram.

Hardeknute contulit S. Cuthberto totam terram inter Tele
& Tine. Scotti in Mundingham prope Norham viri & abſcripti
propter terras S. Cuthberti ab eis ſpoliatas.

Corpus S. Cuthberti requieuit in Cestra annis 113. & postea
apud Ripon 3. menſibus.

*Darlington.
Lumlea
villa.* Stire nobilis vir dedit S. Cuthberto Darlington cum pertinen-
tiis, & duas carucatas in ð Lumlea.

Swaculf filius Kikelli dedit S. Cuthberto Bradebyri, Mor-
dun, Sockburn, Grifeby cum ſaca & ſocna.

Walkerus contulit Yarow cum pertinentiis.

Waldeophus comes Northumbr. dedit monachis de Yarow
Tinmouthe. Gul. Rufus rex dedit Alverton S. Cuthberto.

a F. marmoratum. ß Sic emendavi. Seluptio erat MS. γ Ab-
ſorti MS. ð Lulea MS.

Hugo de Ponteaco episcopus Dunelmen. fecit murum castelli in porta aquilonari usque partem australem. Hugo etiam fecit pontem de Elvet, turrim de Norham. Fol. 53. a.

Hugo fecit opidum apud Alverton. Hugo Sadbrigiam eruit à Richardo rege.

Waltherus episcopus Dunelmen. interfectus anno Dom. 1080. 1080. & ejus episcopatus anno 9. sub quo monachi introducti erant in Dunelmum anno Dom. 1083. 7°. Cal. Jun. feria 6. annis 89. ex quo corpus S. Cuthberti illuc delatum.

Gul. Conquestor fecit Novum Castrum super Tinam. Leiland. Hoc opus Roberto Gul. Bastardi filio ascribitur.

Canus rex dedit S. Cuthberto Stanthorpe & Raby cum aliis terris.

Epitaphium Matildæ imperatricis.

Ortu magna, viro major, sed maxima partu,

Hic jacet Henrici filia, sponsa, parens.

Filia Henrici 1. regis Angl. uxor Henrici imperatoris, mater Henrici 2. regis Angliæ.

Tilleredus abbas Heftereham dedit Yoden australe S. Cuthberto.

Gutheardus dictus episcopus præstitit plures villas cuidam Alfredo filio Birutufwici exulis.

Elstanus rex Wermuth australem cum suis appendiciis restituit S. Cuthberto.

Chronica feretri S. Cuthberti.

Robertus Courthofe condidit Novum Castrum super Tinam.

Sedes Ebor. post mortem S. Wilsfridi primi vacavit annis 30. quo tempore Lindisfarnenses episcopi Colmannus, Aidanus & Finnanus diæcesim illam regebant.

Æcfridus rex dedit Crege S. Cuthberto.

Ethelstanus rex multa ornamenta ecclesiastica dedit ministris S. Cuthberti,

Æthelstanus rex restituit S. Cuthberto australem Wermouth cum undecim villis.

Episcopi Dunelmenses à tempore Ludovici Bellemont.

Richardus Byri consecratus 14. Cal. Januarii anno Dom. 1333. obiit 8. Cal. Maii anno Dom. 1345.

Thomas Hatfeld consecratus est 11. Jul. videlicet 6. Idus Julii anno Dom. 1345. & obiit 1. Non. 7. Maii anno Dom. 1381. 1345.

Johannes Fordeham consecra. Nonis Januar. anno Dom. 1381. & translatus est ad Eliensem 3. Non. Apr. anno 1389.

Walterus Skirlaw consecra. 3. die Apr. anno Dom. 1389.

a In MS. in perperam legitur. ß Obit MS. 7 May MS.

« obiit 8. Cal. Apr. anno Dom. 1406.

Thomas Langele consecratus 7. die 8 Maii anno Dom. 1406. obiit 28. d. 7 Novembris anno Domini 1437.

Robertus Neville translatus à sede Sarum consecra. 27. die Januarii anno Dom. 1437. Alii scribunt consecr. esse 8. die Apr. anno Dom. 1438. obiit 9. die Jul. anno Dom. 1457.

Lawrentius Bouth consecra. 25. die 8 Septembris apud Shireburn in Elvet anno Dom. 1457. translatus fuit ad sedem Ebor. die 8. Firmini episcopi.

Provocatus est rex Edwardus contra Antonium de Bek episcopum Dunelmensem, eo quod pacem inter ipsum & Priorem mediante rege initam non observasset, & ex aliis causis cum hac castrum Bernardi cum pertinentiis ab eo abstulit, & comiti de Warwik & contulit, Hert & Hertnesse Roberto de Clifford, Kenreston Galfrido de Hertipole, quæ episcopus habuit ex forisfactura Joannis de Balliolo, Roberti de Bruse, & Christophori de Seton. In charta tamen dicti regis addebatur istud verbum, salvo jure ecclesie Dunelmensis.

Thomas Melsaube Prior Dunel. fabricavit eccl. Dunelm. de novo adjuvante Nicolao Fernham episcopo Dunelm. prius reginæ & medico.

1264. Anno Domini 1264. Hugo de Derlington Prior Dunelm. fecit mag. campanile, parcos de Beaurepair & Muggeleswik, stagnum de Fery Pittington, Benliffe, Mukelinge. Ille fecit manerium de Ketton, & capellam, aulam & cameras de eodem, cameras de Pittington, West-Stow & Wardlaw, postea à Scottis destructas. Fecit insuper cameram de Muggeleswik, & aquam de Devernensset & de Brown.

Brown: Au.
Devernenssi.

1408. Ab anno Dom. 1408. usque ad annum Dom. 1498. expendebantur ad ædificationem claustrum Dunelm. 838. li. 17. sol. & ob. ex quibus Walterus Skirlaw dedit 600. libras; ex quibus episcopus vivens 200. eo mortuo executores 400.

Fol. 54. a. Skirlaw dedit etiam ad constructionem dormitorii 350. marcas. Aquæ ductus in cellarium derivatus anno Dom. 1433. Blakeburne & descendit in Horselehopbourne, inde Horselehopbourne descendit in Derwent in orientali parte, sicut µ Hawkesburn descendit in Ronelethopbourne, & inde sicut Ronelethopbourn descendit de Derwent.

« Obit. 8 May MS. 7 November MS. 8 Septembar MS. « Pace inter ipsum & Priore m. rege in intam non MS. & Contulit MS. « Medici MS. & Capella, aulæ & cameras MS. « Destructæ MS. « Aqua MS. λ Descen MS. µ Hawkesbarn MS.

Owt of a Table in the Chapell of S

. . . . wishe in Barnard's Castell.

Cest memoratum avint le an del incarnation mil e deus ceuz

e trentre troys al entredel an el secunde moys tut droyt le quaut 1233.
er de Fecrer. dunc trepassa le franc gerrer Alen le seignur de
Galweyth. pries ad dieu ke sa alme lui playse. amen.

Things lernyd out of a Petigre of the L. Scrope.

Walter le Scrop the first that was memorabile of that Name.
 The fiftie in Descent astar *Water* was *Philipe*, and he leste
 2. Dowghtars that were married, and died witehout Issue.

Simon was Brother to the aforesayde *Philip*, and was Heire,
 and had Isswe Male. *Philip* and *Simon* ly buried in the Southe
 Porche Sydes of *Wencelaw* Paroche on *Ure* a Mile or more
 above *Middleham*.

Henry le Scrop was in the Beginning of the Reigne of *Ed-*
ward the 2. a Baron of the Eskeker and 3. made a Lord of
 the Parliament, and dyenge was buried in the Beginning of
Edward the 3. Dayes at S. *Agathas* by *Richmont*, where dyvers
 othar of that Name were beried,

The Chanons of Seint *Agathas* tooke one *Roaldus* for theyr
 Originall Foundar. Som thinke "that" he was of the *Scropes*,
 some thinke rather nay.

Henry Lorde Scrope had a Brother caulled *Geffray*, partain-
 inge to the Law, and he was made Lorde *Scrope* of *Masbam*.

Richard Lorde Scrope was Chauncelar of England in *Richard Scrope*
 the 2. Dayes. This *Richard* made out of the Grownd the ^{Chauncelar.}
Castle of Bolton of 4. greate stronge Towres and of good
 Lodgyngs. It was a makynge xviii. Yeres, and the Chargys
 of the Buyldinge cam by Yere to 1000. Marks.

One *Blaunche* Dowghtar to *Michael de la Pole* was married
 to this *Richard*. This *Richard* had a Sonne caullyd *Gulielme*, ^{Fol. 54. b.}
 whom Kynge *Richard* the 2. made Earle of *Willesbere*. He was
 astar behedyd, and had no Isswe. Yet *Richard* lyved, and
 thowghe he wer not restoryd to his Office of Chauncelar, yet ^{Scrope}
 was he made Threasorer to the Kynge, and dyed in Honor. ^{Treasurar.}

Some of the *Scropes* wer buried at S. *Agathas* by *Richemount*,
 and moaste of late Dayes at *Bolton*.

There were of the *Scrops* of the *Pleffyes*, and of the *Frankes*
 buried in the Grey Friers at *Richemount*.

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

One *Robert Tipetote* died in *Edward* the 3. *Days*, and he had 3. *Dowghtars* and *Heires*, whereof one was married to a *Le Scrop*, and by this *Tipetote Le Scrope* had the *Castell* of *Langham* in *Notinghamshire*, where was a principall *Howse* of the *Tipetots*.

William Scrope and *Heire* of the *Scropes* afore they were *Lords*, and the *Lord Neville* were *Founders* of the

One *Robertus de veteri ponte* was *Lorde* of *Appleby* in *Kynge John's* tyme, and so was one of them in the first *Yeres* of *Edward* the 1.

Radulphus filius Ranulphi was *Lorde* of *Middleham*, and left 2. *Dowghtars*. *Mari* the elder was married to *Nevile*, *John* to *Tatshall*, and he dyenge witheowt *Issue* the hole cam to *Nevile*.

Snape *Lordshipe*, where now the *Lord Latimer* dwellithe, was *Fitz Randols*.

The innar Parte of the *Castle* of *Middleham* was buildyd or ever it came to the *Nevils* Hands.

Mountacute *Erle* of *Saresbury* was *Lorde* of *Perithe* *Castle*.

Richard *Lord Scrope* that buildid *Bolton* *Castle* bouthe the *Heire* *Generall* of *S. Quintine* that was *Ownar* of *Hornby* *Castle* in *Richemountshire*.

This *Richard* was content that one *Coniers* a *Servant* of his shuld have the *Preferment* of this *Warde*; and so he had *Horneby* *Castle*.

β Fol. 56. a. *Gul. Coniers* the first *Lorde* of that Name, *Grauntfather* to hym that is now, dyd great *Coste* on *Horneby* *Castle*. It was before but a meane thinge.

There standithe the *Ruine* of a *Castlet*, or *Pill*, in the *Toppe* of an *Hill*, and is callid *Penbil*. It standythe a 2. *Mills* from *Middleham*. It longed to *Rafe Fitz Randol*, as *Middleham* dyd.

The fayre *Bridge* of 3. or 4. *Arches* that is on *Ure* at *Wenslaw*, a *Mile*, or more, above *Middleham*, was made 200. *Yer* ago and more by one caullyd *Alwine*, *Parson* of *Wenslaw*.

Sepul. archiepiscoporum in orient. parte ecclesie.

1277. *Walterus Giasart obiit 7. Cal. 7 Maii anno Dom. 1277.*

1153. *Henry Murdak obiit anno Dom. 1153.*

1108. *Gerardus obiit 12. Cal. Jun. anno Dom. 1108.*

Defuit inscriptio.

α *Lelcrop MS.* β *The Number is wrong.* γ *May MS.*

Joannes

Joannes de Thoresby, *quondam Menevensis, postea Wigorn.*
 & Ebor. *archiepiscopus, qui fabricam obiit*
 6. die 6 Novembris anno Dom. 1373. 1373.
 Thomas junior obiit anno Dom. 1113. 5. Idus Mart. 1113.
 Johan Romanus obiit anno Dom. 1295. 1295.

In bore. lat. Capel. S. Mar.

Rotheram *archiepiscopus fuit cancellarius Angliæ & Franciæ.*
 Obiit 29. die 6 Maii anno Dom. 1500. 1500.
 Georgius Nevile *archiepiscopus obiit apud Blitheborow rede-*
undo ad ecclesiam suam anno Dom. 1476. 1476.

In Sacello S.

Thomas de Mafham *dominus de Scrope, vir nobilis, obiit*
. Fecit in sacello S. duas cantuarias.
 Henricus *primogenitus Joannis Domini Le Scrope obiit infans:*
 Philippa, *uxor Henrici Domini Le Scrope & de Mafham,*
filia Guidonis domini de Brieu, obiit 19. die 7 Novembris
anno 1406.

Dominus Joannes le Scrope de Upsale obiit anno Dom. 1455.
 Stephanus Le Scrop, *archidiaconus Richemond; obiit anno*
Domini 1418.

Facient & alii 2. *eiusdem nominis extra sacellum, sed ante*
feres eiusdem.

Salvage *archiepiscopus Ebor. sepultus in choro in boreali parte* Fol. 56. b.
super 3 altari.

In australi ex traverso ecclesiæ. Gualterus Grey.

Wilhelmus de la Souche. Obiit anno Dom. 1352. 1352.

Rogerus de Ase *fundavit monasterium monialium S. 1 An-*
dreæ de Marig in fundo 2 suo patrimonii assensu domini sui Marrig.
 Warnerii filii Gummari, & concessione Conari comitis de
 Richemonte.

Ex libr. de 4 archiepiscopis Ebor. eccles. usque ad
 mortem Thurstini, incerto autore.

Paulinus 1^{mus}. *archiepiscopus Ebor. tempore Sax.*

Edwinus rex Northumbr. *fundator Eboracensis eccle.*

Paulinus 3. *fundator eccl. Lincoln.*

Honorius *consecratus in archiepiscopum Cantuar. à Paulino*
in eccl. Lincoln.

Paulinus *fugiens à Northumbr. barbarorum propter persecu-*
tionem factus episcopus Rosensis, ibique mortuus est.

Cedda 2. *arch. Ebor. factus cum sedes vacasset proprio ca-*

4 Novemb. MS. 6 May MS. 7 Novembar MS. 3 Altaris MS.
 1 Andre MS. 2 An sui? 4 Archiepiscopus MS. 3 Fundatus MS.
 tionem

*rens episcopo 30. annis. Hic Cedda ante fuerat abbas de Le-
stingei. Usus est episcopatu 3. annis, & postea amore quietis vite
honori cessit. Postea ab Wulphero Merc. rege a factus est epis-
copus Lichefeldensis in ecclesia S. Mariæ; sed post constructa
ibidem ecclesia S. Petri ossa ejus eo translata.*

*S. Wilfridus 3. arch. Ebor. Primo factus fuit ab Alchfrido,
rege Berniciorum, episcopus Hangustaldensis, postea ab Oswio
factus archiepiscopus Ebor.*

Wilfridus exulabat imperio Ectridi regis.

Wilfridus factus episcopus Selefiensis.

*Wilfridus rursus factus episcopus Hagustaldensis, vivit in
episcop. annis 45.*

*Bosa 4. episcopus Ebor. rexit episcopatum 10. annis, & prin-
cipio regni defunctus Ebor. sepultus est.*

S. Joannes quintus de gente Anglorum natalibus nobilis.

Joannes bonis artibus instructus in monaster. de Streneshaul.

Postea Joan. heremiticam vitam duxit in loco super ripam.

¶ Fol. 65. a. Isabell Percy weddyd to Gilbert de Aiton.

*Henry the 6. had 2. Wivs, Mary Doughtar to therle of
Lancaster. The 2. was the Lady Lucy. She dyed witheowt
Ysswe.*

Mary had Henry the 7. Thomas Percy and Rafe.

*Henry the 7. dyed at the Batell of Shrewsbury before his
Father. He was the 14. Lorde.*

*Henry the 7. had to Wife Elisabethe, Doughtar to the Erle
of Marche.*

*They had Henry the 8. and Elisabethe weddyd to the Lorde
Clifford.*

*Henry the 8. the 2. Erle of Northumbarland married Elianor
Doughtar to the Erle of Westmerland.*

*They had Henry the ix. the 3. Erle. Thomas Percy Lord
Egremount.*

*Gul. Percy Bysshope of Carlile. Ser Richard Percy. George
Percy. Katerin Percy that married Edmund Lord Gray of Ru-
then. Ser Rafe Percy Knight. John Percy buried at Whitby.
John Percy dyed yonge. Anne Percy. Henry Percy died yong.
Ser John Percy Knight.*

*a Fuctus MS. ¶ This is a mistake for 57. The same mistake
follows afterwards. At first I suspected a great deal was wanting.
But al being written by Mr. Stowe's own Hand on the Top of some
Leaves for a considerable way together (signifying, I suppose, that
notwithstanding the Numbers do not follow in order, the Book is in-
tire) I have since changed my mind.*

Out

Out of a Petigre of the Lord Scrope.

Lord *Richard Scrope*, Builder of *Bolton Castell*, was sett with the Lord *Spensar's* Doughtar his Wyfe.

Guliam Sunn to *Richard* and Erle of *Wilshire* that was be-
hedid by *Henry* the 4. was set withe his Wyfe, Lady of the
Ile of *Man*.

Rogerus Scrope was set next with his Wife Dowghter to the
Lord *Tiptote*.

The Lord *Tiptot* that was in *Edwarde* the 4. Dayes had
suche Lands as were left only to the Heire Mals of the aun-
cinter Lorde *Tiptote*, that was in *Edward* the therd's Dayes
and *Richard* the second.

Then was set *Richard Scrope* 2. and his Wife, Dowghtar to
the Erle of *Westmerland*.

Then was *Henricus* 2. set with his Wife, Dowghtar to the
Lorde *Scrope* of *Masbam*.

Then was set *John Scrope*, Knight of the Gartar, and his Fol. 65. b.
Wyfe, Dowghtar to the Lord *Fitzhughe*.

Then was set *Henry Scrope* the 3. and his Wiffe, Dowghtar
to the Erle of *Northumbarland*.

Then was set *Henry Scrope* the 4. and his Wyffe, Dowgh-
tar to the Lord *Scrope* of *Upshall*, and his second Wyfe,
Dowghtar to the Lorde of *Dacre* and *Graystoke*. This *Henry*
had no Yfwe by his first Wyfe; but he had the Lord *Scrope*
that is now by his second Wyfe.

And this *Scrope* hathe som by the Erle of *Corberland's*
Dowghtar.

The trewthe is that *Richard* Lord *Scrope* bowght of the
Kynge the 3. Dowghtars and Heyres of the Lorde *Tiptote*,
whereof the eldest was married to *Roger* his 2. Sonne. The
2. Dowghtar was married to *William* his eldest Sonn, after
Erle of *Wilshire*, by whom she had no Yfwe, and after was
married to *Wentworthe*, by whome she had issue, and that
Parte of Land the Lord *Wentworthe* hathe now. *Stephan* the
3. Sonn of *Richard Scrope* married the yongest Dowghtar, and
the Yfwe of this *Scrope* remainethe yet.

Come Castell in the Diccese of *Wiceter*.

Ther be 5. Wapentaks in *Richemontshire*, and the hole *Richemontshire*.
Contery of *Richemont* in discribinge of *Yorkefbire* is countid
in the Northe-Rydyngs.

Bysshops-Dale lyethe joyninge to the Quarters of *Craven*.

Ure cummith thrughe *Wencedale* adjoininge to *Bisbops-Dale*.

The Hed of *Ure* in a Mosse about a Myle above *Coterne* Hill is about a 14. Miles above *Midleham* muche Westward.

The uppar Parte of *Wencedale* is Forest of redd Dere, longgyng to the Kynge.

Fol. 66. a. All the Toppe of *Coterne* Hille, and somewhat farthar is in *Richemondshire*. And at the utter Parte of the Hill, or thereabout, is a Bek cawllid *Hell-Gille*, because it rennithe in suche a deadely Place. This *Gill* commithe to *Ure*, and is Divider of *Richemont* and *Westmerland-Shires*.

There is no very notable Bridge on *Ure* above *Wencelaw* Bridge, a Mile above *Midleham* and more.

Bainbridge is above *Wencelaw* Bridge, *Askar* Bridge above it, where *Ure* Ryver faullethe very depe betwixt 2. scarry Rokks.

There be a greate Numbar of Hopes, or small Broks, that cum into eche Syde of *Ure* out of the Rokky Mountayns or evar it cum to *Midleham*.

The Bridge over *Ure* by *Midleham* is but of Tymbar.

About a Mile benethe *Gervaulx* Abbay is a great old Bridge of Stone on *Ure*, caullyd *Kilgram* Bridge. Then almoste 4. Miles to *Mascham* Bridge of Tymbar a litle bynethe *Masseham*, and vi. Miles lower *Northbridge* at the hether End of *Ripon*. it is of vii. Arches of Stone. And a Qwartar of a Myle, or lesse, lower *Huwike* Bridge of 3. Arches. *Skelle* cummithe in betwixt thes 2. Bridges.

Swadale lyithe by yond *Wencedale*, and out of the Hills Rokks on eche Syde cum many Broks into *Swale* Ryver.

There is a fair Bridge on *Swale* at *Gronton* a 3. Miles above *Richemount*; then *Richemount* Bridge, and 3. Miles lower *Keterike* Bridge of 4. Arches of Stone; then 5. Mile to *Morton* Bridge of Wood; then 5. Miles to *Skiton* Bridge of Wod; then 3. Miles to *Topclif* Bridge of Wood, and a 3. Mils to *Thorton* Bridg of Stone, and . . . Miles to *Milton*, whereabout it goithe into *Ure*.

There be 4. or 5. Parks about *Midleham*, and longing to it, whereof som be reasonably wooddyd.

There is meatly good Wood about *Ure Vaulx* Abbay.

Bolton Village and Castell is 4. Miles from *Midleham*. The Castell standithe on a Roke Syde; and all the substance of the Lodgyngs *in* it be includyd in 4. principall Towers. Yt was an 18. Yeres in buildyng, and the Expencis of every Yere came to 1000. Marks. It was finichid or Kynge *Richard* the 2. dyed.

One thinge I muche notyd in the Hauille of *Bolton*, how *Fol. 66. b.*
Chimeneys were conveyed by Tunnells made on the Syds of
the Wauls bytwixt the Lights in the Hauill; and by this
meanes, and by no Covers, is the Smoke of the Harthe in
the Hawle wonder strangely conveyed.

Moste parte of the Tymber that was occupied in buyldynge
of this Castell was sett out of the Forest of *Engleby* in *Cum-*
berland, and *Richard* Lord *Scrope* for Conveyaunce of it had
layde by the way dyvers Drawghts of Oxen to cary it from
Place to Place till it cam to *Bolton*.

There is a very fayre Cloke at *Bolton cum motu solis &*
Lune, and othar Conclufyons.

Ther is a Parke waullyd wiche Stone at *Bolton*.

Ther is a Hille withe a Leade Mine 2. Miles beyond *Bolton*.

Ther be some Vaynes of Coles found in the upper Parte
of the West Montaines of *Richemontshire*, but they be not
usyd for Incomoditie of Cariage to the lower Parte.

Most of the Coale that be occupied about the Quartars
of *Richemount* Tounne be fetched from *Rayle* Pitts toward the
Quartars of *Akeland*.

The Vaynes of the Se Coles ly sometye open apou Clives
of the Se, as round about *Coket* Island and othar Shores; and
they, as some will, be properly caullyd Se Coale; but they
be not so good as the Coles that are diggyd in the inner
Parte of the Lande.

The Vayne of Coales somtyme lyethe as a Yarde depe of
the Substaunce of the Coale. Sometye the Vayne it selfe is
an Ele in Depthe, somtyme the hole Heithe of a Man, and
that is a principall Vayne.

The crafte is to cum to it with leste Paine in depe digg-
inge. Some Vaynes of Coales be under Rokks and Heades
of Stones: as some suppose that Coales ly undar the very
Rokks that the Minstar Close of *Duresme* standithe on.

I redde in a Booke at my Lord *Scrops* that *Lucy*, *Fitz-*
Gualtar, *Haverington* and *Multon* were Heires to the Lord
Egremont's Lands.

And I red in the same Booke the Claymes of Rights of Pri- *Fol. 67. a.*
vilegis that *Joannes de Britannia* Earle of *Richemont* required
bothe for his Shire and Tounne of *Richemount*, as in mak-
ynge of Writts at his Courts, and Liberties of his Burge
withe 2. Faires in the Yere at it, and Gayle by hymselfe for
his Shire.

And besyde Fre Warren in his Grounds and Forest Ground
in *Wencedale* with dyvers othar.

I rede in the same Boke that *Joannes de Britan*: Erle of Richemont withe *Beatrix* his Wife dyd compact withe the Prior of *Egleston* that vi. Chanons shuld synge and be perpetually resydent in the Castle of *Richemount*.

Baronia de Gaunt partita inter Rogerum de Kerdeston, & Julianam de Gaunt, & Petrum de Manley, heredes Gilberti de Gaunt. Patet recorda de anno 19. Edwardi 1.

β Anastasia uxor Radulphi Fitzrandol. Robertus Tatehal Dominus Baronia de Tatehal in Lincolnshire.

Part of the Lands of *Great Badesmer* of *Kent* cam to the Lord *Scrope* by Mariage.

Richmont
Eales.

Genealogia comitum *Richemont*.

Eudo, comes Britanniae ante conquestum, filius Galfridi, duci, genuit 3. filios successive post eum praesidentes Britan. Alanum, & dictum Rufum vel Fregaunt, qui venit in Angliam cum Gul. Bastard.

Gul. Bastard auxilio Matildis reginae suae dedit Alano honorem & d. comitatum comitis Edwini in Eborashiria, qui inde vocatus Richemont.

Hic Alanus incepit facere castrum & munitionem juxta mannerium suum de Gillinge pro tuitione suorum contra Anglos exheredatos & Danos; & nominavit dictum castrum & patria lingua Richemount, i. e. montem divitem. Hic obiit sine exitu corporis sui, & sepultus est apud S. Edmundum.

Alanus niger ejus frater successit ei in honorem Richemont, cujus gubernat. an. 16. quidam miles Acharias, filius Bardolfi, fundavit monaster. apud Fors in Wendeslay Dale, quod postea translatum est ad Witton per Stephanum d. comitem, & vocabatur Jorvalis. Hic Alanus, niger obiit sine liberis. Stephanus ejus frater successit ei. & Stephanus genuit filium nomine Alanum, & obiit anno Dom. 1164. Sepultus fuit apud Beger. Cor ejus sepultum est in monaster. S. Mariæ juxta Ebor. quod ipse prius construxerat & ampliff. possess. & donaverat anno 1088. Dom. 1088.

Alanus filius Stephani obiit in Britann. 3. April. anno 1166. Dom. 1166.

Conanus filius Alani comitis Britann. & Richemont comitis successit. Hic accepit in uxorem Margaretam Gul. regis Scotiae

α Juliana MS. β Anastasia MS. γ Datum MS. δ Comitatem MS. ε In MS. ζ Munitione MS. η Patia MS. θ Comitae, & vocatur MS. ι Nigre MS. κ Stephene MS. λ Juxta MS. μ Donavit MS.

filiam,

filiam, ex qua genuit Constantiam, quam Galfredus frater Richardi 1. regis Angl. accepit in uxorem. Hic Conanus ædificavit turrim magnam in castro Richemont. Obiit in Britann. & sepultus est apud Begar anno Dom. 1170.

1170.

Constantia *filia* Conani ex Galfredo genuit Arthurum, quem Joannes rex Angl. occidi fecit. Constantia postea nupsit Ranulpho comiti, à quo divortiata est propter adulterium, & postea nupsit a Guidoni Tearcho, & ex eo genuit filiam nomine ß Adeliciam, quæ post mortem parentum remansit in custodia regis Franciæ; & postea nupsit Dom. Petro Manclerk militi suo ꝓ cum Britannia. Obiit in Britann. sepulta apud Begar anno Dom. 1201.

Adelicia obiit in Britann. & sepulta est apud Plonarmel anno Dom. 1221.

Joannes, *filius* Adeliçiæ, obiit in Britan. anno Dom. 1214. Nunquam fuit comes.

Joannes, *filius* Joannis, comes Richemont desponsavit Beatricem *filiam* Henrici ð regis, ex qua genuit Arthurum, Petrum & Joannem. Occisus fuit Lugduni in coronat. Clementis ꝓ pontif. Ro. anno Dom. 1305. ibidemque sepultus est. Arthurus dux Britan. sed non comes Richemont, *filius* Beatricis obiit in Britan. & sepultus est apud Plonarmel anno Dom. 1311.

Johannes, frater ꝓ Arthuri comitis, obiit in Britan. sepultus apud Vanes anno Dom. 1330.

Joannes, *filius* Arthuri comitis, obiit in Britann. sepultus Plonarmel anno Dom. 1341.

Sepulchra nobilium in ecclef. de Ripon.
In boreali parte insulæ ꝓ transm7.

Two Tombes withe Ymagis of the *Markensfelds* and theyr Wytes. And a Tumbe of one of the *Malories* in the Southe Fol. 62. a. Parte of the Crosse in a Chapell: and without, as I herd, lythe dyvers of them undar slate Stones.

On the Northe Syde of the *Quiere*.

Ranulphus Picot obiit anno Dom. 1503.

1503.

S. Wilfridi reliquiæ sub arcu prope mag. altare sepultæ, nuper

æ Guidoni *vicecomiti* Thoarenfi, *fratris* de Theuars, *Camd. Britan.* p. 596. Edit. opt. Lond. mdcviii. fol. *Vide quoque* Dugdahum de *Baron.* Vol. I. p. 49. a. ß Adelicia, quem MS. ꝓ *Sic. ð Reges MS.* ꝓ Pontef. MS. ꝓ Arthurus comes MS. ꝓ F. transepti. *sublatæ.*

a sublatæ.

There be v. fayre Arches in the Syde Illes of the Body of the Church.

The Body selfe of the Churchie is very wyde, and was a late new buildyd, especially by one Prebendary of the same Church. Sence I hard say he was but Paymaster of the Works.

In the Crosse Isle on eche part be 2. or 3. Arches.

Inscriptio: in novo muro Capellæ S. Mariæ & Ripioni.

S. Cuthbertus & episcopus Lindisfarnensis hic fuit monachus.

S. Eata archiepiscopus Ebor. hic fuit monachus.

S. Wilfridus archiepiscopus Ebor. hic fuit monachus & 1. abbas.

S. Willebrordus archiepiscopus Walretenfis hic fuit monachus.

Nid Ryver.

Nid Ryver risethe muche by West 5. Miles above *Pateley Bridge* of Wood, a litle a this syde a Chapell caullyd *Middlemore*, and as I could learne it is in the Paroche of *Kirkby Malefart*.

From *Patley Bridge* and Village, a Membar of *Ripon Paroche*, to *Newbridge* of Tymber 3. Miles. Thens to *Killinghal Bridge* of one great Arche of Stone 3. Miles, and 3. Miles to *Gnaresbrughe*, where first is the West Bridge of 3. Arches of Stone, and then a litle lower *Marche Bridge* of 3. Arches. Bothe thes Bridges serve the Towne of *Knaresborow*. *Gribbolbridge* is aboute a Mile benethe *Marche Bridge*, and is of one very greate Bridge for one Bowe. Then to *Walsford Bridge* a 4. Miles. It is of a 4. Arches. Then to *Catall Bridge* of Tymebar a 2. Miles, to *Skipbridge* of Tymbar and a great Caully. The last and lowest Bridge on *Nidde* is this *Skipbridg*.

Fol. 62. b.

This Cawfey by *Skipbridge* towards *Yorke* hathe a 19. small Bridges on it for avoydinge and over passyng Carres cumming out of the Mores thereby. One *Blake*, that was twys Maior of *Yorke*, made this Cawfey, and a nothar without one of the Suburbs of *Yorke*. This *Blakeburne* hathe a solemne obiit in the Minister of *Yorke*, and a Cantuari at *Richemond*.

This *Blakeburne* had very onthrifty Children; wherefore he made at *Yorke* 4. Cantuaries at *Albowen* in the Northe Strete, and as many at *Albalow* in the d *Thanimen*.

a Sublata MS. & Sic. & Episcopus MS. d Sic.

The

The Hed of *Couer* is muche by West a 6. Miles above *Coverham* Priorie, and a very litle above this Priorie over *Couer* is a Bridge, and thens scant 2. Miles it goithe somewhat benethe *Middleham* Bridge into *Ure*.

Ther is no notable thinge to speke of from the Head of *Couer* to *Coverham* Priorie.

Bourne risethe at a Place by West in the West Hills caullid *Mors Heade*, and then goithe into *Ure* a litle benethe *Maffenham* Bridge and Towne on *Ure*.

Agayne the Mouthe of this on the othar syde of *Yore* Ryver lyethe *Aldeburg* Village.

And a Mile farther by Est liethe *Thorpe*, one of Maistar *Dashy's* Howses. Howbeit he hathe one that he more occupieth at *Faraby* a 2. Miles from *Leeds*.

There be 2. Lordshipps lyenge not very far from *Ripon*, that is *Norton Conyers* and *Hutton Coniers*. *Norton* hathe *Northeton Coniers*, and *Malory* hathe *Hutton Coniers*. Thes Lands cam to theyr Aunciters by two Dowghtars, Heirs Generall of that *Coniers*.

Malory hathe an othar Place caullyd *Highe Study* a litle from *Fountains*. There be 3. *Studeleys* togethar: *Highe*, *Midle* and *Lowe*.

Plomton of *Plomton* a Mile from *Gnaresburge*.

This *Plomton* hathe by the Heire Generall a good Parte of the *Babthorps* Lands: but *Babthorpe* the Lawyer kepithe *Babthorpe* selfe, that is, as I remembar, in *Holderness*.

Markenfilde dwellith at *Markenfelde*, and his Manar Place Fol. 63. a. berithe his Name.

Wiville dwellithe a litle above *Massebam* on the farther Ripe of *Ure*.

The Lorde *Lovelle* had a Castelle at *Killerby* within a Quartar of a Mile of the Ripe *citerioris* of *swale* a Myle benethe *Keterike* Bridge.

There appere gret Ruines.

Maistar *Metecalse* hierithe the Lordeshipe of the Kinge. Som say that ther cam Watar by Conductus into the Topps of som of the Towres.

There was a Howse at *Barwike ordinis S. Trinitatis*; but *Antony Beke*, Bysshope of *Duresme*, destroyid it, and then one *William Wakefilde* Maistar of the Howse in *Barwike* at the defacinge of it cam to *New Castelle*, and by the Aide of *Gul. Alton* and *Laurence Alton* Bretherne, bothe Marchaunts of *New Castelle*, buildid within the Towne of *New Castelle* a Howse

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

Howse of the Religion *s. Trinitatis*, where *Wakefeld* hymself was first Master.

There cum diverse smaule Broke *ripa ulter.* into *Weland* or evar it rennithe by *Rikingham*.

Little Eye cummith into *Weland* halfe a Mile benethe *Rakingham* Bridge *ripa ulteriori*, and this Broke is limes betwixt *Leircestershire* and *Rutbelandshire*.

Wrete or *Wrek* cummithe into *Weland* halfe a Myle benethe *Colyweston* Bridge *ripa superiori*. There is a Bridge archid with Stone at *Ketton* a Mile above the Place where it enterith into *Weland*.

Wasbe cummethe from a litle above *Okam* in *Rutbeland*, and thens a 8. Mile to *Byry Casterton*, where is a Bridge of 3. Arches, and then a Mile, or more, to *Newsfede* Bridge, and sone after into *Weland*.

Bridges on *Weland* Ryver byneth the *Rakingham* Bridge. *Colyweston*, *Stanford*, *Uffington*, *Westdepinge*, *Estdeping*, *Croiland*.

Thynge learmyd of a Man of Westmerland.

There is a greate Broke caulled *Ouse Water*, in *Westmerland*. The Hede of this Watar lyethe about a Myle by West from the Hedde of *Loder*, that cummethe by *Sharp Priory*. The Place where it risethe is caullyd *Mardale*. First it rennithe aboute halfe a Mile in a narrow Botom, and then *stagnescit*, making a Poole of a 2. Mils in Lenght, and then it cummithe again in *alveum*, and so renninge halfe a Mile, it goithe by *Bampton Village* strait into *Loder*.

Bampton is 3. Mils lower then *Shap*.

The Poole cummith agayne to a narrow Botom, and betwixt the lower End of the Poole and the Mouthe of *Ose* into *Loder* is a Bridge of Stone.

On *Loder* be no more Bridges of Stone but *Shap* Bridge a this Syde *Brougham*.

Ther be about halfe a Mile lower then *Brougham* on the West Ripe of *Aymote* Ryver hard by the Ripe certeyne Caves withe in a Rokke, as *Haul Cnaumbers* and othar necessary Romes.

The Castell of *Pendragon* is by the farther Ripe of *Swale*, and ther the Ryver is a Marche betwixt *Richemontshire* and *Westmarland*.

Pendragon is not far distaunt from the very Hed of *Swale*. Ther standithe yet muche of this Castell.

Gentlemen

Gentlemen of Name in Westmerland.

*Loder.**Mosgrave.**Thwarton.**Sandeford.**Saukille.**The way on Watlyngestrete from Borow Bridge to Carlil.**Wattelyngestrete* lyethe about a Myle of from *Gillinge* and 3. Miles from *Richemount*.

From *Borow Bridge* to *Caterike* 16. Miles, xii. to *Lemig*, a pore Village, and vi. to *Caterike*. Thens x. good Miles to *Gratey*, then v. Miles to *Bowes*, a very exceeding poore Thorowghe Fayre, and viii. Myle to *Burgh* on *Stane More*, and v. to *Appleby* about a 4. Miles, and v. to *Brougham* where the Strete cummithe thrughe *Whinfelle Parke*, and ovar the Bridges on *Eimote* and *Loder*, and levinge *Perithe* a Quartar of a Mile or more on the West Syde of it goithe to *Cairluell* xvii. Miles from *Brougham*.

The Toun of *Brougham* is now very bare, and very ill buyldyd. Yt hathe bene some very notable thinge. Vol. 70. a.

Eyden Ryver rennythe within a Quartar of a Myle of *Brough*.

Mayden Castell, where now is nothinge but an Hille diked, is harde on the Est Syde of *Wathelynge Strete*, v. Miles a this Syde *Brough*.

Robert Englyshe and *Thomas Thirland*, Maiors of *Notingham*, and riche Marchaunts, buryed in S. *Marie's Churche*.

There were vi. or vii. Gates in the Towne *Waulle*, now *Natyngham*, all be downe save 3.

S. *John* Hospitall almoste downe without the Towne.

The Gray and White Friers.

As far as I can lerne the chefest Howse of the *Cbaundose* that they had in *England* was at *Cowberley* in *Wileshire*.

Syns I red that the Name was *Cow*, and of *Berkely Cowberkley*.

Cbandois had fayre Proceffions in *Gascogne*, and of them he had Paiment owt of the Kyng's Eskeker.

Ther were dyvars Knyghts of Fame of the *Cbaundos* afore the tyme of hym that was in *Edward* the 3. Dayes a Noble Warriour. This *Cbandois* dyed witheout Yffwe, and left his

two Syfters Heires, whereof one was married to *Bridg*, and the othar to *Pole*.

Bridges had *Cowberle* and othar Lands to the Some of 300. Marks by the Yere.

Poole had *Rodburne* withe in 4. Myles of *Darby*, and othar 300. Marks of Land by Yere.

Chaundois in his old Wrytyngs namithe hymselfe *vicecomitem S. Salvatoris*.

Chaundois had Lands in or about *Herfordshire*. And he was Foundar, as I remembar, of *Goldchye* Priorye in *Walles*, and here, as I thinke, was his first and chese Howse.

The olde Howse of *Rodburne* is no greate thinge, but the laste *Chaundois* began in the same Lordshipe a mighty large Howse of Stone withe a wonderfull Cost, as it yet aperithe by Foundations of a Man's Height standinge yet as he left them. He had thought to have made of his olde Place a Colledge.

Fol. 70. b. The Earle of *Rutheland* in fūm old Wrytyngs is cawlyd Lorde *Turbur*.

Owt of an old Boke that the Erles of *Ruthland* hathe.

Leyland
thinkithe
all this to
be a Lye.

In the Yere of owr Lorde 734. *Alfredus tertius* Merc. rex in the * Yere of his Reigne cam to the stronge Castell of *Albanac* nere *Grantham*, and there desyryd to have for Wyfe one of the 3. Dowghtars of *Guliam de Abanac*, wherapon *Gul.* desired him to tary all Night at his Castle, and in the Morninge *Gul.* brought his eldist Dowghtar namyd *Adeline* starke naked in the one Hand, and a Swerde draune in the othar. His Wyffe led the 2. caullyd *Etheldred*. *Guliam*, Sone to *William*, led in one Hand the 3. Dowghtar caullid *Maude*, and a Swerde in the othar.

Guliam the Father then said to the Kynge *Alfrid*: Sir, beire be my 3. Doughters, chese to Wyfe whiche ye list; but rather then ye shuld have any of them to your Concubine I wold fe her with my owne Hands. The Kynge answerid that he ment to take one of them to Wife, and chose *Etheldred* that had fā Bottoks, and of her he had *Alured* that wan first all the Saxons the monarchy of England.

* Sic.

Ex

Ex antiquo Codice monasterii de Bello viso.

Robertus de Toterneio, *fundator monasterii de Beauvoir*, *Beauvoir.*
jacet in capitulo.

Et juxta eum Gul. de Albeneio 1. scilicet Brito, in parte boreali.

Item in veteri eccl. ante crucem jacet Gul. de Albeneio 2. scilicet Mechines. Et juxta eum Adeliza uxor α ejus in parte australi. Et 2. uxor ejus Cecilia jacet sub muro veteris eccles. Gul. de Albeneio 3. jacet apud Novum locum, & cor ejus sub muro contra summum altare de Bever in parte β boreali.

Gul. 4. jacet ante summum altare de Bever, & cor ejus apud Croxton.

Odonellus de Albeneio jacet in γ occidentali parte capituli. *Fol. 71. a.*

Et juxta eum jacet Matildis de Unframville, mater ejus.

Et juxta δ eam jacet Albreda Biseth uxor Gul. 4.

Robertus de Ros jacet apud Kirkham. viscera autem ejus ante summum altare de Bever juxta corpus Gul. 4. de Albeneio, ex parte austr. qui obiit 16. die Kal. Junii anno Dom. 1285.

Isabella, uxor Roberti de Ros, jacet apud Novum locum juxta Staunford, obiitque anno Dom. 1303.

It. Gul. de Ros, filius ejus, jacet apud Kirkham.

Item Matildis Vaus, uxor dicti Gul. jacet apud Penteney, & viscera ejus in capella S. Mariz, scilicet in pariete.

Matildis, uxor Jacobi Domini de Ros, jacet in pariete inter Capell. b. Mariz & presbiterium.

Anno Domini 1459. nata fuit Margareta, filia Thomæ domini de Ros, apud Blakeney 1. die Jul.

Anno Dom. 1427. natus fuit Thomas, primogenitus Thomæ domini de Ros, apud castrum de Cunnesborow.

Anno Dom. 1429. natus Richardus, filius Thomæ domini de Ros, apud castrum de Belvero.

Hic supra scriptum Henricus de Albeneio.

Robertus de Toterneio, fundator Prioratus de Belvar, obiit 2. Nonas Augusti.

Petrus de Valloniis, fundator eccl. de Byham, obiit 13. Call. Aprilis.

Prioratus de Belvero cella monaster. S. Albani.

Inscript. tumuli in eccle. S. Pauli :

α Eills in parte australy MS. β Borialis MS. γ Occidentali MS. δ Eum Monast. Angl. Tom. I. p. 328. b. 24. 1301. Mon. Angl. loc. cit.

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

*De Bello-campo jacet hic sub marmore Simon
fundator de Newenham a.*

The Prebendaries of *S. Paules* at *Bedesford* had theyr Howfys round about circuite of *S. Paule's Church*.

There remayne yet in *Bedesford* Howfies of Prebends now longynge to *Lyncolne Church*.

Roisia, Wyfe to *Paganus de Bello-campo*, and Mothar to *Simon*, convertyd the Chanons Irregular of *Bedford* into Chanons Regular.

Fol. 71. b. *Symon de Bello-campo* translatyd them to *Newnham*.

Paganus de Bello-campo had the Barony of *Bedford* gyven to hym aftar the Conquest.

Bothe the Hospitalls in *Bedford* were of the Towns Men Foundations. They of late Dayes, for bringinge theyr Fee-Ferme frome XL. Pound to 20. Pound, gave the Title and Patronage of one of them to Ser *Reynald Bray*.

Roisia was Founderes of *Chikland* in *Bedfordshire*, and there was she buried in the Chapter Howfe.

Cowdewell Priory, a litle without *Bedford*, was of the Foundation of the *Beauchamps*.

The Barony of *Bedford* was devided at the last emongs 3. Dowghtars of the last *Beauchamp*.

Mowlbray had the eldest.

The Lord *Latimer* bought the Lands of the 2.

The third was married to one *Straunge*.

Straunge's Parte cam to 2. Dowghtars. *Pigot* married the one, and *Patesbul* the othar. A Pece of *Patesbul's* Parte is come to *S. John*.

Fol. 72. vacat.

In navi ecclesie *Warwike*.

Fol. 73. a.

Johannes Rouse β capell. cantuar. de *Gibclif*. qui super partem australem hujus eccl. librariam construxit, et libris ornat. 1491. vit. Obiit 14. die mensis Januarii anno Dom. 1491.

This *Rouse* was of the Howse of the *Rousis* of *Ragley* by *Alcester*, as it is supposed.

He beareth 3. Crouns in his Armes.

William Barfwell, Dene of *Warwike*, and one of the Executors of the Testament of Erle *Richard Becham*, that saw the new Buylidynge of the College, and the Buylidynge of

a Vide fis Vol. I. fo'. 116. β Several things here are almost the same with what was publish'd in Vol. IV. Part II. fol. 164. a.

our Lady Chapell finishid, that were begon in *Richard Erle of Warwyke* tyme.

Johannes Tunstall, miles.

In australi insula navis eccl.

Power armiger.

Hungfordi 3. *ovus, pater, filius, & Heires of Edmund's-Cote* halfe Mile or more by Este out of the Towne.

Bewse an Esquier, to whom parte of *Hugford's* Lands descendyd.

In transepto eccl.

Thomas de Bello-campo, comes Warwyke.

Gul. Peito & dominus de Chesterton & ejus uxor.

Pat.

Richard Erle of Warwyke lay wher *Alestre*, Deane of *Warwyke*, lyethe at the West Ende of the Lady Chaple without.

Haseley, Schole-Master to *Henry the 7.* and Deane of *Warwyke*. He translatid *Erle Richard*, and he lyeth ther also buried.

In our Lady Chapell.

One of the Lorde *Latimers* at the West End of it without Stone, or Wrytynge. Kyllid at a Feld; some say *Egcote* by *Banberye*.

γ Epitaphium Richardi comitis Warwyke.

Pray devoutly for the Soule, whom God assyle, of one of the mooste worshipfull Knyghts in his Dayes of Manhod and Connyng, *Richard Beauchampe*, late *Erle of Warwyke*, Lord Dispenſer of *Bergeveny*, and of many othar great Lordships, whos Body restithe here under this Tombe in a full sayre Vaulte of Stone, set in the bare Rocke: the whiche visyted with longe Sycknes in the Castle of *Rohan* therin decaasyd full christianly the last Day of Aprile in the Yere of our Lord God a 1439. he beinge at that tyme *Livetenaut* Generall of *Fraunce*, and of the Duchye of *Normandye*, by sufficient Auctoritie of our Sovereigne Kynge *Henry the 6.* The whiche Body with great Deliberation and worshipfull Conduſte by Sea and by Land was brought to *Warwyke* the fourthe of *Octobar* the Yere abovesayde, and was leyde with full solempne Exequies in a sayre Chest made of Stone in the West Dore of this Chapell, accordynge to his last Wylle and Testament, therin to rest tyll this Chapell by hym devisid in his Lyfe wer made. & Also the whiche Chapell foundyd on the Rocke, and all the Members ther of his Execu-

Fol. 73. b.

α Locles MS. β Obus MS. γ Epitaphie Richardy MS.
δ L. all.

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

they dyd fully make and apparail by the Autheritye of his sayde last Will and Testament; and thereafter by the sayde Authoritye they dyd translate worshipfullye the sayd Body into the Vault above sayde. Honoryd be God therefore.

Quot of the Glasse Wyndowes in our Lady Chapell.

Elisabeths, Dowghtar and Heyre to Thomas Lord Bertley et de lile, first Wyfe to Richard Beauchamp, Earle of Warwyke. This Woman had by hym 3. Dowghtars:

Margaret that was married to John Earle of Shrewsbury, cawlded Lord Talbot and Furneal.

Alienor the 2. married to Edmund Beauforte and of Somerset.

Elisabeth the 3. married to George Nevile Lord Latimer.

Isabell 2. Wyfe to Erle Richard Damina de Spencer, de Glamorgan and Morgannok.

Henry Duke of Warwyke, Sonne and Heire to Richard and Isabe'l the first Duke of Warwyke, the whiche married Cecile, Dowghtar to Richard Nevile, Earle of Salesberie.

Anne, Dowghtar to Erle Richard and Isabell, married to Richard Nevill, Sonne and Heire to Richard Neville, Erle of Saresbyry.

In choro.

Thomas de Bello-campo, comes Warwike, pater Thomæ comitis & avus Richardi; & uxor Thomæ ibidem in eodem tumulo.

Catarina, primogenita ejusdem Thomæ, jacet sub plano marmore ad ejus a caput.

Olde Erle Thomas, Grauntfathar to Richard Erle of Warwyke, was Cawser that a new Quier of the Collegiate Church of our Lady in Warwyke was newly reedified by the Executors of his Testament. The Mansyon of the olde Denry and Colledge stode where the Est Southe Est Parte of the Church Yarde is now.

The New is of a latar Buylidyng.

V. Prebendaries and a Deane.

Fol. 74. a. Seint Marie the chiefe Parische Church collegiatid, and no mo within the Towne. The Chapell of Seint Peter over the Est Gate a Prebend to Seint Marie's.

The Chappell over the West Gate of Seint a Prebend.

A Fraternitie of Seint George, and a litle College with

α Casta MS. β L. the new. γ Sic.

Priests

Priefts on the Northe Syde of the West Gate. Sum say that *Richard Bescamp* was a Setter forward of this; and the same Earle *Richard* convertid the Hermitage of *Gibclif* into 2. Can- tuaries, and erectid a new Chapell there.

The Northe Gate at *Warwyke* is faullen downe.

The Bridge servithe for the Southe Gate. It hathe xii. Arches.

Bereford wher is a greate Stone Bridge over *Avon* a 2. Myles lower.

The Castell stondethe harde by the Bridge of the Towne. *Warwike* Ca-
It is set on an huge mayne Rokke. The Est Front hathe 3. Towers. The Kepe stondithe in Ruines by Weste. There be a 3. Towers besyde in the Caste. The Kynge now buildith strongly on the Southe Syde, and there is all the fayre Lodg- ynge of the Caste. Kynge *Richard* the 3. began a stronge Peace for Arterlie on the Northe Syde of the Caste. There be 2. goodly Stretes in *Warwyke*. The Highe Strete (wherin is a goodly Crosse) is Est and West. The othar Strete from Northe to Sowthe. The Suburbe by Este is cawled *Smithes* *Streate*, and at the Ende of it was an Hospitall of Seint *John*. The Suburbe without the Bridge by Southe is cawled *the Bridge Ende*; and here is a Chapell of Seint *John*, that longed to Seint *John's* at *London*. The Suburbe be West is cawled *the West End*. Ther is a Suburbe by Northe. In this was a Master and Bretherne of an Hospitall or Colledge of Seint *Michell*. Now it is muche in Ruine, and taken for a Fre Chapell. There is also in the Southe Syde of the Towne witheout the Walls a Parishe Church of Seint *Nicolas*, annexid as a Prebend to Seint *Maries*. *Rogerus de Bello-Mount*, Earle of *Warwike*, translatyd the Colledge out of the Caste of Seint *Maries*. The Blake Friers stode in the Suburbs of the Towne. Ther is a Parke hard by *Warwike* longynge to the Caste.

Warwike Ca-
stle was ra-
fed downe
by H. the 3.
in the 43.
Yere of his
Reigne.

Nat.

From *Warwike* to *Coventrie* viii. Myles, 4. Miles to *Kyl- linghamwerthe*, and 4. to *Coventrie*. From *Warwyke* to *Lichefide* xxiii. Myles by *Colehills*. From *Warwyke* to *Stratforde* upon *Avon* 7. Miles. From *Warwike* to *Hanley* a Market Towne, where be Ruines of a Castel, a vi. Mylls. From *Warwyke* to *Dudley* Caste 20. Myles.

Stowre in *Warwykeshire* within a 3. Miles of *Charlecote*.
Chesterion, *Peito's* Maner, a 4. Myles from *Warwyke*.

Fol. 74. b.
Stowre Ri-
ver.

The Lordeshipe of *Sudeley* in *Glocestershire* longed to the *Botelars* that were Western Men.

One *Rafe Boteler* Lord *Sudeley* buylded the Caste of *Sudeley* *Sudley* aboute Caste.

aboute the tyme of *Henry* the 6. and *Edward* the 4.

Butlar Lorde *Sudley* was emprisoned in *Edward* the 4. Dayes, wherupon he resignid his Castle into the Hands of *Kynge Edward*. This Castle cam astar to *Gaspar* Duke of *Bedforde* that kept Howthold in it.

The Hawle of *Sudley* Castle glased with rownd Beralls.

The *Tracyes* hold *Todington* Lordshipe and othar Lands by the Gyfte of the *Botelers*.

Bovy Thracy in *Devonsbire* longged to *Thracyes* of *Teddington*, but it was sold to the Erle of *Devonsbire*. One told me that the Lorde *Suddeley* was Lorde of *Hauley* a Marke Towne and Castle in *Warwykesbire*, and that Mastrar *Belknap* muche laboryd to have it restoryd unto hym as his Heire.

Ther wer
2. Partes at
Houley.

The Lord *Sudleys* and *Mountforts* were taken for Foundars of the Blacke Friars in *Oxforde*.

Wedenok Parke nere to *Warwik* by Northe, and longynge to *Warwyke* Castle.

Grove Parke thereby, and *Haseley* Parke also.

Edmonds Cote Bridge of Stone about halfe a Myle above *Warwyke* on *Avon*.

Berforde Bridge of viii. Arches ovar *Avon*.

Fulbreke Parke on the Northe Syde of *Berford*, about halfe a Myle of on the ryght Banke of *Avon*. Ther was in it a Castlet of Stone and Brike, wherin, as I hard say, sometyme the Duke of *Bedforde* lay; and a litle Lodge callyd *Bergeiney* Gate. This Castell stooode bremye in the Sight of *Warwyke* Castle, and was a Cawie of *Harte-Brinyng*.

Compton of late dayes rasyd muche of it, bringynge Parte to *Commerton* toward buildynge of his Howse, and some Parte he gave awaye.

Telesforde a Priorie of Maturin Friars Order Seint Trinite of the Foundation of the *Lucies*, wherein divers of them wer buried.

Marke that the moaste Parte of *Warwykesbire* that stondithe on the leste Hond, or Banke, of *Avon*, as the Ryver descendethe, is called *Arden*, and this Contrye is not so plentifull of Corne, but of Grasse and Woode. Suche Parte of *Warwicksbire* as lyethe by Sowthe on the leste Hand, or Banke, of *Avon* is baren of Woode, but plentifull of Corne.

Ther is a Priory of Nonnes 3. Myles from *Warwyke*.

Ex inscriptionibus in occidentali parte *Gloucester* Church.

Osricus rex primus fundator of that Monastery in anno *Domini* DCLXXXI. for Nuns.

Saynt

Saynt *Arild* Virgin, martired at *Kinton* ny to *Thornberye* by one *Aluncius* a Tiraunt, who cut of hir Heade because she would not consent to lye withe hym. She was translatyd to this Monasterye, and hathe done great Miracles.

The great Southe Ylle of *Glocestre* Church was made by Oblations done at the Tombe of Kyng *Edward* the Second.

Roger Lacy Erle of *Hereford*.

Roger Lord Berkley.

Hugo de Portu. *Helias Giffard*.

Master *John Mangeant*, Chanon of *Herford*, wer Monks of *Glocestre*.

Bernulf, Kyng of *Merche*, bringethe in Seculer Chanons and Clerks, gyvyng Poffessions and Lyberties to them.

Kyng *Canute* for ill lyvyng expellyd Seculer Clerks, and by the Counsell of *Wolstan* Bysshope of *Worcester* bringethe in Monkes.

Aldred, Bysshope of *Worcester*, translatyd to *Yorke*, takyng a great Parte of the Lands of *Glocestre* to reedyfie the same.

A noble Lord, callyd *Wolphin Lekne*, for 7. Priests kylled, had Penauce to find 7. Monks at *Glocestre*.

William Conquerar gave *Glocestre* Abbay a decayed to his Chaplen *Serlo*.

Osrik first under Kyng and Lorde of this Contrie, and the Kyng of *Northumberland*, with the Licens of *Ethelrede*, Kyng of *Mercia*, first foundyd this Monasterye.

Osrike by the Counsell of *Bosel* firste Bysshope of *Worcester* putteth in Nunes, and make the *Kineburge* his Sister & Abbes.

3. Noble Wemen, *Kineburge*, *Edburge*, and *Eva* Quenes of *Mercie*, and only Abbes for the tymes of Nunes, the which was 84. Yeres. The Nunes wer ravyshed and dryven away by Waves betwixt *Egbert* and Kyng of the *Marche*. Fol. 75. b.

Alfredus, B. of *Worcester*, dedicated the Church of *Glocestre*, whiche he had builded from the Foundation to *S. Petar*, and by the Kyng's Licens obteyned, constituted *Wulfstan* Abbot there.

Kyng *William Conquerar* gave, and his Sonns also, Liberties and Poffessions to the Monastarie of *Glocestre*.

Thomas Archebysshope of *Yorke* restoryd the Land, the whiche *Aldrede* wrongfully dyd withhold.

γ *Hauley* and *Farley* Abbats made owr Lady Chapell.

a So read out of Vol. IV. Part II. fol. 171. b. To denayed in the MS. β Abbess MS. γ Et sic forsan legend. in Vol. IV. Part II. f. 172. a.

Horton Abbas made the Northe Syde of the Crosse Isle.
The Sowthe Syde of the Crosse Isle made by Offeryngs at
the Tombe of Kynge *Edward* the 2.

Abbote *Sebroke* made a great Peace of the Belle Towre in
the middle of the Quiere.

Abbate *a Troncester* buried at the West Ende of the Quiere
made the Cloisttar.

Abbate *Morwent* made the new West Ende of the Church,
and the goodly Porche by North.

Gamage
Knyght.

Gamage a Knight of *Wales* and his Wife wer buried at the
Southe West Side withcut the Qwere.

Osburne Celerar made a late a square Towre by Northe
West the Church Yarde in Abbate *Malverne*, alias *Parker's*
tyme.

Robert Curtbuse is buried in the Presbitere.

Some thinke that *Stranbowe's* Wif Countis of *Pembroke* lay
where Abbot *Malvern* had his Tombe.

Sudeley Castell sold to Kynge *Edward* the 4.

From *Winchelescombe* to *Twckesbyrie* 7. Myles.

To *Worcester* 14. Mils.

To *Perfore* ix. Mils.

To *Cirencester* 15. Miles.

To *Glocester* xii. Myles.

To *Evesham* 7. Miles or 8.

To *Southam* 3. Mils.

Southam longed to one *Goodman*, nowe to *Hudeistan*.

From *Southam* to *Chiltenham* Market 5. Miles. It longed to
Tewkesberye. a Broke. 2. Brokes more

To *Glocester* vi. Miles.

In *Glocester* ar 11. Pariche Churches. Seint *Ewines* with-
Fol. 76. a. out the Suburbe. The Abbey Church. Seint *Oswalde*. The
Grave and Blake Friers within the
Towne. The White Friers. Seint *Margaret*, and Seint *Magdalen's* Hospitales
without the Towne. Seint *Margaret's*
bettar endowed. *Bartolome's* Hospital
beyond one of the Bridgs. 30. poore
Folke. One *Pouncevolt* lythe in the
Bodye of the Church there, a greate

K. *Henry* the 3. and *Stephen*
de β *H . . . kbus* Knight
foundyd the Blake Frers anno
Dom. 1239.

Lorde *Barkley* foundyd the
Whit Friers.

Benefactor to it.

a Sic in MS. Sed aliter in IV. Vol. quod videtur Part II. fol.
172. a. b. β Harneshull Vol. IV. Part II. fol, 171. a.

vii. Arches in the first Bridge. one in a Gut Bridge beyond. v. Arches in a Bridge upon a Pece of Severne. 4. in the Cawse. 3. in a nother Place, beside othar viii. at the Ende.

Northe Gate. Ailes Gate by Est. South Gate. West Gate beyonde the 2. first Bridges new builded. Lands gyven by Henry the 8. Belle and othar Men to mayntayne the Cawfies and Bridges ~~at~~ and Gloucester.

Howfys longginge to the Abbat of Gloucester.

β Finkenes 3. Miles of by Est with a goodly Parke.

The Vynarde by West at the Cawsey's End.

Hartebyriby Northe-West γ . . . Miles of.

No Bridge on Severne byneth Gloucester.

Newenham Village 8. Miles byneth Gloucester *ripa dextra* in the Forest of *Dene*. There the Water at full Se is halfe a Myle over. A 2. Myles lower the Water at full Se is a Myle more owar.

Barkley an 18. Miles from Gloucester, somewhat distaunt from Severne.

Thorneberye a 22. Myles, not very farre from Severne on a Creke goynge up to it.

From Gloucester to *Brightstow* 30. Myles by Land, 40. by Water and more.

No Bridge from Gloucester to *Twexberye*. Ther a Bridge. To *Avon* a litle above the Towne.

Fowre Myles above *Twexberye* a Stone Bridge, but none on *Avon*.

Inscripciones in *δ capitulo Gloucester eccle.*

Hic ꝑ jacet Richard Strongbowe, *filius* Gilberti Earle of Penbroke.

Hic ζ jacet Philippus *de* *α* Fox miles.

Hic jacet Bernardus *de* Novo Mercato.

Hic jacet Paganus *de* Cadurcis.

Hic θ jacet Adam *de* Cadurcis.

Fol. 76. b.

Hic ꝑ jacet Robertus Curtus.

α Frouncester a Lordshipe of a c. Marke a Yere 8. Miles from Gloucester, a Myle beyond Standeley Priory.

α F. at. *β* Prinkenestie Vol. IV. Part II. f. 172. b. *γ* L. 4. Miles of *ex* Vol. IV. *δ* Capta MS. *ε* Jacit MS. *ζ* Jacit MS. *η* Foye Vol. IV. Part II. fol. 172. a. *θ* Jacit MS. *ι* Jacit MS. *κ* Sic.

These Howses of Whit Monks were made and crectid of Houses of a Religion cawllid Fratres Grisei, an Order that was afore the Conquest.

Buldewas in Shropshir apone the right Banke of Severn hard by it. It is 7. Miles from Shrobbesbyri.

Neth in Wals.

Basinge Werke in Flintshire.

Bukfast.

Bordesley in the Forest of Fekenham in Worcestersehere.

Stratforde Langethorn in Est-Sex.

Rogerus Erle of Hereforde Founder of Flaxley in the Forest of Deene. There was a Brother of Rogers Erle of Hereford that was kyllyd withe an Arow in Huntynge in the very Place where the Abbay syns was made. There was a Table of this matier hanggid up in the Abbay Church of Flexeley. There was a Bysshope of Hereford that help muche to the building of Flexey.

Matildis Waterie Founderes, as some say, of Acornbyry, a Priorie of Nuns in Acornbyry Wood, 3. Miles by Sowth from Hereforde,

Hereford. Fercher and Coryn, Fathar and Mothar to Seint Breydane the Abbate, were buryed of olde tyme in the very Place where now is made a new Church for the whole Towne. Ther is yet in the West End of the Pariche Church a Token of the olde Tombe.

Owen Tudor. Owen Meridek, corruptly cawllid Owen Thider, Fathar to Edmund Erle of Richemount, and Graund-Fathar to Kynge Henry the seventhe, buried in the Grey Freres in the Northe Syde of the Body of the Church in a Chapell.

Richard Stradel, Doctor of Divinitie in Oxforde, and Abbat of Dowre, wrots Omelies upon the a Pater Noster, and upon the whole Text of the Evangelystes. He flowrished in the tyme of s Edward . . .

Fol. 77. a. There cam in the tyme of Ser Thomas Cantelope 3. Friers Prechars to Hereford, and by the Favour of William Cantelope, Brothar to Bysshope Cantelope, they set up a litle Ora-

Portfeld is intorie at Portfelde, but Bysshope Thomas toke that Place from the Ivc Gate the Friers. Then one Syr John Daniell havynge a litle Place in the Northe Suburbe, let them have the use of it. Then

Hereford.

s Patar noster MS. s Legend. forsan, Edward III.

the

the Bysshope of *Hereforde* gave them a Plot of Ground hard by *Daniell's Place*, and ther they began to builde, and make a solempne Pece of Worke, *Daniell* helpynge them. But then the Barons Warrs by *Thomas of Lancaster* began agayne *Edward* the 2. and *Daniell* was taken and beheadyd in *Hereford* by *Edward* the 2. and his Body was buried at the great Crosse in the Minstar Cemiteri of *Hereforde*. Then ceased the Worke of the Blacke Friers Colledge for a while, and *Blake Friars* then Kynge *Edward* the third holpe it, and aftar was at the^{in Hereford.} Dedication of it with many Noble Men, at the whiche tyme one *Alexandar Bagle*, Bysshope of *Chester*, dyed at *Hereford*, and the Kynge cam to his Funeralls there. The Bysshope was buried in the Quiere of the *Blake Freres* undar a goodly slate Stone.

Episcopi *Hereforden*.

Thomas de Cantilupo sedit annis 7. obiit 1282.
Richardus Swinfeld sedit annis 34.
Ade Orleton natus in Hereforde, sedit annis 10.
Thomas Chorleton (Trejurar of England) sedit annis 14.
Johannes Trillek sedit ann. 16. & dim.
Johannes Gilbert sedit ann. 13. Fuit translatus in Meneviam.
Ludovicus & Chorleton 8. ann.
Guiliam Corteney 5. & dim.
Johannes Tresvaunt.
Robertus Marshall.
Edmundus Lacy (but elect, and) translated to Excestar 1420.
Thomas Polton sedit an. uno & quar.
Thomas Spoford sedit ann. 26.
Richardus Beauchampe sedit 2, ann. & quart.
Reginaldus Bulers.
Joannes Stainhyri.
Thomas Myning.
Edmund Audeley, translated to Sahsbury 1502,
Hadrianus Castellensis cardinalis.
Richardus Mayew sedit ann. 11. & dim.
Carolus Bothe sedit ann. 18. & 5. mens.
Edwardus Fox.
Edmundus Bonher,
Joannes 7 Skip.

Fol. 77. b.

1517.

1535.

1539.

♯ Translata MS. ♯ Choleto MS. 7 Scipio in marg.

Thomas

- Thomas de Cantilupe *theologiae doctor* Oxon. archid. Sta-
forden. & cancellar. Henry 3. *sedit ann. 6. & menses 11. dies*
1282. 8. *Obiit* 8. *β Calend. September anno Dom. 1282. Vacavit sed:*
3. Monithe and 6. Dayes.
- Swynhilde *doctor theologiae, consecratus 7. die Marche anno*
1316. *Dom. 1282. Obiit Ides of Marche Anno Dom. 1316. Præfuit*
ann. 34. mens. 3. & dies 13.
Sext. Non. Jul. anno Dom. 1317. Adam Orleton, natus He-
riford: decret. & doctor, consecratus episcopus Heriford: 26.
die: mensis Septembar sedit annis 10. mens. 2.
De episcopis *Herefordensibus tempore W. Conquerar.*
Anno Domini 2 1077. tempore William Conquerar obit
Walterus episcopus Hereforden: quinto anno regni & Guillelmi.
Anno Dom. 9 1078. combustio ecclesie: cathedralis per Gri-
phinum, & Algarum, filium Leofrici comitis Merc.
1079. *Anno Dom. 1079. Robertus de Loreing factus est episcopus*
1094. *Hereford; qui obit anno Dom. 1094. 6. & Calend. Julii, cui*
1102. *successit Gerardus. Obiit Gerardus anno Dom. 1102.*
Successe Reynaldus, alias Reynelmus, ut inscribitur sepulchro.
Gulielmus Malmesbiriensis dicit Gerardum translatum fuisse
ab Herford ad sedem Eboracum.
1115. *Reynaldus obiit anno Dom. 1115. 5. & Calend. November,*
cui successit in episcopatu Richardus de Capella.
Sed secundum Guilhelmum Malmesbiriensem successit Rey-
naldo Galfridus, & Galfrido successit Richardus Clericus pri-
vati & sigilli.
Richard hic
de morte
Galfridi.
Fol. 78. a. *Robertus de Betune factus episcopus Hereford, ante Prior*
1131. *de Lantonie prima, anno Domini 1131.*
1148. *Obiit Robertus Betune anno Domini 1148. 10. & Calend.*
Maii. Successit Gilbertus Folioth abbas & Gloucestræ.

α Menfe MS. β Callend. MS. γ Dyes MS. δ Doctori
conf cor episcopus MS. ε Menfi MS. ζ Alias 1070. in mar-
gine Codicis MS. à manu ipsius Stovei; quo modo etiam in textu
non absurde emendavit quispiam, posteriore nempe 7. in o. mutata.
η Guillelmo MS. θ Alias 1055. in ora Codicis à manu Stovei.
Quin & in ipso textu 1078. delevit quispiam, utpote qui 1055.
veram lectionem esse putavit. Et recte quidem. ι Cathedri MS.
κ Callend. MS. λ Callend. MS. μ Sigili MS. ν Callend.
MS. ξ Gloucestræ MS. Trar-

Translatuſ eſt Gilbertuſ Folioth ad ſedem London. anno Dom. 1163. Et electuſ eſt eodem anno Robertuſ Melun in epiſcopum Hereford. 1163.

Anno Dom. 1167. obiit Robertuſ de Melun. penul. Febr. alias 3. a Calend. Mart. cui ſucceſſit Robertuſ Folioth, qui eccleſiam abbat. de Wigmore, per nobilem virum Hugonem de Mortimer fundatam, dedicavit, & diverſa jocalia dedit eidem eccleſiæ die ꝑ dedicationis ejuſdem. 1167.

Obiit Robertuſ Folioth epiſcopuſ Herforden: ꝛ nono die ꝑ Maii anno Dom. 1186. Succeſſit Gul. de Ver. Obiit Gul. de Vere 24. die Decembris anno Dom. 1200. 1186. 1200.

Succeſſit Ægidiuſ de Breſa, quo anno obiit S. Hugo epiſcopuſ Lincolne.

Anno Dom. 1215. 17. die Novembar, ꝛ id eſt 15. a Calend. Decembar, obiit Ægidiuſ epiſcopuſ Herforden. Succeſſit Hugo de Mappenor. Obiit Hugo de Mappenor anno Dom. 1219. 1215. 1219.

ꝛ Succeſſit Hugo Folioth. Obiit Hugo Folioth anno Dom. 1234. 7. a Calend. Auguſt. ꝛ Succeſſit Radulphuſ de Maydeneſtan. Diēſ Radulphuſ Maidenſton 6^o. anno epiſcopatuſ ſui ante decan. factuſ eſt ꝛ frater Minor anno Dom. 1239. & ſupervixit annis 5. diebuſ 35. Succeſſit Petruſ de Aqua Blanca Saubauduſ. 1234. 1239.

Anno Dom. ꝑ die November Petruſ de Aqua Blanca obiit.

Succeſſit Johannes Brueton. Obiit Brueton anno Dom. 1245. 12. die ꝛ Maii, id eſt 4. a Iduſ Maii. 1245.

Succeſſit Thomaſ de ꝛ Cantilupo. Thomaſ de ꝛ Cantilupo conſecratuſ à Robert Kylwarbye archebyſſhope of Cantorberye at Cantorbery in the Feaſte of the Nativitie of ovr bliſſed Ladye, anno Dom. 1275. Obiit Cantilupuſ ꝛ ad urbem veterem ꝛ craſtino Barptolemaei, cujuſ oſſa delata ab eccleſia S. Severi in urbe veteri Herefordiam. Succeſſit Richard Swineſfeld, qui oſſa Cantilupi tranſtulit à capella beatæ Mariæ Here- 1275.

ꝛ Callend. MS. ꝑ Decationis MS. ꝛ q . . die MS. cum duobuſ punctis. ꝑ May MS. ꝛ Gullam MS. ꝛ ꝑ eſt MS. ꝛ Callend MS. ꝛ Succeſſyd MS. ꝛ Callend. MS. ꝛ Succeſſyt MS. ꝛ Fratar MS. ꝑ 1268. cum in textu tum in margine primuſ fuit ſcriptuſ; ſed delevit tandem ipſe Stoveuſ. Reſte autem ſe habuit 1268. ꝑ Godwinuſ ſequamur, qui ꝛ mortem in 27. diem Novembris incidiffe ait. ꝛ 1275. Godwin. reſte. ꝛ Maye MS. ꝛ Ide May MS. ꝛ Cantilopo MS. ꝛ Cantilup. MS. ꝛ At MS. ꝛ In Hetruria ſcilicet.

forde

- forde ad capellam S. Joannis & Baptistæ ejusdem ecclesiæ. Tandem rursum translatum corpus Cantilupi à Joanne Trilleke episcopo Hereford. in capellam S. ß Mariæ 8. γ Calend. Novembar anno dom. δ . . . & ab obitu Cantilupi 67°.
1316. Richard Swinsfeld obiit anno Dom. 1316. die 5. Gregorii Pont. Ro. apud Bosburie. Sedit annis 34. Sepultus est pompa max. in Herifordenſi ecclesia.
- Fol. 78. b. Anno Dom. 1317. Johannes 22. Pont. Romanus ζ contulit in magistrum Adam de Orleton, natum Hereforde, decretorum doctorem, episcopatum Hereforden. Consecratus est Avinioni Id. Maii. Translatus est η Wigorn. & postea Winton. Obiit 18. Jul. anno Dom. θ
- Translatus fuit Orleton ad Wigorniam per pont. Ro. qui Herefordensem ecclesiam dedit : Thomæ Chorleton anno domini 1327. Obiit Chorleton 11. Januarii κ.
- 1327.

Ex schedula λ episcoporum. Hereforden.

- Petrus de Aqua Blanca & alii μ alienigenæ expulsi sunt de Angl. per Barones apud Dover anno Domini 1262.
1262. Radulphus de Maydenstane ex episcopo Hereforden. factus fratrum Minorum.

Ex chronico Antonini de Radulpho Maideſtan.

In tantum, autem fratres illi fuerunt in partibus illis sanctitate famosi, ut monachellus ille, qui fuit ibi primus receptus ad ord. Minorum, sed & dominus Radulphus episcopus Heriforden. & quidem abbas cum multis aliis ordine intrarunt, &

ξ Construxio collegii fratrum
• Minorum
Oxon.

α Baptista MS. ß Marye MS. γ Callend. MS. δ Legendum 1349. quo modo primum scripserat Stoveus non tantum in textu, sed in ora Codicis, Lelandum ipsum proculdubio secutus. Nam ex melioribus monumentis liquet Cantilupum obiisse ann. 1282. Aug. 25. uti nos docuit Godwinus. Verum hac in re discrepant alii scriptores; quam ob rationem numeros forsitan expunxit Stoveus. ι Ecclesia MS. ζ Contulit i magister Adam de Orleton natus Hereforde decretorum doctore episcopi Hereforden. MS. η Wigorii MS. θ Legend. 1345. ex Godwino pag. 283. ι Thomas Chorleton MS. κ An. 1343. Godwin. λ Episcopus MS. μ Alienigena MS. ν Ante MS. ξ Construxio MS. • My-norum MS.

tam humiliter conversati sunt, ut & ipse episcopus & abbas lapides portarent pro constructione conventus.

Hactenus ex Antonino.

Stetit autem Radulphus Maideftan tandem in conventu Glocestriae. ibi obiit & sepultus est.

Anno Dom. 1265. obiit Dominus Gualterus de Cantilupo episcopus Wigornii, & β frater D. Gul. de Cantilupo militis & γ seneschalli illustrissimi regis Angliæ Henrici 3. ac patris S. Thomæ Hereforden. episcopi.

Edwardus Senior, filius Alfredi, regis, construxit Herefordiam. *Heriford scundayd.*

Anno Dom. 1079. combusta est Herford ab Wallensibus cum ecclesia Seint Ethelberti martyris; quo tempore multi illius ecclesie ministri gladiis funestis occubuerunt pariter cum episcopo. *ζ Alias 1055.*

Robertus Lotharingus episcopus Herefordensis defloravit Chronicon Mariani, teste Guli. Malmesbery. Gelbertus Folliot ex abbate Glocestri: episcopus Hereforden.

Gilbertus adversabatur maxime Thomæ Beketo archiepiscopo Cantuar. Thomas Beket & discipulus in scholis Roberto de Melun. *Fol. 79. a.*

Mention is made of Robert Folioth in vita Thomas Beket, ubi numeratur inter eruditos.

Guliam Vere episcopus Hereforden. plurim a discipulis in episcopatu construxit.

Hugo Folioth, Bishope of Herford, made 2. Cantuaries in Seint Catarine's Chapell of the Southe Syde of Herford Church Cloister, and the Hospitall of Seint Catrine at Ledburie.

Thomas Cantilupe bought Lands, and gave them to his Chirche. Thomas Chorleton episcopus Heryford: Treasurar of England.

Orleton gave Shiningfeld Parsonage in Barkeshire to the Fabrike of Hereford Church.

Alicia mater, Gulhelmi Ver episcopi Herford.

Ex libro Martyrologii ecclesie Herifordensis.

The xviii. Calend. Februarii obitus λ Wuluivæ & Godivæ,

α Glocestria MS. β Vide Godwinum, p. 512. γ Seneschalli illustristi reges Angli MS. δ Thoma MS. ε Reges MS. ζ Alias MS. η Herefordenses MS. θ Discipulis MS. ι Gulhelmus MS. κ Ex libri marty olegii ecclie Herifordensis MS. λ Wuluive & Godiva qua MS.

Vol. 8.

F

qua

4. ista ma-
neria vicina
oppido
Herforden.

quæ dederunt ecclesiæ Hereford : Hopam, Prestonam, Pioniam
& Northonam.

Radulphus Maideftan primus appropriavit ecclesiam de Bey-
sham, alias Cellach, in comit. Herford. eccl. Herfordensi,
hac lege ut a quilibet canonicus præsens in suprema missa pe-
cuniolam ꝑ reciperet.

S. Mary
Moun-
thaunte.

Radulphus Maideftan emit aedes de Mounthaunte prope
Broken Warth London : & dedit episcopis successoribus suis.
Eynno Herforden : habet jus patronatus ecclesiæ S. Mariæ
de Mounthaunte.

Johannes Trillek episcopus ꝑ Herforden : max. impensis
transtulit ossa Thomæ Cantilupi.

Johannes Gilbert translatus ad sedem Meneven.

Gul. Courteney translatus ad London.

Johannes ꝑ Tuefnaunt episcopus Heriford. ante Canon. ec-
clesiæ Assaphi. & auditor causarum cameræ ꝑ apostolicæ.

Whit
Friars.

Robertus Maschal episcopus Herford. ante Carmel. hic
ædificavit chorum fratrum Carmelit. & presbiterium apud Lon-
don. Ædificavit ibidem campanile eccl. Carmel. & multa ꝑ ora-
toria eidem eccl. contulit, & ibidem in lapide alabastrite
sepultus.

Fol. 79. b.

Edmundus de Laccie, electus tempore ꝑ schismatis, transla-
tus ad sedem Excestrensem in the Yere of Christ 1420. in the
8. of H. the 5.

Thomas Polto translatus ꝑ ad

Thomas Spoford episcopus Hereforden. primo abbas Seint
Marie Eborac. dein episcopus Rosensis electus, sed ante ꝑ con-
secrat. translatus ad Hereford. Sepultus est Spoford Ebor. in
Mariano monasterio.

Richard de Bello-campo translatyd from Heriford to Sa-
lisburye.

Reginaldus Butler translatus ab Herford ad Chester.

Johannes Stanbury Carmel. translatus ꝑ Bangor ad Herford.

Thomas Milling doctus theologus, & linguæ Græcæ gnarus,
ex abbate Westmonaster : factus Herforde : episcopus. Fuit
compater ꝑ Edwardi principis filii ꝑ Edwardi 4. & ei ꝑ con-

ꝑ Quilibus MS. ꝑ Reciperit MS. ꝑ Herforden : max. in
pensis trislutit MS. ꝑ Sic. ꝑ Apostolica MS. ꝑ Orateria MS.
ꝑ Sepultis MS. ꝑ Schismate MS. ꝑ Cum huic ecclesiæ 15. men-
ses præfuisse, Cicestriam primum translatus est, ac postea Wig-
orniam. Godwin. ꝑ Consecrat. MS. ꝑ Edwardy MS.

fatis.

filiis. Fuit magnus amator sacrorum musicorum, quorum numerum doctum alebat.

Edmund Audley a primū Rosensis, postea Herforden. novem circiter annis demum translatus ad Sarisberye. *Ædificavit sacellum adjunctum capellæ S. in Herforden. eccl. & cantuariam in eo fundavit.*

Hadrianus Castellenſis cardis: translatus ab Herford: ad Bath. Richard Maiew, Archedecon of Oxford, Chauncelor of Oxford, præses colleg. Magd. Oxon. elemosinarius Henrici 7. orator in Hispania pro Catarina uxore Arthuri.

Charles Bouth Archedeacon of Buckyngham, and Chauncelar of the Marchis of Wales, aſtarward Bysſhope of Herforde. Edmund Bonber translatyd to be Bysſhope of London.

Ex vita S. Oſithæ Virgin and Martir, autore Vero Canon. fani S. Oſithæ in Eſſex.

Oſitha filia Fredewaldi regis, & Wilburgæ Pendæ regis ß filie. Oſitha adhæſit γ doctrinæ Edithæ & Edburgæ, quarum neptis erat.

Fredewaldus rex paganus.

Editha domina de Ailesbirie, quam villam non ex patris dono; ð ſed extortam matris adepta gaudebat.

Fol. 20. a.

Oſitha famulabatur Edithæ in: Ailesbiry.

Edburga, ſoror Edithæ, habitabat apud Edburbiry, quæ à nomine virginis, ζ quæ vico prævidebat, nomen hoc ſortita eſt, ab Ailesbyri decem ſtadiis interſuum habens amnem, qui sæpe turgidus inundatione pluviarum & ventorum α inpuſſione itinérantibus moleſtum facit tranſitum.

Oſitha, & quæ ſecreto virginitatem deo voverat, ι imperio patris nupſit Sihero α Chriſtiano regi orient. Anglorum.

Eccha & Bedewinus præbyteri designati ab Wilburga λ regina curæ Oſithæ.

Siherus rex inſtituebat Eccham & Bedewinum tanquam episcopos aut parochiales præbyteros à Chelmeresforde uſque ad Chic, & alibi poſtea late per provinciam ſuam.

μ Editha & Bedewinus baptizabant in eccl. apoſtolarum Petri & Pauli, publica tunc temporis ejus regionis ſepulchra propter eccl. penuriam in cæmitrio Petri & Pauli.

α Primis MS. ß Filia MS. γ Doctrina MS. ð Sic. ι Ailesbirii MS. ζ Qua MS. α Sic. & Qua f. virginitate MS. ι Sic. α Chriſtiano MS. λ Reginæ MS. μ F. Eccha.

*Siherus rex ardet rem habere cum Ofitha, sed illa a recu-
sando rem habere distulit.*

*Dum Siherus venationi studet, Ofitha absente viro velo ca-
put consecrat.*

Gaiesdine in *Locus qui dicitur Gaiesdine ex re nomen habens, quia dicunt*
ibi Gaium applicuisse. Siherus rex exoratus votum virginittis,
quod voverat Ofitha velo induto, æquo animo fert.

*apud 7 Est-
Saxones:*

Siherus rex donavit d Ofithæ villam suam de Chic.

*Ofitha diutinis laboribus & multiformi & impensarum impendio
in Chic fabricari fecit ecclesiam in honorem apostolorum Petri
& Pauli, necnon & ædificia Sanctimonialium usibus commoda,
miro & lathomorum opere distincta. & Gens de Northumbria &
de Halmeresfolke.*

Inguare & Hubba spolians & monasterium Ofithæ in Chic.

*Ofithæ caput amputatum tyrannide Ingwer & Ubbæ ad
fontem prope Chich, ubi solebat se cum virginibus lavare.*

*600. Passa est anno Dom. 600. 2. Non. & Octobris. Corpus
Ofithæ sepultum ante introitum chori eccl. Petri & Pauli.*

Fol. 80. b.

*Mauritius episcopus London. transtulit corpus Ofithæ in
orient. partem mag. & altaris eccl. apostolorum Petri & Pauli
in Chic.*

*Gul. Corboile archiepiscopus Cantuar. fabricata Cantuaria
argentea theca transtulit in eam, partem reliquiarum Ofith.
Hic Gulhelmus archiepiscopus ante fuerat institutor Canonico-
rum (& non) Regularium in Chic, & primus Prior eorumdem.*

*Successit Mauritio episcopo London. Richard de Beaumeis
Normannus natione, & peritus legis humanæ secretorum Do-
mini regis conscius, & causarum & administrationum rei pub.
non segnis executor; ita ut domino rege in remotis terræ par-
tibus agente ipse partes suas episcopo committeret, & maxime
terram Wallensem conquirendam, & conquistam custodiendam
suo & committeret examini, & comitatum Salopeshir terræ illi
& contiguum illius dominio manciparet.*

*Clachendunn
manerium
episcopi
London.*

*Richard Beaumeis pervenit ad Chic, quod tunc temporis
membrum erat Clachentonix, magni quidem ipsius domicilii.*

*α Recausando MS. β Liko MS. γ Est-Saxono MS. δ Ofitha
villa sua MS. ε Sic. ζ Sic. η Sic. θ Monasteri MS. ι Ofitha
MS. κ Octobre MS. λ Altario MS. μ Paulo MS. ν Parte MS.
& Vocula ista, parentesi inclusa, supra lin. scribitur. • Causarium
& administratorum MS. π Commisisset MS. ς Contituum, &
mox mancipasset, in MS.*

Quatuor

*Quatuor in eccl. S. Osithæ reperit sacerdotes, quos Mauriti-
us episcopus, ejus prædecessor, ibi constituerat, scilicet Edwi-
num, Sigarum, & Godwicum, qui dictus est Menstre-Prest,
qui & ipse decanus erat p̄ provinciæ, & Wulfinum, quibus ad
v̄ vitæ necessaria constituerat unicuique 60. acras terræ præter
decimationes & altaris obventiones, quæ multifarie provenie-
bant eccl. Richard episcopus missus ad Chic Nicolao & Ra-
nolpho Batin clericis spoliat presbiteros S. Osithæ oblationibus.*

*Gul. de Wochenduna, Mauriti olim episcopi London:
alumnus, & oravit ut Richardus jam ægrotans redderet pres-
byteris S. Osithæ sua jura; id quod convalescens fecit.*

*Richardus de Belumeis tertius episcopus London: nepos
Richardi, qui Mauriti successor, consilio Radulphi archiepiscopi
Cantuari: cœnobium Canon. regul. constituit in Chic.*

*Habebat tum quidem Richardus episcopus clericum insignem Fol. 81. a.
Gul. de Curbuil, totius & literaturæ communis peritum, quem
ob probitatem morum, & literaturæ & secularis prudentiæ
ad se vocaverat.*

Hic Gul. Curbuil factus est Prior Canon. de Chic.

*Gul. Curbuil vocatus ad concilium à rege designatus est ar-
chiepiscopus Cantuari:*

*Richardus, successor Mauriti episcopi London: villam & quæ
Chic dicitur, solventem 20. libras in firma Clachentoniam, usibus
Canon: profuturam instituit, necnon & ecclesias de Sumem-
ster & Alechorne, ecclesias de Clachenton, scilicet S. Jacobi
& S. Nicolai, ecclesiam de Pelham, & de Aldebiria, & de
alia Pelham.*

*Rex Henricus contulit Canon. S. Osithæ eccl. de Stowa &
Bliebrg, in qua sepultus quiescere dicitur Anna rex.*

*Ecclesia de Blieburg illustrata conventu Canon: consensu regis Fundatio
& abbatis S. Osithæ. Prioratus
de Blieburge
in Suffolke.*

*Richard Byshope of London dedit sedi: suæ London: in
Lodewik de patrimonio suo in commutationem pro Chec. De-
dit etiam sedi & suæ prædia in Meilande in terra Ernulfi
de Wigtot.*

Ex libro Veri Canon: S. Osithæ de miraculis Osithæ.

Westemutha litus prope Chic, ubi portus.

Hugo Haver pirata spoliavit Eadulvesnes, villam Canon:

*æ Sic. p̄ Provincia MS. γ Vita MS. δ Orator MS. ι Opi-
otas MS. ζ Literatura MS. η Forsan, literaturam & secularem
prudentiam. θ Qua MS. ι Sua MS. κ Sua prædia MS.*

eccl.

ussl. S. Pauli London : & navis ejusdem ville perforavit & demersit.

Per Canon : Hugo Haver deprecans littus Est-Sax : peperit fortunis Canon : S. Osiethæ tempore Abelis Abbatis.

& autor libri vixit tempore Abelis.

Locus natalis S. Osiethæ.

Propter piratarum incursums delatum fuit antiquitus corpus S. Osiethæ à Chic ad Ailesbiriā, ubi β nutrita & sacris disciplinis adprime erudita cum α matertera Editha aliquandiu mansisse cognoscitur, & in eadem parochia apud Querendonam in villa, à qua nunc est Gul. de Mandevilla, originem natiuitatis duxisse ab incolis prædicatur & creditur.

Fol. 81. b.

Gaufridus vir centum & 16. annorum in Ailesbiriā.

Uxor fabri, & servi cuiusdam militis, & habitantis in Ailesbyri, peperit quinque factus.

Uxor autem militis, Domini fabri, peperit 7. factus, cum longo ante tempore fuisset omnino α sterilis.

Quadraginta & sex annis, ut ajunt, Osietha natale solum de Ailesbiri sui corporis præsentia illustrasse fertur. Quo modo autem ad nos relata fuerit pro certo antiquitas ipsa, & diuturni nimis temporis prolapsum, notitiam aboluit. Certum tamen habemus corpus ad locum & martyrii fuisse relatum.

Osietha Eilesbiriā, multis insigniuit miraculis.

Aluredus presbiter Ailesberiensis, postea Prior Rosensis Monaster. Gul. filius Nigelli miles dominus de Burton prope Ailesbyri.

Lucia, filia Roberti Bever & α Adeliuæ, nupsit Gul. filio Nigelli. Walterus de Haia miles & comprouincialis noster.

Hilaria propinqua Mauritiū λ inri mat : uxor Gualteri de Haia. Galfridus Malet vir μ dives & potens Cantebergia.

Adelisia mater mea, nobilis matrona, degebat in viduitate, 22. à morte mariti sui.

Fratres nostri ea temporis statione tres in Waullia militabant cum rege, primo scilicet congressu cum Wallensibus.

Verba Viri, autoris hujus libri, ad Osietham pro matre sua.

Osietha mater mea te & prælegit advocatricem, & reliis suis cænobiis, α quæ ipsa cum viro suo instituit, ad patrocinium tuum confugit.

Fulco Prior de Lodes.

α Osietha MS. β Nutita & facis MS. γ Materteras MS. δ Qua MS. ε Servii MS. ζ Habitantes MS. η Sterites MS. θ Marty MS. ι Multus insigniuit miraculus MS. κ Adeliua MS. λ Sic in MS. An viri magni, vel episcop. Lond. ? μ Deves MS. ν Sic. & Precelegit MS. ο Qua MS.

Henricus

Henricus, filius Matildis Imperatricis, Colecestriam venit, ubi α diem pacis & β concordie cum Gul. comite Warennæ, γ filio Stephani regis, præsentē Theobaldo archiepiscopo Cantuari: & reg: baronibus.

Matildis regina, δ mater Gul. comitis Warennæ, manerium quod dicitur comitis, quod juxta nos est, ex propria hereditate eccl: S. ι Ofithæ contulit, factum confirmante ejus marito Fol. 82. a. Stephen rege.

Ego tunc temporis in curia Theobaldi Cantuari: militabam, & à Colecestria ad S. ζ Ofitham veniebam, ut matrem inviserem.

ι Gulhelmus episcopus Norwicen. consummatam ecclesiam & novam S. Ofithæ consecravit.

Bethlehem inventioni corporis Sancti Hieronimi exu'tans Ver autor interfuit Agnes de Gueres comprovincialis nostra, uxor Adelardi de Gueres, constabularii Gaufridi comitis senioris. libelli fuit in terra sancta

Eustachius de Barentona forestarius regis.

Albericus de Ver, pater meus, mansionem habens apud B. nedelam, vir quidem mag: nominis & accepti inter homines, regis eximii Henrici prioris camerarii, & secretorum ulteriorum non extremus, totius Angliæ justitiarius. Gens auctoris.

Adeliza, filia Gilberti de α Clare, viri nobilis & eximii inter præcipuos regni principes. Adeliza, uxor Alberici Ver, & mater auctoris hujus libelli.

λ Boneclea distat tribus stadiis ab eccl: S. μ Ofithæ.

Adeliza de Estfexa, filia Alberici Ver & ι Adelizæ.

Rogerus, filius Richard, nepos comitis Hugonis Bigot, duxit in ζ uxorem Adelizam, filiam Adelizæ.

Thomas avunculus Rogeri filii Richardi.

Thomas de Candelen.

Ex vita Edmundi ο Martiris, dedicata Dunstano archiepiscopo Cantuari: π auctore Abbate monacho Floriacensi.

Saxones orient: ς insulæ partem sunt adepti, Jutis & Anglis ad alia tendentibus.

Morabatur Edmundus eo tempore ab urbe longius in villa, quæ lingua eorum Hegilefdun dicitur, à qua & silva vicina

α Deest indixit, vel quid simile. β Concordia MS. γ Fillio MS. δ Matar MS. ι Ofythæ MS. ζ Ofitha MS. η Gulhelmus MS. θ Navam S. Ofitha MS. ι Sic. κ Clari MS. λ Sic. μ Ofitha MS. ν Adeliza MS. ξ Uxore Adeliza filiam Adeliza MS. ο Martiri MS. π Auctor Abbate monacho Floriacensis MS. ς Insua MS.

eadem

eodem nomine et vocatur. Passus est per Edmundus 12. et Callend. December. Multitudo in provincia in villa regia, et quae lingua Anglica Beodriceiworth dicitur, et Latina vero Beodrici curtis vocatur, construxit permaximam miro ligneo tabulatu ecclesiam, ad quam eum, ut decebat, transtulit cum et magna gloria.

Fol. 82. b. *Oswin beata femina affidebat sepulchro martyris Edmundi. Theodredus, cognomen: bonus, eiusdem provinciae episcopus. Leofstanus, vir potens, filius Edgari, et reseravit sepulchrum Edmundi Martyris: et eius corpus vidit.*

Ex libro de miraculis Edmundi Martyris: et auctore incerto.

Tempore Athelredi regis quidam clerici, perpendentes martyrem magis: esse meriti, sub eius patrocinio autoritate Aldulphi episcopi deo se devoverunt perpetuo famulari. Horum quatuor sacrodoles, duo vero diaconi.

Leofstanus nobilis infestus collegiis S. Edmundi.

Dani duce Swino applicant apud Gyenesburg.

Egelwinus monachus orator ad Sweinum missus exorare non potuit ut parceret Collegio S. Edmundi.

Sweinus in somnis lancea ab Edmundo percussus non diu supervixit. et in regione Flegge mari proxima. Corpus Edmundi martyris London: delatum.

Corpus Edmundi relatum ad Beodriceiworth.

Canutus rex Angli. scholas per oppida iussit institui.

Elfwinus episcopus et monachus agit cum Canuto rege ut ordo monasticus in ecclesia: Seint Edmundi institueretur. Annuit rex. Annuit et Turkillus comes in cuius ditione ecclesia: Edmundi sita est.

1020. *Inducti sunt monachi in ecclesia: S. Edmundi anno Dom. 1020. a passione Edmundi 150.*

Haroldus et Hardecanutus reges, Angliæ opes Canuti patris quinquennio et exhausserunt.

Edwardus 3. ante conquestum dedit monasterium: S. Edmundi octo et semis centenaria, quæ Anglice Hundredes et vocantur. Unus primus abbas monasterium: S. Edmundi.

Leofstanus 2. abbas.

et Vocatur MS. per Edmundum MS. et Callend. MS. in Provincia MS. et Quae lingua Anglia MS. et Latina MS. et Magni MS. et Reseravit MS. et Edmundum MS. et Auctor MS. et Edmundo MS. et Sic. et Angli MS. et Exhauserunt MS. et Vocatur MS. Egelwinus

Egelwinus monachus, qui orator missus fuit ab eccl: Edmundi ad Canutum, coecus fuit ante obitum.

Olgothe Claph, superbus Danus, & contemptor a gloriæ S. Edmundi.

Baldewinus monachus S. Dionisii prope Parisios, 3. abbas eccl. S. Edmundi.

Gul: cog: longus patri Gul: in ß regno Angliæ successit. Fol. 83. a.

Rodbertus de 7 Curcenn miles cupiebat abradere villam de Southwald, sibi vicinam, ab eccl: Edmundi. Gul: de dCurceum successor Rodberti de 1 Curcenn 14. anno regni Henrici 2.

Chelmeresford villa.

Ranulphus Capellanus tunc regaliū provisor, & exactor vestigalium, postea quoque Dunelmensis episcopus. Segeba religiosa femina in eccl: S. Edmundi.

Ex annalibus, autore incerto.

Anno Dom. 1092. apud Sarisburiā tectum turris eccl: violentia fulminis omnino dejecit s. die postquam eam & dedicaverat Osmundus episcopus Sarisbir: & Remigius episcopus Lincoln. 1092.

Anno Dom. 1101. Wintonia conflagravit 16. Call. Jun. 1101.

Eodem anno 13. Call. Jun. Glocestria cum monasterio arsit.

Anno Dom. 1113. Owen fuit Powisiz regulus. 1113.

Anno Dom. 1121. Glocestriz pars magna iterum cum monasterio arsit. 1121.

Anno Dom. 1151. fundata est abbat: de Morgan à Roberto comite Glocestriz. 1151.

Anno Dom. 1158. Gul. comes Glocestriz captus est in castello de Cairdis ab Wallis. 1158.

Anno Domini 1166. obiit Robertus filius Gul. comitis Glocestriz. 1166.

Anno Dom. 1167. villa de Kenfik prope Nethe ab Wallis combusta in nocte S. Hilarii. 1167.

Anno Dom. 1216. Gilbertus de Clare suscepit 2º. comit: Glocester & Herford: quorum heres fuit. 1216.

Versus a, ut ferunt, Giraldi Cambrensis de Gul. de Bello-Fol. 83. b. campo, episcopo Elienti.

a Gloria MS. ß Regni Angli MS. 7 Sic. d Sic. 1 Sic. & F. dedicaverant. n Mox infra habes, eo nempe ordine, quo in Codice MS. leguntur, editos.

Vol. 8.

G

The

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

The Castell of *Kilpek* 3. Miles byneth the Hede of *Worme* Banke *sinistra*. No notable thinge on *Worme* belyde *Kilpek*.

Tam bene, tam facile, tam mag: negotia tractas,

Ut dubius reddar si deus es vel homo.

Sum say that it is called *Diffryn dore*, i. e. *vallis aurea*, à *fertilitate*.

Tam male, tam temere, tam turpiter omnia tractas,

Ut dubius reddar bellua sis vel homo.

The lowe Grownd where *Dules* runnithe is called *Diffryn Dule*.

Sic cum sis minimus temptas majoribus uti,

Ut dubius reddar simia sis vel homo.

Ther was at *Dour* afore the Edification of the Maner called *Blak Berats Hauke*.

The Lordshipe selfe of *Ewis Harold*, wher it is narowest, is a Myle in Bredthe, and moste in Lengthe 2. Mile. It hath good Corne, Gresse and Woode.

Dour Abbay vi. Mills from *Hereford* flat Sowth, x. Miles from *Monemuth* by West North West, ix. from *Abergeveny* by playne Northe.

The Broke of *Dour* runneth by the Abbay of *Dour*, and there it brekethe a litle above the Monasterie into 2. Armes, whereof the lesse Arme renneth thorowghe the Monastery. The bygger Arme leiveth the Abbey a Bowe shot of on the right Hond or Banke. The Confluence is againe hard byneth the Abbey. The Place where the Confluence of *Dour* and *Monow* is, is 8. good Myles from *Monemuth* Tounce.

The Vailey where *Dour* renneth betwin 2. Hills is caullid *Diffryne dor*, id est, *aurea vallis*; but I thinke rather à *duro flu*.

Wormes Brooke cumythe into *Dour* River 3. Quartars of a Myle bineth *Dour* Abbay by the left Ripe. It riseth by the *Hay* Wood 3. Miles by South Southe Est from *Herford*. It rennythe 5. Myles à *fonte*.

Dulesse Broke comythe halfe a myle benethe this Confluens into *Dour* by the right Ripe. This Broke riseth by West a 2. Miles above his Confluence with *Dour*, and renneth thrwgh *Ewrs Harold*.

Fol. 84. a. *Dorstone*. *Dour* riseth a litle above *Dorston*. *Dorstone* is a litle Village about a 6. Miles from *Dour* Abbay West Northe West *ripa dextra*.

Dour 2. Myles byneth *Dour* Abbay enterith into *Monow*.

by the list Ripe. There is a Castell a Mile and more be-
 nethe *Derfson* apon the right Ripe of *Dour*. It is called
Snotbil, and ther is a Parke wallyd, and a Castle in it on an
 Hill caulled *Sowthill*, and therby is undar the Castle a Quar-^{Hill Castle.}
 rey of Marble. The Castle is somewhat in ruine. Ther is a
 Fre Chappell. This Castle longyd to *Chandos*. There was
 dyvers of the *Chandos* in the Grey and Blake Friers at *Here-*
ford.

The Towne of *Hereford* a *West* of sum is caulled in *Walche* ^{*Hereford*}
Trefowith of multitude of Beecnes, and of some caullid *He-* ^{*Wyl.*}
reford of an ould Forde by the Castle of *Heriforde*.

The Abbey of *Dour* foundyd in Kynge *Stephen's* Dayes by
 one *Robertus Ewias*, so caullyd bycawse that he was Lord of
 Parte of *Ewias*. The Fame goethe that Kynge *Harold* had a
 Bastard namyd *Harald*, and of this *Harold* Part of *Ewis* was
 named *Ewis Harold*. This Bastard had Yssue *Robe:t* Foundar
 of *Dour* Abbey; and *Robert* had Yssue *Robert* the 2. *Robert*
 had one Dowghtar caullyd *Sibille Ewias*, married to Sir *Robert*
Tregoz a *Norman*. *Robert Tregoz* had issue *John Tregoz*. This
John Tregoz married Lord *William Cantelupe's* Dowghtar caullyd ^{*William Can-*}
Julia, Sister to *Thomas Cantilupe*, Bysshope of *Herforde*; ^{*telupe senef-*}
 Chancelar to *Henry* the third. ^{*callus to*}
^{*Henry the*}

John Tregoz had by *Julian* 2. Dowghtars, *Clarence* married
 to *John Lorde De la Ware*, and *Sibille* married to *Guliam de*
Grandefons.

John De la Ware had by *Clarence Nicholas* that sone dyed.
Guil. Graunson had *Peter* by *Sybille*. This *Peter* was bu-
 ried in owr Lady Chapell of the Cathedrall Church of *Here-*
ford juxta Thomam de Cantilupo episcopum Hereforden :

Peter had *John* and *Catarine*.

John Graunson was Bysshope of *Excester*.

Catarine his Sister was married to Ser *Guy Brien* Lord of
Tbeskesbiri.

Guy Brien had a Doughtar by her maryed to the Lord *Percy*.

The Fame is that the Castell of *Mapherald* was buildid of ^{Fol. 84. b.}
Harold afore he was Kynge, and when he overcam the ^{*Majberald*}
Walsche Men *Harold* gave this Castle to his Bastard. Great
 Parte of *Mapheralde* Castell yet standinge and a Chapell of
 Seint *Nicholas* in it. Ther was sumetyme a Parke by the
 Castell. The Castle stondythe on a mene Hill, and on the
 right Banke of *Dules* Broke hard in the Botom by it.

as Este is written above the Line by another Hand.

There is a Village by the Castle caullyd *Ewis Haralde*, in the whiche was a Priorie or Cell of

Richard Brute Lord of *Bradwarane*. *Nobilis hic Bruti*
α requiescunt ossa.

Henricus de Pott alias *Brug*.

John Bruton Knight and his Wyfe, Fathar to *John Bruton* Bysshope of *Hereford*, buried in *Dour*.

Blake Monkes translatyd from *Dulesse* Village a Myle and upper on the *Broke*. *Dules* Village longed to *Harald*. Filius *Haraldi* foundyd this at *Dules*.

Robertus Tregoz translatid it from *Dules* to *Mapheralt*. It was a Cell to *Glocestar*.

Tregoz and *Graunson* were the last that were Men of any greate Estima-

tion that dwellyd in *Mapheralt*.

John Beauchamp Lady of *Bergeuemy* bowght of *Dela War* and *Graunson* *Mapeherault* Castell.

Matild de Bohun Wyfe to Ser *Robert Burnelle*, Foundar of *Bildevois* Abbey, (thowghe some for the only Gifte of the Site of the Howse toke the Bysshope of *Chester* for Founder,) was buried in the Presbitery at *Dour*.

Ther lay of the *Boteers* buried in the Chapitre at *Dour*. *Gi-aldus* in his *Itinerarie* shewethe how *Harald*, a Sonne of Kyng *Harold*, dyd nex the Shores of *Walls* accompanied with the *Norways*.

Noble Men buried in Dour Abbey.

Sir *Robert Ewias* the Foundar, and *Robert* his Sonne.

William Graunson and *Sibil* his Wyffe.

Sir *Richard Hompton* Lorde of *Bakenton* halfe a Myle from *Dour* Abbey.

Caducanus, sumtyme Bysshope of *Bangor*, astar Monke of *Dour*, and there buried, *scripsit librum omeliarum, quem ego vidi. Scripsit etiam librum ꝑ cui titulus, Speculum Christianorum. Obiit anno Dom. 1225.*

The first *Alanes* Lorde of *Alanes More*. The second was Lorde of *Kilpeke* by his Wyfe.

Fol. 85. a. Sir *Roger Clifford* the yongar and the elder Lords of *Cante-celey* and *Broinllese* Castelle.

Syr *Alane Plokenet* Lord of *Kilpek* Castle.

Ultimus Alanus de Ploknet hic tumulatur.

Nobilis urbanus vermibus esca datur.

Waleranus. *Waleranes* Lords of *Kilpek*, γ Doughters; and *Kilpek* married one of the *Waleranes* Heyres, and had the Castle. *Kilpek*

α Requiescent MS. β Intitulus MS. γ Sic in MS. nisi quod Donyhters pro Doughters habeat.

had

had John by Walerane's Doughter.

This John married one Joan. Bobuns
Erle of Hereford Doughtars.

Ex vita S. Gundelei regis.

Gundeleus filius regis australium Britonum.

⁂ Gundeleus ex Gladusa uxore Cadocum genuit.

Gundelei sex fratres cum eo tanquam principe regnabant.

Obiit Gundeleus juxta ecclesiam quam construxerat, presente
Dubritio episcopo Landavensi, & Cadoco 4. Cal. Aprilis.

Griphini regis β milites tempore Gul. senioris regis Angl.
Gundelei eccl. diripiunt.

Ecclesia Gundelei spoliata à militibus Haraldi tempore Ed-
wardi Confessoris.

Ex vita Henrici Heremita.

Henricus Heremita de Coquet insula à Danis γ originem
duxit.

Ex S. Hildæ vita.

Hilda suis precibus vertit serpentes in lapides, servata ser-
pentum forma.

⁂ Ex vita Hugonis.

Anno Dom. 1255. Judæi Lincolnia Hugonem puerum, 8. 1255.
annos natum, crucifixerunt.

Ex vita Iwii.

Iwius, filius Bravonis, & δ Egidus, educatus à Cuthberto
Lindisfarnæ, obiit in Minori Britan. Corpus relatum in Ba-
tiam Wiltoniz quiescit.

Ex vita Justiniani martyris.

Justinianus natus in Minori Britan. Justinianus pervenit ad Ramley
insulam Lenteneiam, in qua vir Deo devotus Henricus, regis insula.
ζ Thefreanci filius, relicto mundo totum se deo commendabat.

Honorius peregre profectus Lemeneiam insulam Justiniano
tradidit. David episcopus ⁂ Justinianum ad se vocat.

Justiniani caput à servis quos alebat amputatum. Ipse vero
in sua insula sepultus est.

Ex vita S. Keinæ.

Fol. 85. b.

Keina Brethani filia. Keinewir, θ id est, Keina virgo Keinsbam.
⁂ locres ubi Keina habitabat serpentibus ⁂ liberata, & serpentes
in λ lapides, servata etiam serpentum forma.

⁂ Gunde MS. β Milite MS. γ Origine MS. δ Sic.
⁂ Angliam? ζ Sic. ⁂ Justiniano MS. θ Id solummodo in
MS. ⁂ F. loca. ⁂ F. liberavit. λ Dies vix vertit, ni fallor.

Ec-

Ecclesia Caine à Danis vastata. Cadocus materteram suam Keinam sepelivit.

Ex vita S. Maglorii.

Maglorius, ortus in « Britannia Majori, S. Sampsonis confors fuit.

Ex vita S. Melori.

Melorus; filius Meliani, ducis ß Cornubiæ. Melori γ reliquæ tandem Ambresbyriam delatæ.

Ex vita Oswini regis & martyris.

Gedling ubi. In Gedlinge, modo Gillingen vocato, non procul ab urbe Richemondizæ sito, regina Eanfleda, Oswii regis uxor, & regis Oswini propinqua, in expiationem necis ejus, impetrata à rege ð Oswio licentia, monasterium construxit, in quo orationes assidue pro regis occisi, & ejus qui occidere jussit, animæ & salute quotidie domino deberent offerri; & virum devotum, nomine Trumher, nat: Angl. à Scotis ordinatum & edoctum, regis occisi propinquum, constituit abbatem, qui postea sub rege Merc: Wulphero in ζ provinc: Merc: & mediterr. Angl: episcopus effectus gentium multitudinem ad fidem convertit.
Cænobium ad osium Tinæ flu: spoliatum & dirutum à Danis.

Ex vita S. Paterni episcopi.

Paternus natus in Minori Britannia.

Paternus monasteria & ecclesias per totam Kereticam regionem, quæ modo Cairdiganshir vocatur, edificavit.

*Lanbatorn-
vaur prope
Aberyst-
with urbem
mariti-
mam.*

Monasterium Paterni prope urbem. Obiit Paternus 12. Cal. Jul.

Ex vita Petroci.

Petrocus genere Camber.

Petrocus 20. annis studuit in Hibernia.

Petrocus Romam petiit.

Petrocus Roma reversus est ad suum monaster: in Cornubia.

Petrocus obiit prid. Non. Jun.

Ex vita S. Richardi episcopi.

Richardus factus est cancellarius Cantuar: ab Edmundo.

Richardus fit episcopus Cicestren: Obiit Richardus 3. Non.

Aprilis.

Fol. 86. a.

Ex vita Roberti abbatis.

Robertus monachus Fountanenensis.

« Britannii MS. ß Cornubia MS. γ Reliquia MS. ð Oswi MS. ι Salutem MS. ζ Privinc. MS.

Ro-

Robertus postea abbas primus novi monasterii prope Morepath.

Ex vita *Thomæ Cantelupi.*

Thomas Cantilupus filius Guliel: *β* Cantilupi.

Melicenta mater *γ* Thomæ, quæ à comitissa Eboracensi orig. duxit.

Ex vita *Willebrordi.*

Wilgis homo *δ* Northumbrorum regionis pater Willebrordi.

In australi insula chori,

Gul. de Vere episcopus Hereforden: *præfuit* 12. annis. Obiit

9. Call. Januarii anno Dom. 1198.

1198.

β Dominus Robertus Foliot episcopus Hereforden.

Robertus de Melum *sedit* *ζ* annis tempore Henrici

2. *α* filii. Hic fuit in omni genere literarum insigniter eruditus, Obiit anno Dom. *δ* 1147.

1147.

Dominus Robertus *β* Betune episcopus Hereforden.

Dominus Reinelmus episcopus Hereforden.

Dominus Richard Maiew episcopus Hereforden. *doct̃or theo-*Reparavit
logiæ, *rector* turbæ Magdalenensis, archedecon of Oxford, *eccl. Here-*
Chanfelar of Oxforde, *elemosinarius* Henri the 7. *præfuit* *forden.*
Hereforden: *eccl.*: 11. annis *ε* amplius. Obiit 8. die April.
anno Dom. 1516.

1516.

In transepto occidentali *eccl.* ad *α* austrum.

Dominus Joannes Trefnant episcopus Herifordensis, canon.
Aflaphensis, *ε* in camera apostolica causarum auditor.

In transepto occident: ad boream.

Dominus Thomas Chorleton episcopus Hereforden: Treasurarius of England.

In *λ* Presbiterio.

Johannes Trillek doct̃or of Divinitie, cujus *μ* frater Thomas Trillek fuit episcopus Rosenfis, *ε* coadjutor fratri jam admodum seni.

In orient: transepto ab boream.

Richardus de Swinesfeld in Cantia natus, successit Thomæ Cantilupo, cujus testamenti executor fuit.

In bor: insula Chori.

Robertus de Loreine episcopus Heriforden.

α Thoma MS. *β* Cantilupus MS. *γ* Thoma MS. *δ* Northumbrorum MS. *ε* Domino MS. *ζ* Annis 5. *fi* Godwinum sequamur. *η* Sic. *θ* 1167. ex fol. 78. a. *ε* ex Godwino, p. 533. *ι* Beture MS. *κ* Austri MS. *λ* Presbiteris MS. *μ* Fri-ter MS.

Dominus

Fol. 86. b.

*Dominus Galfridus de Clyve episcopus Herefordensis.**Dominus Hugo de Maggenore a episcopus Herifordenfis.**Petrus de Aqua Sabaudia Francus episcopus Herefordensis.**Dominus Ægidius de Brufa episcopus Hereforden.**Johannes Stanbury Carmelita episcopus Bangorensis 5. annis ;*1474. *translatus Hereford præsuit 21. annis. Obiit anno Dom. 1474.**Ther is a Bisshope of Heriford beried in owr Lady Chapell.**Petrus de Grandifono miles in sacello S. p. Mariæ sepultus.**Edmundus Audeley episcopus Hereforden : & γ postea Sa-
resbir : adjecit sacellum & δ cantuar. australi : parti sacelli S.
Mariæ.**The chefe of the Lord Chorletons Founders of the Grey
Freres in Shrobbesbirie.**In navi ecclesiæ.**Johannes Bruton episcopus Hereforden. custos Garderobe
Dom. regis.**Gulielmus Deveruex miles.**Carolus Bouth doctor legum Bononiæ, ζ archidiaconus Buk-
ingham, & a cancellarius marchiarum Walliæ δ tempore Hen-
rici principis. Bouth reparavit palatium suum London. vo-
catum Mounthaut, & Bisshop Castelle, alias Treescop.**Pembridge miles.*

Maumbale.

*Radulphus Maidefton emit domum de Mounthault London.**Gul. Porter primo Gard : Novi Collegii Winton : Oxon :
postea cantor Hereforden : eccl.**Nomina episcoporum Hereforden.*, Portneren
antiquis
præponitur.*Putta ; Trutere, alias Tirde ; Torhtere ; Walhstode ; Cuth-
berht ; Podda ; Acca ; Eadda, vel Cedda ; Ealdberth ; Ceol-
mon ; Esne ; Utelth ; Ulfhwarde ; Beonna ; Eadwulf ;
Cuthulf ; Mucel ; Dacorlath ; Cinemund ; Eadgar ; Tidelm ;
Thulfylin ; Thulfric ; Adulf ; Adestan ; Tremerin ; Leofe-
gar ; Aldred ; Walter ; Rodbertus de Loregon ; Giraldus,
qui postea archiepiscopus Ebor. Malmesbirienfis hic introducit
Rogerum Lardarium electum tantum Herforden. Reinelmus
fundator a ecclesiæ Hereforden. Gaufridus de Cliva ; Richar-
dus de Capella ; λ Rodbertus de Betunia ; Gilbertus de Foliot ;
Robertus de Melun ; Robertus Foliot ; Gul. de Ver ; Ægi-
dius de Breofa ; Hugo de Napenor ; Hugo Foliot ; Radul-*Maidefton
p. postea
Francisca-
nus.*a Episcopus MS. p. Marye MS. γ Postia MS. δ Cantur
MS. i Parte MS. ζ Archidiaconus MS. a Camcellarius MS.
δ Tempori Henrico princeps MS. i Sic. a Ecclesiæ MS.
λ Rodberta MS. μ Postia Franciscanus MS.*

phus

phus de Maidenstan; Petrus de Aqua Blanca; Joannes le Breton; Thomas de Cantilupo; Richard de Swinesfeld; Adam de Orleton, *natus in Hereforde*; Thomas de Charleton; Joannes Trillek; Ludovicus Chorleton.

Hugo de Foliot *episcopus Hereford construxit hospitale S. Catarinæ apud Ledebirie, quæ non multum distat à montibus Malverniz.*

Palatia episcopi *Hereforden.*

Sugwas a flite Shot, or more, of *Wy Ryver* on the liste Ripe of it 2. Miles *dim.* It stonde the in the Roots of an Hillet, and a Park by it now without Dere. *Cokwel* Park longed to the Bysshope of *Hereford* by a *Malvern* Chace, and a Pece of a *Malvern* is the Bysshops, fro the Crest of the Hill, as it aperithe by a Dyche.

Bosberie x. Miles by North Est from *Hereford* at the Head of *Ledon* Reveret, and therby is a Place longginge to Seint *John's* in *London* caullid *Up'edon.*

Gul. Ver *episcopus, ut patet ex ejus & epitaphio, multa egregia construxit ædificia.*

Whitburne 7. Miles from *Worcester.* It is in the very extreme Parte of *Herefordshire* on the right Banke of *Temde Ryver.*

Johannes filius Alani, Dominus de Arundel, cepit Byssops Castell, & constabularium ⁊ castri fide data interfecit anno regni 45. Henrici 3. & d inde tenuit pene 6. annis.

There was a faire Mansion Place for the Bysshope at *Ledbyri* xii. Miles by Est Northe Est from *Hereford*, and vii. Myles or more from *Rosse.* This Hous is all in Ruynes. The convict Prison for the Bysshope of *Heriford* was at *Rosse*, now at *Hereford.*

Rosse at the veri West End of the Paroche Church Yard of *Rosse*, now in clene Ruynes.

Bysshops Castle a 23. Miles by North Northe West from *Hereford* in *Shropshire.* It is xii. Miles from *Shrewsburie.*

Prestbyri 5. Miles from *Glocester.* hard by *Clife.* Ther is a Parke hard by *Prestbyri.* Vol. 87. b.

Joannes le Breton *episcopus Hereforden. fuit aliquanto tempore vice-comes Hereford: custos maner: de Abergeveney, & trium castrorum.*

Breton episcopus custos Garderobe domini ⁊ regis.

a Malvern MS. & Epitaphia MS. ⁊ Cast MS. d In deti-
nuit MS. i Rege MS.

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H

Kilpel

Kilpet Castle a 5. Mils from *Hereford* by South West very nigh *Worne Brooke*.

Sum Ruines of the Waulls yet stonde. Ther was a Priorie of Blake Monks suppressyd in *Thomas Spafford's* Byschope of *Hereford's* tyme, and clerly unitid to *Glocester*.

The Priory stood from the Castle a Quarter of a Myle.

The Fathar of *Thomas Cantelupe* Byschope of *Hereford* was Seneshall of *England*, and his Mothar *Malicent* was Countis of *Ebroice* in *Normandie*.

Walterus Uncle by Father to *Thomas Cantelupe* Byschope was Byschope of *Worcester*, and gave Beneficis to *Thomas* his Nephew aftar Byschope of *Hereford*, and to *Hugbe Cantelupe*, *Thomas* Brother Archideacon of *Glocester*.

Ex vita *Ethelberti* a martyris autore *Giraldi* a *Cambrensi* Canonico *Herifordensi*.

γ *Athelbertus*, *Adelredi regis* *Orientalium Anglorum* filius & *Leoverinæ reginæ*. Qui & ipsi atavis editi regibus ex *Orient. Saxo*: regali prosapia, *Anna* d videlicet *Eanni filia*, & *Etheldredæ virginis* patre, *Adelhero* & *Athelwaldo*, *Adulfo* & *Alfwoldo*, quos i *Beda* in *Angl. & historia commemorat*.

Ethelbertus unicus heres Adelredi regis.

Guerro comes sollicitat *Ethelbertum* de uxore ducenda, videlicet *Seledriada Egeonis australis Britannix regis filia*.

Egeon rex infidelis a *Adelredo Ethelberti patri*.

Terræ-motus denotavit desolationem reg. Ab obitu enim *Ethelberti* multis annis sub regulis & tyrannis ad regis & *Edmundi* tempora duravit.

Alfrida, *Offæ filia* apparatus *Ethelberti* ad a *Offam* venientis collaudat.

Grimbertus *Ethelbertus occisus consilio uxoris* a *Offæ* a *Grimberto* fami-
olim etiam liari μ *Offæ* 13. *Call. Junii*.

Ethelberto *Alfrida filia* μ *Offæ* *Anachoreta facta apud Croilande*.

familiaris *Offa præcepit corpus Ethelberti cum capite occulte sepeliri in*
Vol. 88. a. *ripa su: quod Luge dicitur*.

In loco primæ sepulturæ nunc est ecclesia parochialis de Maordine in sinistra ripa Luge su. 4. millibus, passuum ab Herefordia.

a *Piarti MS.* a *Cambrensis Canonice Herifordensi MS.* γ *Athelbertus* *Delredi regis Orientali Angli filio MS.* d *Videlicet MS.* i *Bedæ MS.* ζ *Historie MS.* a *Aderedo Atherberti MS.* θ *Edmundy MS.* i *Offa MS.* a *Offa venientes MS.* λ *Offa MS.* μ *Offa MS.* ν *Passis MS.*

Castellum

*Castellum de Kingget Southton non longe distat à Maur-
dine, ut neque à Luga. Extant ad huc usque vestigia u hujus
castri, ubi Offa rex convenit Ethelbertum. Nunc appellantur
Southton Wauls.*

Offa pœnitentia facti ductus Romam petit.

*Ethelbertus Brichtrico prædixit viro nocte apparuit, præ-
cipiens ei ut corpus suum effusum ad locum qui Status waie di-
cebatur offerret, & juxta monasterium eodem in loco situm il-
lud cum honore recondere. Egmundus socius Brichtrici in trans-
ferendo corpore Ethelberti. Et sic procedentes usque ad locum
præsignatum ibidem corpus sanctissimi honorifice sepelierunt, in
loco videlicet qui Anglice Ferulega, Latine interpretatum saltus
filicis dicebatur; nostris vero diebus à comprovincialibus Here-
fordia nuncupatur.*

*Milefridus Merc. rex sanctitatem viri dei fama vulgante Milfridus^a
cognovit, qui & quendam episcopum suum virum sanctum ad Muc.
locum destinavit, jubens de morte martyr: & causa cognoscere.*

*Milefridus quanquam id temporis in p remotis regni sui par-
tibus ageret, transmissa ad locum eundem pecunia multa eccle-
siam egregiam lapidea y structura ad laudem martyris à funda-
mentis incepit, primusque regum omnium eodem episcopum in loco
constituens ecclesiam eandem cathedrali dignitate sublimavit.
Terris quoque plurimis & prædiis amplis, palliis & holosericis
& ornamentis egregiis, regia quoad vixit munificentia ditare
quidem ac dotare non cessavit.*

*Egfridus, Offæ regis filius, vix per annum & centum qua-
draginta dies pro patre regnavit.*

*Unde & huic nostræ paginæ quod Asser historicus, & verax
relator gestorum regis, Alfredi, de hac generatione perversa Fol. 83. b.
conscripsit, eisdem interserere verbis non indignum reputavi.*

*Edwinus, vir potens in finibus Ledburie & montibus Go-
merici, liberatus à paralyfi dedit Ledburiam eccl. Herefordensi.
Ledburie North & Bishops Castell idem manerium, & in an-
tiquis & chartis nominatio est castri de Ledburie.*

*Offa rex terras plurimas circa Herefordam, martyri contulit.
Est vicus in µ Orientalium Saxonum provincia, cui nomen Bel-*

^a Hucus MS. p Remotus MS. y Structura MS. d Ecclesie
eodem cathedri dignit: MS. i Plurimus MS. ζ Holofericus &
ornamentus MS. n Offa MS. s Veraxii MS. i Alfredus MS.
x Monts MS. λ Castris MS. µ Orientem Saxonum propitia
MS.

lus Campus interpretatio dedit, in cujus prædio antiquitas signa quædam est basilica in honorem æ Ethelberti martyris.

Ex vita Ethelberti martyr : autore Osberto de Clare, monacho Westmonaster. ad Gislebertum Hereforden. episcopum.

Anna, Ethelredus, Ethelwaldus, fratres & reges Est Anglorum. Adelherus rex ex Herefwida sorore S. ß Hildæ genit Aldulphum & Alfwoodum.

Adelherus rex una cum Penda rege in bello interfectus ab Oswio rege Northumbriæ.

Aldulphus successit patri in reg. Successit Aldulpho Alfwoodus ejus frater in regno.

Berno rex, Berno de γ sanguine Alfweddi rex Est Anglorum.

Successit ejus filius Adelredus. Successit Adelredo Ethelbertus ejus filius, postea martyr.

Seledrida, filia & heres Egeonis mortui d regis, in australibus Majoris Britanniæ partibus destinata à Guetzone consule i thoro Ethelberti, sed Ethelbertus eam recusavit.

Ethelbertus venit in reg : Merciorum ad vicum regium, qui Spouthoun. villa australis dicitur.

Godescaleus miles, in cujus territorio Ethelberti martyr is eccl : fuerat antiqua fabricatione constructa.

Pons Herefordensis. Pons factus super Vagam apud Herefordiam tempore Henrici I. ipso rege & imperante & piis elemosinam ad tam utile opus æ erogantibus. Facta hæc partim consilio domini Richardi

Fol. 89. a. episcopi Herefordensis, qui præcessit Roberto Betune episcopo.

Curatores operis aut pontifices primo Alduinus de Malvernia, deinde Aldredus monachus, postremo Alvericus.

In solo d namque ecclesiæ, Norwicensis episcopio plures quam 24. ecclesia æ sancto Ethelberto æ martyri antiquitas µ dedicata.

Ex vita Roberti de Betune episcopi Herefurden : auctore Gul. Priore Lantonensi & ad Reginaldum Weneloke.

Robertus Betunensis ex militari prosapia orig. duxit. Gunfridus præceptor & frater Roberti.

æ Ethelberry MS. ß Hilda MS. γ Saguine MS. δ Reges MS. i Thors MS. ζ In perante MS. η Erogaibus MS. θ Nanque MS. i F. Herefordensis episcopi. κ Sacto MS. λ Martii MS. µ Dedicatis MS. ν Auctor MS. ξ Alias ad Henricum episcopum Winton : in ora Codicis.

Hatyra

Hatyræ mons prope Lanhondeney monasteri : Waulliæ.

Robertus fit canonicus apud Lanhondeney in Wallia.

Hugo de Laceio a fundator & patronus eccl: Lanhondeney: in ß Waulia moriens sepultus est apud Wibleciam in parte fundi quam in extremis agens eccl: donaverat.

Cum defuissent fratres locum religionis ibi fundare missus est Robertus tanquam operis procurator.

Ermfius Prior Lanhondenensis fit anachoreta, & ei in Prioratu successit Robertus.

Robertus procurantibus Pagano, filio Joannis, & Milone Constabulario, ab Henrico rege fit episcopus Hereforden: quo tempore vacaverat sedes quinque annis.

Radulphus decanus Herefordensis adversabatur Roberto episcopo Hereford: Canonici & Lanhondenenses semel atque iterum spoliati tempore regis Stephani.

Robertus ad se accersivit d conventum Canon: a Lanhondenensium, & aliquanto tempore in suis ædibus aluit. & Interim quaesivit & invenit eis locum a habitationis apud Glocestriam sub Milone Constabulario.

Expensas dedit ad ædificandum. Secundo anno transtulit illuc conventum. Ad supplementum quoque subsidii dedit eis eccl: duas Frome & Bretebyri.

Robertus episcopus ecclesia & possessionibus ad tempusculum spoliatus.

Episcopus Robertus cum pace restituta in sua redisset ecclesiam suam reformavit, hostica de foris munimenta diruit, clerum dispersum revocavit.

Venit ad Robertum conventus unus fratrum desolatorum numero 20. quos maledictio sterilis terræ de ß secessu nemoris post quinquennium expulerat. Fol. 89. b.

Obiit Robertus episcopus in Remensi urbe, eo ad concilium vocatus, quod Eugenius pontifex Ro. ibidem celebrabat.

Odo Remensis abbas, hospes Roberti episcopi. Corpus Roberti relatum Herefordam, & ibidem sepultum in ecclesia sua, quam ipse multa a impensa & sollicitudine consummavit.

Cle Hills.

Cle Hills be holy in Shropshire. Tynde River devidethe them

a Fundator MS. ß Waulio MS. & Hanhondenenses seme atque iteru MS. d Coventum MS. a Hanhondenensium MS. & Inter inquestivit MS. a Habitationis MS. d Selcessu MS. a Roberti MS. a Sic.

from

from fume Parte of *Worcestershire*, but from *Shropshire* by the more Parte of the Ripe.

No great Plenty of Wood in *Cle Hills*, yet ther is sufficient Brushe Wood. Plenty of a Cole Yerth Stone nether exceeding good for Lyme, whereof there they make mauche and serve the Countre about. *Cle Hills* cuns within a 3. good Myles of *Ludlow*. The Village of *Clebyri* standythe in the Rootes by Est of *Cle Hills* 7. Myles from *Ludlow* in the Way to *Beaudeley*. There was a Castle in *Cleburie* nighe the Church by Northe. The Plote is yet cawld *The Castell Dike*. There be no Market Townes in *Cle Hills*.

The highest Parte of *Cle Hills* is cawlyd *Tyderstone*. In it is a sayre playne Grene, and a Fountayne in it. There is another Hill a 3. Miles distaunt from it cawlyd *The Browne Cle*. There is a Chace for Deare. Ther is another cawlyd *Caderton's Cle*, and ther be many Hethe Cokks, and a Broket, cawlyd *Mille Broket*, springethe in it, and astar goithe into a Broket cauled *Rhe*, and *Rhe* into *Tende* by neth *Tende* Bridge. There be some Blo Shoppes to make Yren upon the Ripes or Bankes of *Myllbroke*, comynge out of *Caderton Cle* or *Cassett Wood*.

Ex registro quodam.

Fowelppe manerium domini Richardi de Chaundos.

Prebenda de Whittington.

Asscheton Boterel.

Ecclesia S. Crucis de Acornbyrie. Canonici Regul: de ꝑ Abbatia Wigmore, filia S. Victoris ꝑ Barisensis.

Fol. 90. a.

Nomina Monaster: Hereforden: dioc.

Major ꝑ ecclesia Herefordensis.

Prior: S. Guthlaci, Herifordensis.

Abbatia Canon. de Wigmore.

Prior: de Wenloke Clun: ord:

Prior: Leonminstre.

Prior: de Chireburie. Canon.

Prior: Canon: de Wormesley.

ꝫ Abbat: de Dowre Cisterc: ord:

ꝫ Abba: de Flexley in Foresta de Dene.

Moniales de Acornbyri.

ꝫ Sic. ꝑ Abbatie MS. ꝫ Sic. ꝫ Ecclesie MS. ꝫ Herifordenses MS. ꝫ Abbot: MS. ꝫ Abbo: MS.

Moni-

Moniales de Lingebroke.

Prior : de Clifford, Clun.

Prior : de a Kilpek.

Prioratus de Newente.

Prior : de Bromesfeld.

Prior : de Alberbury. Grandimontenses.

Dudelebyri an Howle of Grandimontenses in Cornedale, now unitid to the Church of Hereforde.

Acle lyra maner. Prioris de Lyra in Normannia cellula. Fuit ibi tantum capella. Acle 4. Mile from Hereford : versus Bromyard.

Nulla ecclesia collegiata sacerdotum in Diocesi Hereforden : præterquam Herefordia.

Castell From apon From Ryver. From commythe into Luge ripa sinistra, about a Myle above Mordeford Bridge.

Limites Diocesis Hereford.

Herefordshire s integer.

Et pars de Shrobbeshir usque ad med : Tam fla : prope opidum Shrobbesbyri : & foresta de Dene in com : y Glocestrie.

Castellum Richardi a 2. Miles from Ludlow by Sowthe, where is a Paroche Church of the same Name by it. The Castle standythe on an Hill. It is about a Myle dim. from the right Ripe of Temde. It was the Lord Vaulx lately. Pope bowght it. Now the Kyng's.

Ecclesi : parochialis d Castrie Isabella.

Ex libello incerti autoris de comitatibus, episcopatibus & monasteriis Angliæ.

Gervasius monachus Cantuar : scripsit præter Chronicon, opusculum de regibus Angliæ, & archiepiscopis Cantuar.

Anglia habens 34. Shires olim habuit tantum 32. Ad legem West-Sax. pertinebant 9. ad legem Merc. 9. ad legem Danorum 9.

Domus religiosæ in Cantia.

Archiepiscopatus ubi eccl. S. Trinitatis.

Rovecestre, S. ζ Andreæ.

Abbatia n Sancti Augustini.

Fol. 90. b.

Autor erat in Cantia natus.

Jam comperi ipsum Gervasium hoc opusculum scripsisse postquam abolverat historiam, quam scripsit de regibus Angliæ, & archiepiscopis Cantuar.

a Kilpek MS. s Integre MS. y Glocestria MS. d Sic. i Archiepiscopus MS. ζ Andrea MS. n Saint MS.

Abbatia Feverham *S. Salvatoris.*
Abbatia Boxley *Monachi albi.*
Abbat. Lefnes *S. Thomæ. Canon. nigri.*
Abbat. Coumbwelle, *Mar. & Magdalen.*
Abbat. Lagdon *S. Ma. & S. Thomæ. Canon. albi.*
Abbat. Bradefde *S. Radegundis.*
Mallynge S. Mariæ. Monial. nigra.
Prior : Dover *S. Martini.*
Prior : Horton *S. Evang.*
Prior : Folkstan *S. Mariæ.*
Prior : Lewesham. *Mon. nigri.*
Prior : S. Gregory.
Prior : Ledes. *S. Nichol : Can. nigri.*
Prior : S. β Sepulchri.
Prior : Shepey, *S. Mariæ.*
Prior : Blakwafe, γ *S. Nicol dh Can. albi.*
Prior : Lillechirch, *S. Mar. Mon. & nigri.*
Prior : Daventre, *S. Mariæ. Mon. & nigri.*
 ξ *Hospitale S. Gregorii, S. Lawrence, S. Thomæ Dovor,*
S. Joannis in Blekbakechilde, Roffe.
 α *Aquæ dulces in Cantia. Stura Brooke, & Derent, aqua*
de Bregge, aqua de Elspringe, aqua de Cray.

In South-Sax.

Abbat : de Ottenham, S. Laurentii. Can. albi.
Prior : Arundell, S. Nicolas. Monachi nigri.
 Fol. 91. 2. *Prior : Atescle, S. Petri. Monachi nigri.*
Prior : Boregrave, S. Martini. Mon. nigri.
Tortington, S. Mariæ & Magdalenæ. Can. nigri.
Prior : Hastings, S. Trinitatis. Can. nigri.
Prior : Remsted. Moniales & nigra.
Prior : Lulleminster. μ Moniales nigra.
Prior : Rospere. Moniales, nigra.
Decanatus Stening : Clerici Secul. Hospitale S. Jacobi : le-
profs Cicestræ. Haling insula.

α *Magdallen. MS. β Sepulchre MS. γ Sic in MS. As S.*
Michaelis. Can. albi ? & Nigre MS. δ Sic. ξ Hospitalis MS.
 η *Aqua dales MS. & Derent, nunc forsan Derte, in marg. à manu*
Stovéi. S. Nicollas. Monnachi nigri MS. & Magdalen MS.
 λ *Nigri MS. μ Moniali nigri MS. ν Nigri MS.*

Aqua

Aqua dulces in South-Sex: Limene, Medeway, Ichene,
Chiern, *aqua de Knepe*, *aqua de Bradeham*. *Castle at Bodiam*.

In *Sentbreia*.

Prior: Horflege. *Moniales a nigra*.
Goleforde castellum, Blechinlegen. *Aqua dulces*: Emene Goleforde,
forfen Cul-
desford, alias
Culford.
Wayes.

In Southamptori-Shire.

Abbat: de Quarraria in Wight.
Prior: de Cairbroke. *ibidem*.
Prior: de Hamell, β *Sancti Andreæ*. *Monachi* Grisei.
Prior: Brumor.
Lichene aqua dulcis:

In Barkshire.

Prior: Hame. *Moniales nigra*.
Prior: Bromhaul. *Monial*: *nigra*.
Prior: de Poyhele. *S. Marg. Can. nigri*.
Hospitalia *S. Joannis apud* Abingdon, $\&$ *S. Joannis apud*
Wallingford, $\&$ *S. Bartolemewi apud* Newbyri.

In Wiltshire.

Abbat: Staniege, *S. Mar. Monachi albi*.
Prior: Fernlege. *Monachi nigri*.
Prior: Briontune. *Can. nigri*.
Prior: Bromhore, *S. Mar. & S. Mich*: *Can. nigri*.
 γ *Hospitalia de Bradelege*, *S. Mariæ Magda. leprosi*.

In Dorsetshire.

Prior: Camestern. *Moniales nigra*:

In Sumerfetshier.

Fol. 91. b.

Prior: Stoke, *S. Andreæ. Monachi nigri*.
Prior: Bearew, *S. d Mariæ. Monacha nigra*.
Aqua dulces: Bedret, Fenifle, Aven, Brin.

α *Nigri MS.* β *Scint Andre MS.* γ *Hospitali MS.* δ *Deest in MS.*

In Devonshir.

Abbat : Bukfeſter.*Prior* : Cuich, *S. Andreae*, *Monachi nigri de Becco extra Exceſtre*.*Prior* : Berneſtaple.*Prior* : Plintune.*Prior* : Berdleſcombe. *Can. nigri*.

In Cornwalle.

Prior : Tywardraith. *Mon* : *nigra de Angiers*.*Prior* : *S. Cyriaci*. *Mon* : *nigri*.*Prior* : *S. Antonii*. *Mon* : *nigri de Angiers*.*Prior* : *S. Mariæ del Val*. *Mon* : *nigri de Angers*.*Prior* : *S. Nicolai*, Core in Sylley.

In Eſt-Sax.

Abbat : Chic, Petri, Paul : & *S. Ofithæ*.*Prioratus* Ginge-Heſtan, *vulgo* Ingeſtſtone.*Aquæ dulces* : Heaghbridge, Hobridge. *Stura flu. dividit Ex-Sax à Southfolke. Aqua a ſalfa, & Huolne*.

In Middleſex.

Prior : Keleburne.

In Southfolke.

Abbat : Sibbetune.*Prior* : *de Eia*, *S. Petri*. *Mon* : *nigri de Berney*.*Prior* : Clara vel Stoke, *S. Joan*. *Mon. nigri de Becco*.*Prior* : *de Wangford*. *Monachi nigri*.*Prior* : Romburgh, *S. Mich*.*Prior* : Suthbyri, *S. Barptol* : *Mon* : *nigri de Westminster*.*Prior* : Waulton, *S. Felicis*. *Mon* : *nigri de Roffa*.*Prior* : Leiſtune, *S. Mariæ*. *Can. albi* Liegate Caſtell.Liegate
Caſtell.

In Northfolke.

Prior : Horſham, *S. Fidis*. *Mon* : *nigri de Conchia*.*Prior* : Wirham, *S. Winwallæ*. *Mon* : *nigri de Muſterell*.*Prior* : Welſingham.*Prior* : Cogesforde.

Fol. 92. a.

In Grantebrigeshire.

Prior : Suavefith. *Mon* : *nigri*.*Prior* : Swafham. *Monach* : *nigri*.*Castellum de* Herwoydi.

In Lincolnshire.

Herwardi
Castellum.*Abbat* : Brunne.*Abbat* : Simplingham.*Abbat* : Heverholme.*Abbat* : Sixle, *S. Mariæ*. *Can* : *albi* & *moniales*.*Abbat* : Bulingtune. *Can* : *albi* & *moniales*.*Abbat* : Tupeholme.*Abbat*. Stikeweld.*Prior* : *γ* Grisetum.*Prior* : Torholme. *Can* : *nigri*.*Abbat* : Catteley. *Can*. *albi* & *moniales*.*Castellum de* Cliford.*Castellum de* Swinesheved.

In Leircestreshire.

Prior : Berewedune. *Can*. *nigri*.*Prior* : *δ* Calc. *Can* : *nigri*.*Prior* : Ofuluestune. *Can* : *nigri*.*Prior* : Stane. *Moniales* & *nigri*.

In Northamtunshire.

Abbat : Bihefden, *S. Mariæ*. *Mon* : *albi*.*Abbat* : *de* Withery. *Mon*. *nigri*.*Prior* : Luffeld, *S. Mariæ*, *Monachi nigri*.*Prior* : Cateby, *novus locus monialium de* Semperhingham.*Hospitale* *S. Joannis de* Northampton.*Castell* : *de* Alderington.

In Hertfordshire.

Prior : *de* Bello loco. *Mon* : *nigri*.*Prior* : Chille. *Mon* : *nigri*.*Prior* : Chiltre. *Mon* : *nigri*.

In Bedfordshire.

Abbat : Heleneftoke, *S. Mariæ*. *Mon* : *nigri*.*Prior* : Hanwood, *S. & Petri*. *Mon* : *nigri*.

Fol. 92. b

Prior : Beauliu, *S. Mariæ Magda*. *Monachi nigri de* *S. Albano*.*Prior* : *de* Prato, *S. Mariæ*. *Mon* : *nigri* *S. Albani*.*Hospitale de* Bedford, *S. Joannis Baptiſtæ*.

Abbot : *MS.* *β* *Abbot* : *MS.* *γ* *Sic.* *δ* *Sic.* *ε* *Nigri*
MS. *ζ* *Abbot* : *MS.* *η* *Manachi* *MS.* *θ* *Petar* *MS.*

In

In Bukynghamshire.

*Abbat : de Paretresdeme.**Abbat : de Lavendene. Can : albi.**Prior : de Bradewelle, S. Mariæ. Mon : nigri.**Hospitale de Buckyngham, S. Joannis.**Laundene Castelle, Hamslepe Castelle.*

In Oxfordshire.

*Abbat : Briwere.**Prior : Coges. Mon : nigri.**Prior : Nortune. Can : nigri.**Prior : Garingey, S. Mariæ. Mon : nigri.**Prior : Brakeley, S. Mariæ. Can : nigri.**Hospitale de Nortune.**Castellum de Bukeby. Castellum de Darington.*

In Wirecestreshire.

*Prior : Elnecester. Can : nigri,**Prior : Cochelle. Mon : albæ,**Hospitale S. Ofwaldi.*

In Herefordshire.

*Prior : Bertune. Mon : nigri.**Prior : Monemuth, S. Mariæ, & Florentii. Mon : nigri.**Hospitalia : Bertune, Salopesbyri, Bruge.**Castellum, Cuncin, Blancmister.**Fluvii, Tirne, Mele, Blodwelle, Cunet.*Ex vita *Aidani* abbatis, autore incerto.*Sedia ex regione Connaكتورum, a pater S. Aidi, frue Aidani.**Venit β Aidanus ex Hibernia in Britan. ad S. David episcopum.*Quære reli-
qua folio
sexto sub-
sequenti.*Beða scripsit vitam Aidani pontif : Landifarn.*Ex vita *S. Albani.*

Fol. 93. a.

286. *Heraclius quidam miles cæcus oculis restitutus precibus Albani*
*martyris. Passus est Albanus 10. Cal. Jul. anno Dom. 286.*723. *Anno Dom. 723. Offa rex Merc : transtulit corpus S. Albani,*
*& monasterium in ejus gratiam construxit.**Anno Dom. 914. regnante Ethelstano Dani rupto scrinio re-*
liquias S. Albani in Daniam ad monaster. Owenſe tranſtule-
runt, & aliquandiu ibi servaverunt donec Egwinus monachus
*S. Albani in Angliam pio furto reduxit.*a Patre *MS.* β *Aidani MS.**Re-*

Reliquiæ S. Albani ob metum translatae in Ely insulam anno Dom. 1066°.

Dubium num remiserint Helienses vera ossa Albani.

Herbertus Duke & miles.

Ex vita Aldelmi.

Obit Aldelmus anno Dom. 709. ab anno 89. factus est abbas Maildunens. 34. & 7 episcop. sui anno 4. 50. fere passuum milibus Mailduno. Translatum est corpus Aldelmi anno Dom. 949.

709.

Ex vita Alredi abbatis.

Alredus abbas de Renesby, postea Rievallensis abbas.

Alredus scripsit vitam Davidis regis Scotiæ, & vitam Edwardi Confessoris, & Margaretæ reginæ Scotiæ, 33. omelias super onus Babilionis in Esaiam, 3. libros de spiritali amicitia, de natura anime & quantitate & subtilitate libros 2. Multas quoque scripsit epistolas.

Ex vita Amphibali.

Amphibalus Verolamii flagellatus, postea a jactu lapidum occisus.

Amphibali corpus à quodam & Christiano teste ablatum, ac sepultum à Roberto nomine plebeio villa S. Albani prope Radeburne, 3. vico Albani & miliaribus, inventum est.

Ex vita Anselmi archiepiscopi Cantuari:

Fol. 93. b.

Anselmus ex nobilibus parentibus in Augustana civitate Alpium natus. Monachus Beccensis sub Herlwino abbate. Anselmus a invitatus ab Æthelwode comite Chestrensi venit in Angliam. Exulat ab Angl. Anselmus.

Ex vita S. Audoeni archiepiscopi Rothomagi.

Reliquiæ Audoeni translatae in Angliam tempore Edgari regis.

Ex vita & Bartholomæi Monachi.

Bartholomeus ex provincia Whiteby ortus.

Bartholomeus Norwegiam petiit.

Bartholomeus fit monachus Dunelmensis, & postea Prior.

Bartholomeus obiit in insula Farnen: Hac insulam Farnensem vetusta longævitas, quadam prohibens aves in colore qua

Æ Myles MS. ß F. quo factus est. 7 Episcop: fin MS. & Margaretæ regina Scotia MS. a jactum MS. & Christianus MS. a Sepitum MS. ß Militaris MS. a Invitata MS. a Sic. λ Anglia MS. µ Reliquia MS. ν Anglie MS. & Bartholome monachus MS. o Postia MS. π F. hanc. ρ F. quædam perhibuit aves incolere, quæ aves.

aves

aves S. Cutheberthi ab incolis appellantur. Tempore nidificationis ibi conveniunt, & tanta mansuetudinis a gram à laci familiaritate possident, ut humanas contactus & aspectus non obberreant. Quietem amant. Secus & altaro quædam ovis culant, nullusque eas ledere præsumit. Ova sibi & ceteris hospitibus fratres apponunt. Cum masculis in agnore victum aves ille querunt. Pulli cum creantur matres sequuntur, & patrias undas semel ingressi ad nidos non revertuntur.

Ex vita S. Benigni.

Benignus relicta Hibernia Glasconiam venit.

Anno Dom. 1091. translata sunt reliquie Benigni Glasconiam.

Ex vita Bernaci episcopi.

Bernacus Romam petit, deinde Minorem Britanniam.

Bernacus venit in Demeticam provinciam. id est, South Wales.

Obit 7. Id. 7 Aprilis.

Ex vita d. Birini episcopi.

Birinus in Britanniam ab Henrico post: Ro: missus.

Fol. 94. a. Birinus applicuit apud: Occident: Saxones.

Birinus Kinegillum regem & West-Saxonum, ac Oswaldum regem Northumbr: baptizavit.

Kynegillus dedit Dorchester S. Birino.

635. Birinus anno Dom. 635. Canon: & seculares instituit apud Dorchester. Sedes translata à Dorchester Lincolniam per Remigium episcopum.

Alexander episcopus Lincolne instituit Canon: regulares apud Dorchester. Obit Birinus 3. Nonas Decembar.

Ex vita Bonifacii episcopi.

Bonifacius fuit monachus in Exancestre, & postea petiit Huntscel monaster: ubi venerabilis Winbertus abbas præfuit.

Bonifacius Thuringiam petit, & postea in Frisia factus adjutor Willebrordi episcopi.

Bonifacius Saxones & Hesses petit. Bonifacius Orthof monasterium construxit.

Multi ex Anglia conflunt ad Bonifacium.

Construxit Bonifacius 2. monasteria, unum in Fridefaro in honorem Petri, alterum in Amanaburgh in honorem S. Michaelis.

α L. gratiam. β L. altare. γ Aprilis MS. δ Birini MS. ε Occidenti: MS. ζ West-Saxones MS. η Baptifavit MS. θ Seculare MS. ι Alexander MS. κ Honore MS. λ Honori MS.

Boni-

Bonifacius *senex episcopus* Willebaldum & Barghardum facit *episcopos in intimis Orient. Francorum partibus.*

Occisus Bonifacius Non. Jun. anno peregrinationis sue 45. *episcop. sui 36. mensibus & 2 dies 6.*

Lullo episcopus corpus ejus perduxit ad Folde monaster: quod ^{Fuldense} ipse construxerat juxta Moguntiam prope flumen. <sup>monaste-
rium.</sup>

Ethelbaldus rex Merc: à Beornredo occisus & apud Re-
pendon sepultus.

Ex vita β Sancti Botulphi.

Botulphus & Adulphus γ natalibus germana nativitate & *charitate ex gente Saxonica.*

Adulphus fit episcopus Trajectensis. Botulphus in Britanniam rediit. Botulphus Icanho locum construendo monasterio aptum ab Ethelmundo rege accepit, ubi ad δ temporis heremus erat.

Obit Botulphus in Icanho 15. Cal. Jun. & ibidem sepultus est. Fol. 94. b.

• Icanho monaster: ab Inguaro & Hubba destructum.

Ulkitellus ζ monachus jussu Ethelwoldi episcopi Winton: transfudit corpora Botulphi & Adulphi Thorneiam.

Erat tunc temporis in Icanho sacellum in quo solus presbiter sacra faciebat.

• construxit S. Ethelwoldus non longe à monasterio Thornensi in loco, ubi beata virgo Christi Thoma inclusa fuerat, lapideam ecclesiam delicatiss: cameratam cancellulis & duplici area, 3. dedicatam α altaribus permodicis undique usque ad δ ejus muros vallatam arboribus diversī generis. Sedem ibi heremiticam si permisisset deus sibi elegit.

Ex vita S. Bregwini archiepiscopi.

Bregwinus in Saxonia ortus. Bregwinus relicta patria in Angliam venit.

• Sanctus Bregwinus successit Cuthberto Anglo in archiepiscopatu Cantuari:

Cuthbertus ex illustri α Angli: familia ortus ecclesiam in orientali parte majoris ecclesie, λ eidem pene contigua, in μ honorem Joannis, Baptiste fabricavit, ut & ξ baptisteria & examinationes judiciorum pro diversis causis ad correctionem scelerum inibi celebrarent, & archiepiscoporum corpora in ea sepelirentur, sublata de • medio antiqua consuetudine, qua eatenus in eccl: apost:

α F. diebus. β Saint MS. γ Sic. δ Sic. • Sic. ζ Monachus MS. η Non distinguitur in MS. θ Eis MS. • Scint MS. α L. Anglie, vel Anglorum, λ Idem MS. μ Honore MS. ν Baptista MS. ξ Baptisteria MS. • Media antiquo MS.

Petri & Pauli corpora antecessorum suorum tumulari solebant.

Bregwinus α expletis in β archiepiscopatu 3. annis obiit 7. Cal. Septembar. & in ecclesia S. d Joannis sepelitur.

γ Ecclesia Cantuar. cum ζ ecclesia S. Joannis igne consumpta.

Lanfrancus postea δ ecclesi reparavit, & in ϵ ecclesia novam corpora sanctorum episcoporum in aquilonari parte super voltam
 Fol. 95. α sub singulis locellis decenter collocavit. In illa enim conflagratione quanta damna locus ipse κ propeffus sit nullus edicere: scilicet in auro, in argento, in libris divinis & secularibus. Privilegia regum & episcoporum ex integro corrupta sunt.

Ex vita S. Brithuni.

Brithunus Anglus institutus abbas Deirwald, ubi nunc Beverlege. a S. Joanne episcopo Eboræ: sepultus est Beverlaci.

Ex vita Caradoci.

Caradocus ortus in provincia de Brekenauc.

Caradocus vixit in Ari insula, quam Norwegenses abducti $\epsilon\theta$ spoliabant; sed postea insula restituerunt.

Richardus, Tancredus & Flandrenses λ missi in Walliam infesti Caradoco heremita. Obiit anno Dom. 1124. Caradocus, & in Menevensi ecclesia sepultus est.

Ex vita Karatoci.

Carantacus, filius Roderici regis. Carantocus fuit in Hibernia 30. annis ante nativitatem S. Danielis.

Ex vita Cedd episcopi.

Successit Saberto regi Swithelinus μ filius Sexbaldi, qui ab ipso Cedd, baptizatus est.

Cedd ξ imperecepit ab Ethelwaldo, filio Oswaldi regis Deiorum, \circ Lestingey locum monaster: condendo in montibus κ arduis & remotis, in quo monasterium secundum ritum Lindisfarnensis ecclesiæ instituit.

α Expletis MS. β Archiepiscopo MS. γ Aug. 24. Godwin. δ Joannes MS. ϵ Ecclesie MS. ζ Ecclesie MS. η Malim consumpta. θ Sic in MS. Forſan, eccleſiam. ι F. ecclesia nova. κ Forte, perpeſſus ſit nullus edicere poteſt: ſcilicet &c. λ F. miſſi μ Filius MS. ν Baptiſatus MS. ξ F. epiſcopus recepit. \circ Leſtingey MS. π Ardius & remotus MS.

Cedd *episcopus* Orient: Sax: obiit in Lestingay tempore pestis. Successit Cedd in monasterio Cedda ejus frater.

Frater 20. *venientes ex monaster*: Cedd in regione Orient: Saxonum *venerunt* Lestingey, & omnes *præter unum* peste mortui.

Ex vita *æ* Ceddæ *episcopi*.

Cedda *agente* Wulphero Merc: rege, & Theodoro archiepiscopo Cantuar: fit *episcopus* Mer: & Lindispharorum.

Vixit Cedda in *episcop*: Lichefeldensi 2. annis & dim. Fol. 95. b.
 β Barwe in provincia Lindispharorum locus 50. *familiarum* datus ab Wulphero γ Ceddæ *construendo monasterio*. Habuit autem Cedda *sedem* apud Lichefeld, ubi sibi *mansionem* fecerat non longe ab ecclesia remotiorem, in qua secretius d cum 7. vel 8 sociis, quotiens à labore & ministerio verbi vacabat, orare & legere solebat. Owinus primus olim æ è" ministrorum S. ζ Ethelredre monachus postea apud Ceddam.

Ex vita S. Clari.

α Edwardy tempore Edmundi 9 regis Angliæ fuit in Orthesfria, & Clarus mare petit, & æ apud Cælaris burgum in Normannia applicuit.

Clarus monasteriolum construxit in nemore juxta Heptam flu: in pago λ Wlcaffino. Clari captum µ absijum tyrannide potentis, quam ille turpiter cum amante fugiebat.

Ex vita S. Clitanci.

Clitancus Southe-Walliæ regulus inter venandum à suis sodalibus occisus est. Ecclesia S. Clitanci in Southe-Wallia.

Ex vita S. Eanfwidæ, filix Edbaldi, regis Cantix, & Emmæ.

Elegit Eanfwida locum à vulgi frequentia remotum Fulke-
 stan nominatum, ubi & pater ejus Edbaldus in honorem Petri Fulstane in Kent.
 apost: ecclesiam construxit.

Ibi ergo ex parte maris ζ quæ remotior dicitur esse ab ipsis ruricolis hujusmodi competentem fundavit ecclesiam cum officinis sibi suisque comitibus professioni ejus • necessariis, à pleno tamen maris gurgite septem jugerum latitudine, i. e. π 20. perticarum,

α Cedda MS. β Ad imum pagine Warwe scripsit Stoveus.
 γ Cedda MS. δ F. cum 7. vel 8. sociis. ε Vel delend. vel ministris pro ministrorum reponend. ζ Sic in MS. L. Ethelredæ, vel potius Etheldredæ. η F. Edwardus. θ Reges MS. ι Sic.
 κ Apuo MS. λ Wello scribitur supra lin. à manu Stovei ipsius.
 µ Ascham MS. ν Sic. ζ Quo MS. • Necessariis MS. π 28. apud Capgravium.

Vol. 8.

K

dist-

distantem, & quæ hodie nusquam apparet. Terra namque à mari paulatim consumpta post longum seculum corruit, & ripa maris cæmiterium hausit.

Fol. 96. a.

Ex vita S. Ebbæ.

Ebba *filia* Ethelfridi regis Bernisiorum.
Eanfridus & Oswaldus *tantum filii* Ethelfridi ex Acca, *filia* ß Ellæ regis γ Deiorum.
Oswi, *qui postea rex, filius* Ethelfridi ex concubina.
δ Cadanus Scottus Ebbam *amavit.*
Ebba *abbas* Coludi urbis, i. e. Coldingham. *Duo* ⁸ *lympidi*

fontes in 1 Coludi urbe. Coludi urbs 6. miliaribus distat à Berwico boream versus.

Ex vita S. Eadburgæ.

1085. Cantuariæ vero in cænobio scriptum reperi quod anno Domini 1085. *ab archiepiscopo* Lanfranco fuerunt de tumultis sanctarum Mildredæ & Edburgæ in Thanato insula elevatæ reliquæ, & in eccl: beati Gregorii, quam paulo ante Cantuariæ ad pauperum solamen constructam ditaverat, collocatæ.

Ex ζ vita Edmundi martyris.

Edmundus & Edwoldus *fili* Alkmundi, ex Siuara.
Offa rex Est-Angl. peregre proficiscens ad cognatum suum Alkmundum, in Saxonia commorantem, pervenit, ibique Edmundum & ejus filium in heredem adoptavit.

Ex vita Edwoldi fratris Edmundi.

Edwoldus vitam heremiticam duxit apud fontem argenteum in Dorsethvir.

Offa S. Edwoldi translata, Cernelium procurante comite Almaro tempore Dunstani.

Almarus comes fundavit monasterium Cerneliense.

Ex vita Elfredæ.

Clara, Kingi-clere in Southamptonshire. Elfreda *filia* Ethelwoldi & Brightwinæ nata in Clara municipio. Brightwina mortuo marito Claram dedit tempore Edgari & regis monaster: Rumesiensis.

Elfreda autore Edgaro rege fit monacha λ Rumesiæ sub Merwenna abbatissa. Successit Merwennæ Elwina, Elwinæ vero Elfreda. Elwina cognito adventu Swani Dani fugit cum fortunis Wintoniam. Rumesia à Swano deprædata.

α Qua MS. ß Ella MS. γ Deiorum MS. δ Eadanus Cap-
grav. 1 Coluadi MS. ζ Viat MS. η Est Siuaræ MS. θ Eis
MS. ι Cernelinon MS, κ Reges MS. λ Rumesia MS.

In Warwikeſhire.

Prior : Wrokeſhale. *Mon* : *nigræ*.

Prior : Hinewode. *Mon* : *nigræ*.

Abbat : Merivaus.

In Staffordſhire.

Prior : Lappele, S. Remigii. *Mon* : *nigri*.

Prior : Fairwel. *Monacha nigræ*.

Prior : Briuern, S. Mariæ. *Mon* : *nigri*.

Prior : Briuern, S. Leonardi. *Mon. albæ*.

In Dorſetſhire.

Prior : Derlege, vel Greſlege. *Can* : *nigri*.

Prior : Dereby S. Jacobi. *Mon* : *nigri*.

Prior : Dereby. *Mon* : *nigræ*.

In Yorkeſhire.

Caſtles : Sceltun, Kuninghburgh, Ferneltun.

In Richemonthſhire.

Abbat : Egleſtune, S. Mariæ : *Can* : *albi*.

Prior : Woderhale *ſanctorum trium*. *Mon* : *nigri*.

Prior : Inegelwde, S. Mariæ. *Mon* : *nigræ*.

Prior : Marrig. *Mon* : *nigræ*.

In *episcopatu Dunelmensi*.

Prior : Mai vel Segelbreg. *Mon* : *nigræ*.

Prior : Brenkeburgh. *Can* : *nigri*.

In *β lineis reg* : Scot :

Abbat : Mailros S. Mar : *Mon* : *albi*.

Abbat : Drieburgh. *Can* : *albi*.

In *Waulia* : provinc. Landaven.

Prior : de Baſſele.

In *Banchoren* : diœceſi.

Prior : de Guifenæ. *Monac* : *albi*.

In *episcop. S. Aſaphe* :

ζ *Abbat* : de Hudham. *Mon* : *albæ*.

Ex vita S. *Erkendwaldi*.

Erkenwaldus & Ethelburga, *ejus ſoror, nati in caſtro, ſeu villa, de Stallingeburg in Lindeſſea ex proſapia & Offæ regis* *East-Angliæ*.

Erkenwaldus *ſilius* *Offæ regis* *East-Angliæ*.

Erkenwaldus *abbas Ceortefey, deinde epiſcopus London.*

Erkenwaldus *μ fundator monaſterii de Ceortefey & Ber-*

γ Forſan
δ Tgnat
ortane, nunc
Whitland,
aut non
lunge ab
eo loco.

Fol. 97. a.

α *Monachi MS.* β *Leeneis MS.* γ *Forſam MS.* δ *Sic.*

ε *Sic.* ζ *Ablat : MS.* η *Eis MS.* θ *Offa MS.* ι *East-Anglia*

MS. κ *Offa MS.* λ *East-Anglia MS.* μ *Founder MS.*

From the
West to
the Ea.

kinge, quæ suo patrimonio ⁊ ditavit. Hildelitha transmarina prima abbatissa de Berkynge, ⁊ institutrix Ethelburgæ.

β S. Erkenwoldus obiit apud Berkynge. Conflagravit Londinum tempore γ Mauritii episcopi London. Ignis incepit à porta occident : ⁊ pervenit ad portam orientalem.

Mauritius δ novæ ecclesiæ Paulinæ inceptor. Richardus episcopus Mauritii successor, muros ecclesiæ mirabiliter auxit. Richardus cæmeterium : Paulinæ ecclesiæ muro sepsit.

Gilbertus Universale ex Altisiodoro civitate Galliarum vocatus fit episcopus London. Gilbertus tectum novo operi Paulinæ ecclesiæ London superimpofuit.

1140. Translatum est corpus Erkenwaldi anno Dom. 1140. 14. die Novembris.

Ex vita S. Ethelwoldi episcopi Vent.
Ethelwoldus Wintoniæ natus.

Ex vita S. Fiacrii.
Fiacrius in Hibernia natus.

Ex vita Finani episcopi.
Finanus, qui ⁊ Winninus, Caprei ⁊ Lasaræ filius, in media provinc : Hiberniæ natus.

Ex vita Fremundi.
Fremundus ζ Offæ regis ⁊ Batildæ filius.
Fremundus uno anno ⁊ dim : successit patri suo ⁊ Offæ viventi in regno.

Fremondus relicto reg : ad quandam insulam ⁊ heremiticam acturus vitam navigavit, sumptis secum 2. presbiteris, Burghardo, qui ejus vitam conscripsit, ⁊ Edbritho.

Inguar ⁊ Hubba in ⁊ Angliam venientibus, Offa Fremundum late quærit ⁊ invenit.

Fremundus divino consilio Danis se opponit ⁊ vincit.
Oswy dux exercitus Offæ invidens ⁊ gloriæ Fremundi, caput ꝑ ei in scellis amputavit quinto Id. Maii circa ⁊ annum Dom. 866. inter Uchington ⁊ Hareburebyry. Fremundi corpus sepultum apud Offa-churche intra domus regiæ septum. Sepulchrum Fremundi inventum in loco quo constiunt Charwelle ⁊ Brademere. Ecclesia S. sacerdotum in ripa Charwell prope sepulchrum Fremundi ; unde à quodam Adelberto translatus est

866.
Fol. 97. b.

α Distavit MS. β Seint MS. γ Mauritii MS. δ None ecclesia Pauline MS. ⁊ Pawliæ MS. ζ Offa MS. ⁊ Offa vivente MS. ⁊ Heremitam MS. ⁊ Eis MS. ⁊ Anglia MS. ⁊ Gloria MS. ꝑ F. ejus infidiis amput. ⁊ Anno MS.

una cum S. Presbyteris ad a Redicum, ubi ab eo facta est ecclesia.

Ex β Collectaneis Gervasii monachi Cantuari :
de regibus γ Angliæ.

Mylthrudis, quæ & Mildritha, monialis de Minstre in insula Thanet.

Successit Osredo in regno Northumbar : Ethelbertus, qui & Etheldredus dictus est. Fuit filius Mollonis ; qui Mollo & Erhelwoldus dicebatur.

Cedwalla rex dedit S. Wilfrido quartam partem d insulæ Vectæ, & villam quæ dicitur Paggenham.

Ethelwolpus rex West-Sax. qui & Adulphus dictus est.

In hac nova foresta postmodum duo ejus filii Richardus in collo, & Gulielmus in pectore sagittis confossi.

Monasterium de Wiltune captum ζ à Roberto comite Gloucestr : a quod incastellatum fuerunt à contra Stephani rege & fratre ejus Henrico episcopo Winton. &c. ut Stephanus cum fratre, relictis vasis argenteis, turpiter fugerit.

Confirmata pax inter Stephanum & Henricum opera Gul. comitis Arundele.

Unde Eustachius, regis Stephani filius, pro pace inita iracundiæ felle commotus recessit à patre, & cum d in patrimonio S. Edmundi in die S. Laurentii serviret indignans ad mensam sedens, sanus effectus vitam finivit, & apud Faversham sepultus est, sicut & mater Gul. : filius regis Stephani a junior de equo corruit super Berhamdune, & tibiam fregit.

Cænobium de Boxley consensu Stephani à Gul. de Ypra fundatum est.

Rex Henricus 2. applicuit in Penbroke, inde cum classe in Hiberniam a iturus.

Johannes rex cum Huberto archiepiscopo μ Cantuariæ navim apud Shoreham conscendit habiturus colloquium cum rege Fraunce.

α Reditu MS. β Collectum MS. γ Anglia MS. δ Insula MS. : Gulielmus MS. ζ Adjeci. η Forſan, quod incastellatum fuerat contra eum à Stephano rege &c. θ Forſan, in patrimonio S. Edmundi in die S. Laurentii ſerviret, indignans ad m. ſedens, infanus effectus &c. : Filius MS. ι Junitr MS. λ Inturus MS. Poſſeſt etiam legi, venturus. μ Cantuare navi MS.

Hac-

Ex annalibus incerti auctoris.

1290. *Anno Dom. 1290. Gul. de Breosa senior obiit apud Findon, & sepultus est in monasterio de Sele.*
- Anno Dom. 1291. Joanna, filia regis Edwardi primi, & comitissa ß Glocestrie, Gilbertum filium suum primogenitum peperit apud Theokesbyri.*
1292. *Anno Dom. 1292. 15. Cal. Apr. obiit apud Chilham Domina Isabella de Devora, comitissa de Asshele. Sepulta est Cantuar : in ecclesia Christi.*
- Anno Dom. 1292. Non : Februarii obiit Ananias episcopus Assaphensis. Fuit de ord. Prædic. Eodem anno 8. Id. Apr. Leulinus de Bronfite electus in episcopum Assaphen : Fuit ante can : Assaphensis.*
1294. *Anno Dom. 1294. rex Edwardus 1. constituit Guli. de Leyburne capitaneum navium suarum.*
742. *Anno Dom. 742. Cuthbertus archiepiscopus Cantuari : celebravit concilium apud Clovesho, præsentem rege Ethelbalde.*
694. *Anno Dom. 694. Withredus rex Cantie, & Brightwaldus archiepiscopus Cantuar : celebraverunt concilium in Bakechild. Werburga regina uxor Withredi. Alricus filius Withredi.*
- Ex libro Gervasii monachi Cantuar. de vitis archiepiscoporum Cantuar : ecclesie.*
- Augustinus præpositus monasterii quod est ad clivum Scauri Romæ à Greg : pont. Ro : 14. anno imper : Mauriti Augusti in Britan : cum aliis monachis missus sociis ante omnibus circiter 40. Applicuit Augustinus in ð Thaneto.*
- Augustinus Doroberniam veniens, permissu Ethelberti regis ecclesiam S. Martini celebrat, oratorium tunc temporis Berthæ reginæ.*
- Augustinus ꝛ jussu Gregorii consecratus in episcopum ab Eleutherio Arelatenſi episcopo.*
- Augustinus in ecclesia Salvatoris Dorobern : monachos instituit.*
- Ethelbertus ꝛ instructu Augusti monasterium Petro & Paulo extra muros Dorober : construxit, locum videlicet ꝛ sepultura regum & archiepiscoporum Cantie.*

α Gervasius MS. ß Glocestria MS. γ Consilium MS. ð Sic.
 ꝛ Permissa MS. ꝛ In ſm Gregorii MS. ꝛ F. Instinctu. 9 Pawlo MS. ꝛ Videlicet MS. ꝛ F. sepultura.

Tria pallia tempore August: in Britan. à Gregor. pont. Ro: missa.

Fol. 98. b.

August: sedit annis 16. Sepultus est in ecclesia Petri.

Successit Laurentius, qui tyrannidem Edbaldi filii Ethelberti metuens, relicurus Cantiam erat: sed divino oraculo monitus in Britan. a permansit, & Edbaldum regem ad Christianismum revocavit.

Sedit annis 5. Obiit 4. No. Febru. & sepultus est in ecclesia S. Petri Dorobern:

Millitus primus London. episcopus successit, vir pedibus aeger, animo valens. Praefuit annis 5. Obiit 8. Call. Maii. Sepultus est Dorobern. in ecclesia S. Petri.

Successit Justus & prius episcopus Rosensis. Sedit annis 3. Obiit 4. Id. Novembar. sepultus Dorobern. in ecclesia S. Petri.

Successit Honorius. Hic & missit Felicem Burgund. dnt evang: predicaret provinc. Orient. Angl.

Sedit Honorius annis 19. Obiit 2. Id. Octobar. Vacavit sedes anno uno, mensibus 6. Sepultus in ecclesia S. Petri.

Successit Deus dedit de gento West-Sax. oriundus. Sedit ann. 10. Obiit 2. Id. Jul. Sepultus est in ecclesia S. Petri. Vacavit sedes 2 annis 3.

Successit Theodorus. Hic Adrianum ab Ebroino dimissum fecit abbatem in monaster: Petri Dorobern. Omnes Britan: episcopi submittebant se Theodoro. Sedit annis 22. Obiit anno aetatis suae 88. Sepultus est in 2 monasterio Petri & Pauli Dorobern.

Successit Brightwaldus abbas Raculf monasterii, quod est juxta flu: = Gearland. Consecratus est à Godwino Galliarum metropolitano. Sedit annos 37. & menses 6. Obiit quinto Id. Januarii.

Successit Tatwinus presbiter monasterii Brindun in provinc. Merc. Sedit annis 3. Obiit 3. a Calend. August.

Successit Nothelinus presbiter London. & monachus. Sedit annis quinque. Obiit 16. Cal. Novembris. Sepultus est Doroberniae in ecclesia Petri & Pauli.

Successit Cuthbertus prius episcopus Hereforden: Hic edificavit e sacellum S. Joannis in orient: parte ecclesiae Petri, &

= Primasit MS. & F. Primus. & Missit MS. d At MS.
 • Ecclesie MS. i Anno MS. • Theodorus MS. & Mona-
 sterie MS. • Pawli MS. = Sic. a Callend. MS. μ Sic.
 • Monachus MS. ξ Ecclesie MS. • Pawlli MS. π Successit
 MS. ε Sacellus MS.

sepul-

sepulchrum sibi suisque successoribus. Sedit annis 17. Obiit 7. Call. a Novembris. sepultus in ecclesia S. Joannis quam ipse construxit.

Fol. 99. a.

Successit ß Bregwius. Sedit annis 3. Obiit 8. Call. Septembar. sepultus in sacello S. Joannis.

Successit Lambertus abbas ecclesie S. Augustini Doroberniæ. Sinodus celebrata apud Chealchite. Sedit Lambertus annis 5. Obiit 4. γ Decembris. Sepultus est in ecclesia S. d Joannis Baptistæ Doroberniæ.

• Successit Athelardus quidam abbas. Hic recuperavit palium sedis ζ sue ab Offa rege ablatum ac Lichefildensi ecclesie collatum. Celebravit δ concilium apud Clovesho. Sedit annis 13. Sepultus est in ecclesia S. Joannis Bapt. Dorobern.

Successit Wulfredus. Hic dedit quasdam terras, Werebarðo cognato suo, quas ille x moriturus ecclesie Cantuar: restituit. Sedit annis 38. Sepultus est Dorobern.

λ Successit Flegildus abbas electus 7. Call. Maii, ordinatus v. Id. Jul. Obiit 3. Call. Septembar.

Successit Chelnothus Cantuar: μ ecclesie, id est, prior, decanus, electus 3. Call. Jul. , consecratus eodem anno vi. Call. Septem. Hic primus episcopatus annis quinque tantum ξ monachis habuit in sua eccl: ceteris peste consumptis.

Dani hoc tempore • Cantiam vastabant. Presbyteri & clerici x in missi monachus psallebant in choro Cantuar: Sedit annis 41. Sepultus est Dorobern:

Successit Athelredus primo monachus Cantuar: postea episcopus, Wiltoniensis. Sedit annis 18. Obiit anno Dom. 893. Vacavit sedes 2. ann.

Successit Plegmundus, qui in Cestria insula, qua dicitur ab incolis Plegmundesham, per annos plurimos heremiticam duxerat vitam.

Septem ecclesias episcopis destitutas episcopis insignivit. Sedit ann. 34. Sepultus est Dorobern. in ecclesia Christi.

• Successit Wulfelmus Wellensis τ episcopus. Sedit ann. 13. Successit Odo Scireburn: episcopus, qui cum esset clericus, ba-

• Novembre MS. ß Sic. γ Decembri MS. δ Joannes Baptista Doroberni MS. • Successit MS. ζ Sua MS. • Collatum MS. δ Consilium MS. • Sic. x Morturus MS. λ Successit MS. μ Forjan, ecclesie decanus, id est, prior, &c. γ Consecrato MS. ξ Monachi MS. • Cantram MS. x Forte, immixti monachis psallebant &c. ρ Sic. • Successit MS. τ Episcopis MS.

bitum

bitum monachialem suscepit. Hic pellicem ab aula Edwini regis facie candenti ferro notavit. Hic transtulit reliquias a Wilridi a Ripensi ecclesia Cantuar :

Hic tectum Cantuar : ecclesie vetustate corruptum reparavit.

Incertum quot annis sedit.

Successit ß Elffius episcopus Winton. cognomento Lippe. Fol. 99. b.

γ Obiit inter eundum Romam in Alpibus.

Successit Brightelmus Dorsetensis episcopus. Hic parum idoneus visus postea Dorsetensem repetit ecclesiam.

Successit Dunstanus Wigorn : episcopus. Sedit annis 33. Obiit 988. anno etatis sue d 70.

Successit Ethelgarus : Selesigenis episcopus. Sedit an. 1. mensibus 3.

Successit Siricus episcopus Wiltunienfis. Sedit annis 5. Sepultus est Dorobern.

Successit Elfricus Shireburnensis episcopus. Sedit annis 11.

Successit Elphegus natalibus clarus monachus de Deorhurste, ζ e'ctus anno Dom. 1006. etatis sue anno 53. Hujus tempore direpta ē tota miserrime spoliata a Danis Cantuaria, ac postea concremata.

θ Finianus abbas S. Augustini abire permittitur. Goduinus episcopus captus, & Leofruna abbatisa monasterii S. Mildrethæ.

Elphegus = archiepiscopus captus, & carcere septem mensibus detentus, & deinde a Thrum Dano occisus 13. Call. Maii. λ Sedit ann. 6. mensibus 7. Sepultus primo London. in μ ecclesia S. Pauli, postea translatus Cantuari :

• Successit Livingus Wellensis episcopus. & Sedit ann. 7.

Egelnothus decanus Cantuari : ecclesie successit. Decani nomen tempore Anselmi mutatum in nomen Prioris. Sedit ann. 17. Obiit 4. Call. Novembar. Sepultus est in ecclesia Christi.

Successit • Eadlunnus episcopus Wentanus, capellanus = Haraldi regis. Sedit ann. 11. Obiit 5. Call. Novembar.

Successit Robertus, genere Normannus, episcopus London. ante monachus Gemeticensis. Sedit ann. 2.

Stigandus, quondam Australium Sax. episcopus, postea in-

a Sic. ß Sic. γ Obiit MS. δ Sic rescripsi. 7. tantummodo in MS. • Selesigenes MS. ζ Deftus MS. η Sua MS. θ Sic. i Mildretha MS. = Archiepiscopus MS. λ Sedet MS. μ Ecclesie S. Paule, postea MS. • Successit MS. & Sedet MS. • Sic. = Haraldi reges MS.

Winton. a sedis, intravit p sedem Cantuar: Roberto adhuc vivente. Sedit ann. 18. Obiit Winton. in carcere. γ Vacavit sedes 2. annis.

Successit Lanfrancus abbas Cadomen: natione Langoberdus, filius Harebaldi & Rosæ.

Celebravit Lanfrancus 6. concilia, primum Wintonia, 2. Fol. 100. a London. 3. Wintonia. 4. London. 5. Claudia. 6. Glocestria.

Lanfrancus renovavit ecclesiam Christi Cantuari:

δ Lanfrancus reparavit ecclesiam S. Andreæ apud Rochest-
tar.

Lanfrancus reparavit ecclesiam S. Albani.

Lanfrancus ecclesiam S. Gregorii extra Cantuari: & hospita-
tale a fundamentis inchoavit.

Lanfrancus ecclesiam S. Nicholai ad occidentem Cantuariæ.
& hospitale & leproforum fecit. Sedit annis 19. Obiit 5. Call.
Jun. Sepultus est in ecclesia Christi Cantuar: Vacavit sedes
ann. 4.

1093. a Successit Anselmus abbas Beccensis. Natus in Augusta
civitate patre Gundulpho, matre Ermenberga. Consecratus
anno Dom. 1093. Discordia inter regem & Anselmum pro
auctoritate Ro. pont.

Anselmus μ exulatuque refutavit accipere pallium à manu re-
gis. Restitutus sedi Anselmus. Sedit annis 16. Obiit 11. Call.
Maii in anno Dom. 1109. ætatis suæ anno 76.

Successit Radulphus Rosensis episcopus, quondam Sagienfis
abbas. Successit Radulpho in Rosensi sede Ernulphus abbas de
Burgo. Lis magna inter Thurstanum, archiepiscopum Eboræ:
& Radulphum Cantuar. Sedit annis 8. mensibus 6. Obiit 3.
ξ Calend. Novembar.

Successit Gul. Corbuil can. S. Osithes. Ab Honorio pont.
Ro. factus est legatus in Anglia & Scotia. Collegium cleri-
corum Doveriæ suppressit, & novum cœnobium monachorum in
australi parte oppidi pro eo construxit. Sedit ann. 15. Obiit
Cantuar. 6. Call. π Decembris. Vacavit sedes 2 annis 2.

Successit Theobaldus abbas Beccensis. Tempore ϑ Theobaldi
propter τ litem inter eum & Henricum episcopum Winton:

α Seis MS. β Dedem MS. γ Vacuit MS. δ Lanfranke-
cus MS. ε Ecclesia MS. ζ Ecclesia MS. η Fondamenti MS.
θ Leprosorum MS. ι Sedet MS. κ Successit MS. λ Augus-
tia MS. μ F. exulat, quia recusavit accipere pallium MS.
ν Archiepiscopus MS. ξ Callend. MS. ο Colegium MS.
π Decembre MS. ρ Anno MS. ϑ Theobali MS. τ Letem MS.

fratrem

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

fratrum regis Stephani de titulo a legatis, advennerunt multi caussidici in Angliam. Tunc primus horum & magister Vacarius in Oxenfordia legem docuit.

Lambertus primus abbas de Boxley. Claribaldus primus abbas de Fauresham. Exulat ⁊ Toebaldus ob depositionem Gul. Fol. 100. b. Eborā: pont. in Remensi concilio.

Redit Theobaldus ad sedem mortuo rege Stephano. ⁊ Sedit Theobaldus ann. 22. Obiit 14. Call. Maii anno Dom. 1161. 1161. Sepultus est in ecclesia Christi.

Successit Thomas Becket archiepiscopus Cantuar: ⁊ sanctuar: ⁊ cancellar: regis. Sedit ann. 9. Obiit 4. Calend. Januarii.

Successit Richardus natione Norman: monach: Cantuar: ⁊ Prior Doverensis cœnobii.

Godefridus episcopus S. Asaph resignavit annulum episcop: Richardo Cantuar: in concilio Westmonaster:

Richardus regio edicto canon: stulores expulsi ab Waltham, ⁊ can. regulares induxit. Sedit ann. 10. mensibus 8. Obiit apud Hallinges. Sepultus in ecclesia Christi in oratorio beata Mariæ.

Successit Baldewinus episcopus Wigorn: antea abbas de Forda. Balduinus Exoniæ ex infimo genere natus.

Balduinus à Bartholæo episcopo Exon. factus archid: Exon.

Baldinus fit monachus in Forda, ⁊ postea abbas.

Mortuo Rogero episcopo Wigorn: successit Balduinus.

Consilio Baldewini omnes episcopi Angliæ studebant monachos ab ecclesiis cathedralibus expellere, ⁊ clericos ⁊ introducere.

Baldewinus novam ecclesiā: Cantuar: fabricavit, ⁊ statutam ab eccle: monachorum, ubi iussit clericos suos, domos 7. mansionarias facere.

Baldewinus monachos Cantuar: duriter tractat.

Ecclesia à Balduino incepta Cantuariz, ⁊ domus mansionaria eidem ⁊ adjunctæ demolitæ. Balduinus lapideam ecclesiam apud Lamhith prope London: incepit, ⁊ domus mansionarias ibidem pro clericis suis fabricavit. Sedit 5. annis 5.

a Legatus MS. & Magister MS. ⁊ Toebaldus] Leg. Theobaldus. ⁊ Sede MS. i Successit MS. ⁊ An secretarius (vel iusticiarius) ⁊ cancellarius regis? n Called MS. ⁊ Successit MS. i Concilio MS. x Ecclesiæ cathedri MS. ⁊ Introducere MS. µ An separatam? i Dedem 7. MS. ⁊ Adjuncta MS. o Clericus MS. π Anno MS.

mensibus 11. Obiit in obsidione civitatis Acon, & ibidem sepultus est. Capella de Hakington, opus Balduini Cantuar: jussu Celestini pont: Ro: demolita est.

Succesit a Hubertus primo ecclesiæ Eboræ: decanus, postea episcopus Saresbirienfis.

Fol. 101. a. Hubertus Sarisberi: episcopus apud Acon in omnium oculis gratiosus, & in re militari adeo magnificus ut & regi Richardo esset admirandus. Erat enim statura procerus, consilio providus, ingenio callens, licet non p eloquio pollens. Cum prefecto quondam Angliæ Ranulpho de Glanvilla quodammodo regnum Angl. regebat, eo quod ipsius maxime consilio idem Ranulphus frueretur. Sepelivit Balduinum apud Acon. Capella de Lambith jussu pont: Ro. solo tenuis complanata. Hic Hubertus Cantuar: γ infestiss. fuit Giraldo archiepiscopo Menevensi, qui pro pallio d' ecclesiæ Menevensi restituendo strenue laborabat Romæ: Sedit annis 11. mens. 8. diebus 12. Obiit 3. Id. Jul. in villa de Tenham.

Hactenus ex Gervasio.

Vacavit sedes an. 1. mens. 11. diebus 16.

Succesit Stephen Langton. Sedit ann. 22. diebus 23.

Hic prius erat Ro. ecclesiæ presbyter Card: & ab Innocentio 3. Ro: pont. consecratus anno Dom. 1227.

Vacavit sedes anno 1. & dim. mense, diebus 12.

Succesit Richardus cog: Magnus, Sedit annis 2. Vacavit 7 sedes anno 1. ebdomadibus 18.

Hic prius erat cancellarius Lincoln: Obiit anno Dom. 1231.

γ Succesit Edmundus. Sedit ann. 8. Vacavit sedes ann. 3. mens. 2. diebus 3. Hic prius erat thesaur.

Succesit Bonifacius. Sedit annis 26. mensibus 6. diebus 18, Vacavit sedes 9 annis 2. ebdomad: 10. diebus 3.

Succesit Robertus de Kilwardby. Sedit ann. 6. Vacavit 45. septimanis & diebus 3.

Hic fuerat ante de ord. Præd: Factus est à Gregor: 10. pont. Ro. archiepiscopus Cantuar: Viterbi: postea Card: Portuensis factus à Nicholao 3. pont: Ro.

α Habertus MS. β Eloquis MS. γ Infestiss: fuit Giralde MS. δ Ecclesiæ Menevensi ecclesiæ rest. strenue aborabat Roma. MS. ε Dies MS. ζ Sede MS. η Succesit MS. θ Anno MS. ι Septemū MS.

Johannes

Johannes Pecham *de ord : min : successit. Sedit ann. 13. & 45. a septimanis, diebus 2. & Vacavit sedes anno 1.*

Successit Robertus de Winchelsey. Sedit ann. 19. Vacavit sedes mens. 9. & sept. una. Obiit anno Dom. 1313. Fuerat prius & archid. Essex.

Successit Galterus Reginalds. Sedit ann. 13. mens. 10. diebus 3.

¶ Hic prius fuerat thesaur : regis Angliæ, & Wigorn. episcopus similiter, & cancellar : Dom. & regis. Vacavit sedes mens. 6. sept. 3. & die una usque ad 6. Call. Jun. anno Dom. 1338.

Simon Mephram successit. Sedit 5. ann. 4. mens. & 17. die-Fel. 101. b. bus. Vacavit sedes 4. mens. diebus 10.

Johannes de Strateford successit. Sedit 11. ann. 6. mens. 3. sept. 4. diebus. Vacat eccle. 3. mens. & 11. diebus.

Successit Johannes Ufford electus & confirmatus. Sedit 6. mensibus & 4. diebus. Vacavit sedes 2. mens. 3. & 7. diebus.

Successit Thomas Bredwardine. Sedit 5. sept. & 4. diebus. Vacavit sedes 4. mens. diebus 2.

¶ Successit Simon Iselepe. Sedit ann. 18. mens. 4. diebus 13. Vacat sedes 6. mensibus, 3. sept. 4. & diebus. Hic prius erat can : Ciceftrensis.

¶ Successit Simon Langham primo abbas Westmonaster : & episcopus Eliensis. Sedit annis 2. sept. 3. Urbanus 5. pont. Ro. elegit hunc in card : 10. Call. Octobar. quo tempore resignavit archiep. Cantuar. Vacavit sedes 7. sept. & die 1.

Successit Gul. de Whitlesey episcopus Rosenfis, postea Wigorn : Translatus fuit Cantuar : per Urbanum 5. pont : Ro : Sedit ann. 5. mens. 8. dies 14.

¶ Vacavit eccle : mens : 11. sept. 3. dies 3.

Simon de Sudbyri successit prius episcopus London. translatus per Gregorium 11. pont. Ro : Sedit ann. 6. a dep. b. 6. diebus. Securi percussus fuit apud turrim London. à seditiosis. Vacavit sedes 4. mens. & 16. diebus.

Successit Gul. Courteney, filius comitis Devon. prius episcopus Hereforde, 2. London. Sedit ꝑ annis 15. mens. 11. diebus 2. Vacavit sedes 3. mensibus & 3. diebus.

¶ Septimam MS. ¶ Vacavit MS. ¶ Archid. MS. ¶ Hic MS. ¶ Reges MS. ¶ Die MS. ¶ Successit MS. ¶ Die MS. ¶ Successit MS. ¶ Vacavit MS. ¶ An sept. 5. ? ¶ An po MS. ¶ Dies MS.

Successit

Successit Thomas Arundell prima Elien. episcopus. Sedit ann. 17.

Successit Henri. Chicheley a legum doctor, prius cancellar. Sarum, & a Gregor. 12. pont. Ro. episcopus & Menevensis factus. 7 Sedit annis 29. Obiit anno Dom. 1443. 2. Id. April. Johannes Stratford successit.

Ex chronico incerti auctoris.

Post Kereticum Cadwanus rex Venendtorum sublimatus in regem Anglię. Bellum Cairlegion in quo Silla filius Kennan cecidit.

Eol, 102. 2. Cadwallo filius Cadwani patri in regno successit.

Depulsus Cadwallo ab Edwino Armorican petiit, & reversus Edwinum interfecit & regnavit.

Cadwalarus filius Cadwallonis regnat in Britan.

ad Camobium S. Davidis incensum.

Ivor Cadwaladri filius successit. Obiit Cadwalladrus anno Dom. 689.

Belus filius Elphini moritur.

Bellum apud Heyl in Cornubia.

Bellum Gard Mailanc.

Bellum Pentun. In his bellis regnante Ivor Britones & vice-runt Saxones.

Reda moritur qui hunc librum & annaliū composuit.

Telagarn rex Pictorum occiditur a Britonibus.

Tuder ap Hely moritur.

Pascha mutatur apud Britones ab Elbodo homine Dei.

Sermana filius Idwalli moritur. Vastatio Britonum dextralium ab Offa rege Saxonum. Vastatio Britonum ab Offa in estate.

Vastatio Rienneth ab Offa.

Bellum Rudelan.

Mareduc rex Demetarum obiit.

Cradauc rex & Venedotiz a Saxonibus jugulatur.

Arthen rex Keredigiaun obiit.

Reyn rex Demetarum, & Cadel rex Powifize moriuntur.

Elbodus episcopus a Venedotiz obiit.

α Legem MS. β Menevensis MS. γ Sedis MS. δ Senobium MS. ε Sic. ζ Interunt MS. η annati MS. θ Venedotia MS. ι Venedotia MS.

Com-

Combustio Menevize.
Owein filius Mareduc obiit.
Degannoe iētu fulminis a comburitur.
Bellum inter Howell & Kenan, sed vicit Kenan.
Hoel iterum pugnavit cum Kenan, & expulit eum de Monia insula.

Hoel de Monia iterum expulsus est à Kenan.

Kenan moritur.

Saxones vastant montes Eiriri.

Bellum LLannays.

Saxontes ꝑ artem de Gannoe vastaverunt.

Howell moritur.

ꝥ Sadurmien episcopus Menevensis.

Fab 102. b.

Merhin moritur.

Bellum Citil.

Bellum Finant.

Ichail rex moritur.

Meuric à Saxonibus occiditur.

Monia vastatur à gentilibus.

Eygen rex Poiseæ Romæ obiit.

Eugenius
rex.

Matusalem moritur.

Urbs Eboraci vastatur.

Gogaun rex Keredigiaun d mergitur.

Honis episcopus Menevensis moritur.

Bellum in s Mone.

Rodricus & filius ejus occiduntur.

Bellum Conny, i. e. Dial Rodri.

Howell Romæ obiit.

Hincid moritur.

Anaraud cum Saxonibus vastavit Keredigiaun.

Mervin rex filius ꝥ Rodricia gentilibus occiditur.

Bellum dy Nerth.

Affer fit episcopus Britann.

Affer fit
episcopus.

Cadel filius Rodrici moritur.

Othyr venit in Britan.

Anaraud rex moritur.

Cledaun filius Cadel occiditur.

Bellum dinas Newith.

Howell rex filius Cadell Romam perrexit & obiit.

Grifin filius Owein occiditur.

a Comburatur MS. ꝑ F. arcem. ꝥ Sic. d Mergiter MS.
a Sic. ꝥ Sic.

Hinerd

Hinerd *filius* Cledanc *moritur*.

Adelstanus *rex Sax. moritur*.

Cadel *filius* Artnail *moritur*.

Idwal *filius* Rodrici *α & ejus jugulatur à Saxon :*

Lunvert *episcopus Menevensis moritur*.

Kengen *β filius Elisedd veneno γ extinguitur*.

Euenris *episcopus moritur*.

Morcleis *episcopus moritur*.

Fol. 103. a. Howell *rex Britonum cog : bonus moritur cui successit δ ejus filius* Owein.

Jago & Jenaf *filii* Idwalli, *quos* Howel *bonus à regno expulerat, pugnant cum Owyn juxta Hautecharno & vincunt.*

Vastatio Dynet *à filiis* Idwalli. Rodricus *filius* Howell *moritur*.

Bellum *juxta* Nant Conny *inter : filios* Idwalli & Hoëli.

Edwine *filius* Howel *moritur*.

Anarud *filius* Guiridith *occiditur*.

Rodricus *filius* Idwalle *moritur*.

Jenaf *filius* Idwalle *à Jagone fratre incarceratur*.

Einiaun *filius* Owein *vastavit* Gowher.

Jago *expulsus à reg : suo, & Howel rex post eum*.

Einiaun *iterum vastavit* Goher.

Menuc *filius* Idwalli *occiditur*.

Vastatio Dynet & Menevix *à Godisric filio* Haroldi.

Justinians. Einiaun *pugnavit contra Sax : & Alfre eorum ducem, & contra* Howell *filium* Jenaf, *& multos ex eis interfecit. Sed* Einiaun *ab optimatibus de Guent dolo occiditur. Howel filius* Jenaf *ζ occiditur*.

Mariduc *filius* Owein *interfecit* Cadwalan *filium* Jonab, *& ejus regnum possedit*.

Godisric *filius* Haroldi *cum α nigris gentibus vastavit* Menaw.

Owein *filius* Howel *moritur. Gentiles vastaverunt* Meneviam, Lanpader & Landroch.

Mareduc *consum reddidit δ nigris gentibus*.

Mareduc *vastavit* Maishineid.

Owein *vastavit* Dynet & Cairdigan.

Bellum *inter filios* Meuric & Marienc. *Vicerunt filii* Meuric. Teudur *filius* Eyniaun *occiditur*.

Mareduc *filius* Ow ein *moritu*.

α Sic. β Fillius MS. γ Extinguitur MS. δ Eis MS.
ε Felios MS. ζ Occidit MS. η Sic. θ Sic. ι Occide-
tur MS.

Menevia *vastatur à gentilibus, & Morgeu episcop. occiditur.*

Kenan *filius Howell occiditur.* Menevia *vastatur à Saxo-*
nibus, Edric & Ubic.

Aidan *filius Bledkenrid cum 4. filiis à a Lewelno occiditur.*

Lewelin *filius Sifille rex Venedotie pugnauit contra Reyn, Vol. 103. b.*
qui dicebat se esse filium Mariduc, & devictus est Reyn in Sifille rex.
p hostio Guili.

Eilaph *venit in Brytanniam, & vastavit Dynet & Mene-*
viam. Lewelin moritur.

Roodrich *reg. dextral: Britonum tenuit.*

Keinan *filius Sifille occiditur.*

Sifille.

Rederch *filius Gesteine occiditur.*

Jacob *& filii Brwin, i. e. Howel & Mereduc, tenuerunt reg:*

Mareduc *filius Edwyn à γ filii Kenan occiditur.*

Cradauch *filius Redric ab Anglis occiditur.*

Sweyn *rex Angliæ moritur.*

Gentiles tenuerunt d Meuric filium Howel.

Jacob *rex Venedotie occiditur, pro quo Grifin ap LLuelin*
reg: & Howelum filium Edwyn expulit.

Herbin *episcopus Meneven: moritur.*

Bellum *Pencader in quo victor fuit Grifin.*

Grifin *captus fuit à gentilibus Duly.*

Howel *filius Edwyni acceptis 20. navibus gentiliū coronatus*
est, & cepit desolare Cambriam, cui obviavit Grifith filius
LLuelin, & commisso bello in ostio Teyni cecidit Howell.

Tota dextralis patria Cambr: metu gentiliū.

Grifin *fil. Lewelni interfecit Grifith fil. Redric.*

Destructio Herford à Grifino. Filius Harold vastavit re-
giones Angli: auxilio Grifin.

Owein *filius Grifithe moritur.*

Griphin *filius Lewelini rex Britonum occiditur.*

Joseph *episcopus Meneven: moritur.*

Bellum inter Bledyn & Rualam, filios Cinnin, & Mareduc
& Idwal, filios Grifini.

Rualan *occiditur. Bledyn regnavit.*

Mareduc, *filius Owein, à Cradac, filio Grifin, & à Francis*
occiditur super ripam Remey.

Franci *vastaverunt Cairdigan. Menevia & Bangor vastatæ* *Normani.*
à gentilibus. Gentiles nunc pro Danis, nunc Hibernis ponit.

a Sic. p Sic. γ F. filio. d Mauritius supra lin.

Fol. 104. a.

Bledus episcopus Meneven : moritur. Successit Fulgenſus. Franci iterum vaſtaverunt Cairdigan.

Bledin filius Kennin dolo malignorum de Eſtratewy à Res filio Owein occiditur, cui ſucceſſit Traharin, filius Craudauc ejus conſobrinus, reg : Venodotiz tantum tenens.

Res & Redric filii Craudauc dextralem Britann. a terminant.

Redric filius Craudauc dolo occiditur, à conſobrino ſuo Meirchanri.

Bellum Pullgudic, in quo Traharn rex Venedot : β victori & tota familia Res cecidit. In fine hujus anni Res & Howel ejus frater à Craudauc, filio Grifini, occiduntur.

Fulgenus episcopat : Meneven : reliquit & Abraham accepit. Res filius Teuder incepit reg.

Meneva à gentilibus vaſtata, & Abraham episcopus occiſus. Fulgenius ſedem Menevenſem repetit.

Bellum montis Carn, in quo Traharn filius Craudauc, & Craudauc fil. Grifin, & Meilir fil: Rualan, & Res filius Teuder, & Grifin frater Einiaun, & Jacob occiduntur.

Gul. rex Angliæ γ Menevia peregre venit.

Res filius Teudir de reg. ſuo expellitur à filiis Bledith, i. e. Maduc, Cadugaun, & Ririd.

Res Hibern : petit, & cum δ claſſe rediit, & in bello de Penletheren filii Bledith ceciderunt.

Scrinium δ. David ablatum : ea Menevia ſpoliata.

Obiit Sulgeng episcopus Meneven. 75. anno ætatis ſuæ.

Res filius Teuder à Francis, qui in ζ Brecheniane habitabant, occiditur.

Tunc Dynet vaſtatur à Cadugana, filio Bledī.

Franci invadunt Keredigaun & Dynet, & caſtella in eis firmaverunt.

Walli tempor. Gul. Juni : Francorum caſtella in Nor-Wallia η diruunt, & in Cairdigan & Dynet θ exceptus Penbroc & Rydcors. Franci devaſtant Goher. Kidwelli, Eſtratewi,

Kairdigan, Dynet & Eſtratewi Depte veniam ι ſerunt.

Gul. filius Baldwini, qui juffu regis Gul : caſtellum Ridcors fundavit, moritur, & caſtellum deſeritur.

α F. tenuerunt. β Sic. γ Sic. δ An claſſe ? ε F. & ζ Sic in MS. An Brecheniauc ? η F. diruunt. θ F. exceptis. ι An petunt ?

Brechnauc, Guent & Guenlanc a jugum Franc. respuunt. *Fol. 104. b.*
 Franci edificant castella in Brechnauc.

Provinc. Pembroc à Wallis vastata.

Gerarodus dapifer de Pembroc fines Menevix vastat.

Walli & defendunt Monam contra duos Hugones comites.

Comites castra construunt in Mona.

Mag: rex Norwegix pugnat cum consulibus.

Caducan fil: Bledin à Francis partem Wallix accipit.

Lewelin filius Cadugaun ab hominibus de γ Brechauc occiditur.

Grifin filius Kenan Moniam obsedit. Rikewarth filius Suhen episcopus moritur.

Lupus

Hugo Crassus urbis Legionum comes d moritur, cui Rogerus *Hugo Crassus comes Ca-*
 ejus filius successit. *strensu.*

Gronoe fil. Cadugaun obiit.

Jornerth fil: Bledin cepit fratrem suum Mareduth, & in carcerem trussit, tempore Henrici 1.

Jornerth fil. Bledin captus est ab hominibus regis Angliæ apud Slopesberiam, decus & solamen Britannix.

Owein fil. Edwini obiit.

Howell filius Gronoe à Richardo filio Bleduerin expulsus prædas agit. Howel fil. Gronoe dolose à Francis apud Reid- *Ryedcori Maurici Castel.*

cors, & à Googaun filio Meric occisus.

Meuric & Grifin fill: Traharyn ab Oweno ζ filio Cadugaun occisi.

Mareduc filius Cartere evasit. Flandrenses ad Ros venerunt.

Geraldus dapifer firmavit castellum de Kilgarran.

Castellum Kenarth ab Owain filio Cadugaun destruitur. Quamobrem expulsus est ad Hibern: sed eodem anno obiit.

Jornerth filius Bledin jussu regis Angliæ de carcere a liberatus in patriam rediit.

Oweyn filius Cadugaun, & Mareduc filius Ridir, combusserunt Merionith.

Owein fecit irruptiones de Cairdigan in Flandrenses. Quapropter Cairdigan & à missit, & Gilberto filio Richardi traditur.

Owein & Madauc expulsi Hibern: petunt; sed Madauc rediit & latuit in silvis.

α Jangum MS. β Defundunt MS. γ Sic. δ Moriter MS.
 ε Sic. ζ Fili MS. η Libertatus MS. θ F. amitt.

Fol. 105. 2. Jornerth à Maudauc *nepote suo interficitur, & ab eodem Maudauc Cadugaun suus avunculus interficitur.*

Owein *redit ab Hibern : & a terram suam à rege Angl. recepit.*

Madauc *filius Ridir à familia Mariduc tenetur, & traditur Owein, à quo oculis privatus est.*

Wilfridus *episcopus Menevensis moritur. Successit Bernardus Normannus.*

Grifin *filius Res fecit irruptiones in β Flandrenses.*

Grifin *filius Res Arberth castellum invasit & destruxit, & villam de Cairmardin combussit, & Owein filius Craudauc ibi occiditur.*

Bellum geritur apud castell : Aberyscoite.

Owein à Flandrensis in Estrate Brunns *occiditur.*

Einaun *fil : Cadugaun, & Grifith filius Mariduc castellum Venderaith, quod est Kymener, frangerunt, & terram γ ejus obtinuerunt.*

Gilbertus *filius Richardi moritur.*

Bellum Mays Mayn Kembro, in quo Lynnarth filius Owein occidit. Howell fil : ibi vulneratus postea obiit.

Grifin *filius Mariduc occidit Ithail fratrem Ridir consobrinum suum.*

Cadwalaun *fil. interfecit 3. avunculos suos, filios Owein, Gronoe, Ridir & Mailer.*

Morgan *fil : Cadugaun occidit fratrem suum Mareduc.*

Grifith *filius Res ab Henrico rege à terra sua expulsus.*

Morgan *filius Cad, qui ob fratricidium Hierosoly : petiit, in silva Cipres moritur.*

Maraduc *filius Linnarth à Jennab filio Owein occiditur.*

Jarnorth *filius Lywarth à Lewelin filio Owein occiditur.*

Lewelin *filius Owein à Mariduc filio Bledin oculis & testiculis privatus.*

δ Jenudb *frater Owein à consobrinis suis filiis Lennarth occiditur.*

Madauc *frater Lennarch à Meuric filio Meuric consobrinus suo interficitur.*

Meuric *filius Meuric : oculis privatus.*

Jornerth *filius Owein ζ occiditur.*

Cadwalan *filius Grifin à consobrinis suo Cadugan fratre Gronoe occiditur.*

α Terrum MS. β Flandrensis MS. γ Eis MS. δ Sic.
ε Oulus MS. ζ Occiditur MS.

Griffith frater Res cum omnibus ducibus a Canbr : pugnavit contra Francos & Flandrenses apud Aberteyni & vicit. Sinan fil : Owein ibi occiditur. Owein & Cadwalader fill : Griffin combusserunt castellum Estrat Meuric ; & postea β ad tūc^{um} Fol. 105. b. Anaraud & Cadel & Griffin fratribus destruxerunt castell : de Cairmardin. Postea venerunt cum 15. navibus gentilibus plenis ad Aberteyni, & treugas fecerunt ad tempusculum.

Gentiles spoliaverunt ecclesias de Landedoch & Seint Dogmaele.

Kenricus filius Owein occiditur ab Howell fratre Mareduc.

Mareduc filius Howell γ à filiis Bledin fil : Guin.

Howell frater Mariduc δ occisus à Res filio Howell.

Anaraud frater Griffin occisus à familiaribus Cadwaladar.

Mylo Herford : comes iñu sagittæ militis dum cervum pe-
teret occisus. Mori Milo-
ni comitis
Herfordie.

Owein & Cadwalader concordati.

• Prima fundatio monach : de Albalauda per Bernardum episcopum Menevensem, qui dedit eis locum apud Trefgarn in Dinglethef.

ζ Owel filius Owein & Kenan η ejus frater destrux : Aberteyni.

Meriduc filius Madauc fil : Iduerth ab Hugone occisus est. Meuric filius Madauc à suis occisus. Cadel frater Owein cum aliis invaserunt Carmardein & Lanstupa Castle.

Hugo de mortuo mari oculos Refi fratris Howel eruit in carcere. Bernardus episcopus Meneven : obiit 33. episcop : sui anno : cui David & Giraldus filius successit.

Owein frater Griffith castellum in terra Yale construxit. Yale Castell.

Manadauc frater Mereduc Crois Oswald rædificavit, & Crois Oswald dedit Kenevelliauc nepotibus suis Owein & Meuric fill : Griffith. Airon fil : in Cardiganshire.

Cadel, Res & Mereduc fill : Howelli, fil. Owein, & Cuir-
digan vi η abstulerunt, & Eustrate Meuric ædificaverunt. Estrat Man-
rik.

Cadell à sagittariis de Denbigh occisus.

Maneduc filius Res, fil. Griffith, veneno extinctus.

Res filius Griffith fossam apud Aberedeui fecit, & castellum Aberedeui
ibi fundavit. Aberedeui
Castel.

Rogerus comes de Clare castella sua per Cairdigan firmavit.

Madauc filius Maruduc princeps Powise obiit.

α F. Cambriz. β Forſan, adjunctis. γ Deest occiditur.
δ Occisus MS. ε Primo MS. ζ Sic. η Eis MS. θ F. Giral-
di. ι Sic. κ Abstulerunt MS.

Castella
Waluerius
& Lanau-
deuri.

F. 1. 106. a.

Res filius Grifin *castelle de Walwerius & Lanaudeuri* incepit.

Henricus 2. venit Pencader.

Cadugane fil. Marioln occisus ab Waltero filio Richardi.

Rex Anglie obfides Wallorum 22. a oculis & testiculis pri-
uavit.

Castle de Aberteyni per dolum à Refo filio Grifin captum, &
ad solum destructum.

Robertus fil. Stephen custos castri captus.

Cair Hoi-
naun.

Owein frater Grifin cum suis edificauerunt castrum de Cair-
honaun. In reditu castel: de Walwerin habuerunt.

Res filius Grifin edific: castell: de Abercynaun.

Owein & Res castell: de Rudelan destruxerunt.

Res fil: Grifin destruxit castell: de Buelih.

Robertus filius Stephaun à carcere Wallorum liber: Hibern:
petit, & Castle Carreg edificauit.

Refus frater Grifin readificauit Castell Aberteyni quod
p destruxerat.

Refus frater Grifin castrum de Sweinsey 10. Sept. obfedit:
sed & obfide deseruit.

Hoelus d filius Refi castrum de Villa Viech dolo cepit, &
Lanaudeuri destruxit.

Camaron
castrum.

Rogerus de Mortun castrum Camaron firmavit.

Gul. de Bicoia castrum de S. Claro incepit, & 4. de famil.

Huweli fil. Refi.

Fractus
pons de
Cairmardin
glacie.

Res frater Grifin combussit Cairmardin & Mascheneth.

Petrus episcopus Meneven: a novum opus ecclesie S. Davidis
incepit.

Johannes rex 1000. navibus à Milford in Hibern. profectus.

Inceptum fuit & novum opus majoris ecclesie S. Thomæ Ha-
verfordie.

Henricus Turbevil succurrit castro de Cairmardin, & fregit
pontem de Cairmardin.

Bothe Vendraib Vaur and Vendraib Vehan ryse in a pece
of Cairmardynshire caullid Lowe isse Kenen, that is to say the
lowe Quartar about Kennen Ryver. and betwyxt the Heddes
of these 2. is only an Hille, wherin be Stones of a grenishe
Coloure that the People ther make Lyme of. The Name of

a Oculis & testientis MS. p Destruzeret MS. γ Forte, obfidi-
onem. d Filli MS. s Novam MS. ζ Novam MS.

the

the Hill that *Vendraith Vaur* riseth in is cawlyd *Mennith Vaur*, and there is a Poole as in a Morefch Ground caullid *LLintegawen*, wher the principall Springe is. This Hill is an 8. or 9. Myles from *Kidwely*. The Hill that *Vendraith Ve-Fol*, 106. b. *ban* springith owt of is cawled *Mennith Veban*. This cummythe by *Kidwely* Towne.

But a 3. or 4. Miles or it cum thither it receyvvythe a Brooke into it caullyd *Trefgirth*. The Course of this is litle above a Myle from the Place where it goithe into *Vendraith*. And yet it hathe 4. or 5. Tukkyng Mylls, and a 3. Corne Mills: and at the Hedde of this Brooke is an Hole on the Hill Syde where Men often entre and walke in spacious Rome of a Whit Sandy smethe Soyle undar the Foote, and ther Men fable that dyvers Prints of Wormes be sene in the Sands, but that none of the Vermyn is sene there. The tyme hathe bene that the Inhabitaunts there hathe for seare hydden theyr Goods; and as for the Broke is one of the plentifullest and commodiows of *Wales*.

All the Sydes a longe of *Vendraith Vaur* be full of Coles.

The Cattle of *Lle Ceraig* that hathe bene so famous stand-
ing upon a hy Rok stepid on every Syde, from whens the
great Rise of *Wales* derivith, as from the Princis, his Lyne,
is upon the Hill that standithe betwixt the 2. *Vendraiths*. It
is now but ruine, and no very greate Distauce from it is
a nothar stepe Rok caullyd *Craig Dinas*, whereby in the Bot-
tom some say that ther hathe bene a Towne. And that
there hathe bene a Bridge bitwyxt these 2. Rokks. This
Brige for Stepenes was nevar archid with Stone. A lesse
Lykelyhode ther is that it was of Tymbbar, the Distauce of
the 2. Rokks be suche. And there is also a Hole by the
Heade of *Vendraith Veban*, where Men use to entre in, and
there they say be spatius Waulks, and that thens gouithe
one way undar the Ground to *Worme* hedde, and a nother to
Cair Kennen Castle a 3. Miles and more into the Land.
Ther is very good Hawkyng for Herons on *Vendraith*
Veban.

There is also a wonderfull Hole at the Poynt of *Worme* heade, but few dare enter into it, and Men fable there that a Dore withe in the spatius Hole hathe be sene withe great Nayles on it: but that that is spoken of Waters there renynge undar the Ground is more lykely.

Fol. 107. a. *Kair Kennen* Castell is so namid of the River that goith by it, and the hole Course of this Ryver litle passithe 3. Myles, and goithe into *Tewe* aboute *Landilonaur* a 2. Myles and more uppar in *Tewe* then *Dinevor* Castele. A lytle benethe the Heade of *Cair Kenen* that stondithe in a Syde of the

blak

Rootes of *Menneth de* is *Cair Kenen* Castell, some tyme of great Name the Princis of *Southe-Walls* beinge in Prosperitie. And astar longe tyme sawlynge still to ruyn was at the last *spelunca latronum*, and therapon a 50. or 60. Yeres syns almost totally defacyd by Men of *Kydwely*, findynge the Contry vexid withe Resorte of Theves thethar.

There is within halfe a Myle of *Driflan* Castel on *Tewe* on a Hyll betwixt the Highe waye to *Cairmarden* and the Rype of *Tewe* a mightye Campe of Men of Warre with 4. or 5. Diches and an *area* in the Midle. It is of some caullyd *Rounghay*, that is to say, *The round Hegge*, and of some caullid *Arcair gather*.

Of the Ru-
ins of this
Castell I
here no
thinge.

The Castie, as some say, of *Joyins Gard* in the Forest of *Come* betwyxt *LLan Stupham* and *Tane muth*.

The Hed of *Tewe* Ryver cumynge to *Cairmarden* is in a Forrest Wodde caullyd *Bysbopps Forest* about a xxiiii. Myles from *Cairmarden*, and the Hed of this Ryver is almoste in the midle waye betwixt *LLandewy Streame* and *LLancanery Castell*.

Ther be a great Numbar of Pitts made with Hand large lyke a Bowle at the Heade, and narow in the Botom, ovar growen in the Swart with fine Grase, and be scaterid here and there about the Quartars where the Heade of *Kenner* River is that cummythe by *Caire Kennen*. And sume of these will receyve a Hunderith Men, sum 2. Hundrethe. They be in the blake Mountayne.

The Brow selfe, or End of the Blake Mountayne, that cressithe so by a good Peace of *Walls*, cummith within a vi. Myles of *Cairmarden*.

There appere but small Tokens of any great Buyldings at the Place in the Haven of *Cairmardine* caullyd *Grene Castell*, yet it hathe the Name of a Baronye.

Fol. 107. b. It appearithe by the Legende of S. *Pandonia* that she was a Kynge of *Scotts* Dowghtar, and after slienge them that would have deflowrid hir, she cam to a Kynns Woman of hirs, Priorese of a Nunrey at *Eltesley* in *Cambridgeshire*, 4. Myles from Seint *Neotes*, and astar dyenge was byried in *Eltesley* by a Well cawled S. *Pandonia Welle*. She was translatyd

Eltesley in
Cambridg-
shire.

latyd into *Eltesley* Churche anno 1344. as it aperithe by the Lessions of hir Translation made by one Ser *Richard* Parithe Prifte there. 1344.

Some say that the olde Priory was by the Vicarage.

Croxton is halfe a Myle from *Eltesle*, and is in *Cambridgeshire*. *Eluig* halfe a Myle beyonde is in *Huntyngduneshire*. *Eltesley* was of late Yeres inpropiate to *Deney* Abbay. Syr *Manok* of *Southfolke* is Lorde of that Village.

One *Mac William* beinge a yongger Brothar of a Gentleman in *Yrland* cam to *Bristowe*, and there so increasyd in Ryches that in Continuance he bowght Lands to the Sume of a 3. or 400. Markes by the Yere, and so the Land continuyd a certeyn while in the Heires Males of *Mac William*, and astar cam to a Dowghtar of theyrs that was maried to one of the *Semars*.

This Land, as I remembre that I have written in a nothar Place, lay partely aboute *Cainesbam*.

There was of late one of the *Mac Williams* in *Est-Sex*, and he left Heyres Males.

The last Lord *Grey* of *Codnor* left 3. Dowghtars, whereof one was maried to Syr *Rowland Lentalie* of *Notyngbamshire*, a nothar to *Newport* in *Shropshire*, and the third to one *Souche* a yongar Brothar of the Howse of the Lord *Souches*. Thes 3. had the Lord *Graves* Lands in Copartion, where of the Lordshipe of *Ailesford* in *Kent* and *Hew* Hundred was Parte, the whiche Maistar *Wyat* now hathe bowght. There were some of the Lord *Graves* of *Codnor* byried at *Ailesford* Freres.

Gray of
Codnor.

Lentall dyenge without Isswe Male lefte 2. Dowghtars, whereof one callyd *Catarine* was maried to one of the Lord *Souches*, the other to *Cornwale* Baron of *Burford*, and so cam they to be Copartiners in the Lord *Grey* of *Codnor*'s Lands.

The Lordes *Souches* hathe had by a good tyme Parte of Fol. 108. a. the Lorde *Cantelupes*, and the Lord S. *Maures* Lands.

The Castle of *Gresby* in *Notyngbamshire* was the Lord *Cantelupe*'s, and sum of the *Cantelupes* lay byried at *Bewvale* a House of *Cartusians* there.

The Lordes *Souches* had astar this Castelle.

This Lorde *Souche*'s Father lay muche at a goodly Manor Place caullid *Marfch* by *Bruton* in *Somersetteshire*. This House is now in Ruine.

The Lorde *Souche* that is now hathe a faire Manor Place in *Devonsbir* caullid It is a . . . Myles from *Excester*. And this Manor with othar cam to this Lord

Seuche by one of the 4. Dowghtars and Heires of the Lord *Dunham* of *Devonshire* that was his Mothar.

The 4. Dowghtars and Heyres of the Lord *Dunham* were married to the Lord *Seuche*, to the Lord *Fitz-Gwadrin*, to *A-rundell*, and to the Baron of *Carow*.

Dowre or Stowre.

Dowr, alias *Stour*, Ryver risethe out of the Pondes of *Hales Owen*, a Priori of Whit Chanons, and othar Springs ther about. (The Cource of *Dowr*, alias *Stowr*, Ryver in *Wicestershire*.) Thence it goithe to the Touncelet of *Hales Owen* in *Wicestershire*, about a Myle of in *ripa super*: Then to *Sturbridge* in *Wicestershire* a Market Towne about a 4. Myles of.

Thens to *Kinnar* a Thorough Fare a 2. Myles in *ripa a supra*. Thens to *Sturton* Castle (as I remembar in *Staffordshire*) a Myle from *Kinnar*. It stondeithe on a Hill a litle from the hither Rype. (*Bewdley* is a 2. Myles from *Kidour*.) Thens to *Kidour Mynstre* a good Market Towne, and renne the thwrghe the Mydle of it, and at Rages drownythle a Pece of it. In *Kidour Mynstre* is but one Church, but it is large. The Personage was inappropriate to the Chanons of *Mayden Bradley* in *Wileshire*. A litle benethe *Kidour* is a fayre Manor Place on *Stour* caulyd *Candalewel*. It was the β *Conweys*, and now it longethe to the *Winters*, Men of fayre Lande. *Stowre* goithe into *Severne* by the hither Rype of it at *Stourmouthe* a litle benethe *Miston* a 2. Myles from *Kidour Mynster*.

Fol. 108. b. *Clinte* in *Cowbage*, wher *S. Kenelme* was martirid, is a 2. Miles from *Hales Priorie*.

Avery Parson of *Dene* tolde me that he had redd that *Askaperius*, the Murtherer of *S. Kenelm*, was married to *Quindred*, Sistar to *S. Kenelme*, and that he reynid a 2. or 3. Yeres after *Kenelme*, untill suche tyme that a Kinncefinan of *Kenelmes* put hym downe. But loke better for this Mattar. Sens he tolde me that it is in *S. Kenelme's* Lyfe that *Askaperius* was married to *Quendrede*, and reigned with her 2. or 3. Yeres untill *Kenelm's* Uncle put hym downe. He saythe that it aperithe by Seint *Kenelme's* Legend that *Winchelcombe* was *oppidum muro cinctum*. And he saythe that the Towne Buylidinge was muche toward *Sudeley* Castell, and that ther yet remayne sum Tokens of a Diche and the Foundation of a Wall, and that ther be Tokens of an othar Way up a praty way beyonde the highe Strete above the Church

Askaperius duxit Quendredam in uxorem. Winchelcombe.

α F. super. β *An Conweys* ?

where

where the Farme of *Corwedene* is: so that of old tyme it was a mighty large Towne.

The Monastery was set in the best Parte of all the Towne, and hard by it where the Parioche Church is was Kynge *Kenulph's* Palace. *Winchelcombe* is set in the Rottes of *Cotiswolds*.

The Ryver that cummythe as the old Towne floode thorough the Mydle of *Winchelcombe* is comonly caulyd ther *Grope coute*, but astar a litle benethe *Tedington*, by the whiche it rennythe, it changythe the Name, and astar a this syde *Bousham* at a litle Village caullyd *Ampton* it rennythe into *Avon*. The Head of this Rivar is a 2. Myles above *Winchelcombe* in the Hill.

This Riveret cummythe within a Qwartar of a Myle of *Hayles* Monasterie in the Valley under it.

Olde Ser *Umfrey Stafford's* Father was on the Feeld, and Fol. 109. a. very stiffe agayne *Henry* the vii. where he was taken, and after behedid at *Bewdele* Towne aboute the wiche Quarters he had muche Lande.

Sudeley Castell by *Winchelcombe* was buildid, as it is there comonly spoken, *ex spoliis nobilium bello Gallico captorum*.

Butlar Lord *Sudeley*.

The Lord *Harington*, a Man of fayre Lands in *Lancastreshire* and othar Partes, marid the Heire of the Lorde *Boneville* of *Devonsbire*, by whom he had the Lorde shipes of *Winbecombe* and *Sbonte* with othar Landes. The last Lorde of the very Name of the *Haringtons* was slayne bello civili betwixt Kynge *Henry* the vi. and *Edward* the 4. whos Wife the Lord *Hastings* that was beheddid by *Richard* Duke then of *Glocester* in the Tour of *London* did marie. Sens I hard that ope *Neville* haud *Horneby*. *Harington* of *Hornby*. There was a yonger Brother of the *Haryngtons* that had in Gifte *Horneby* Castelle: and an Heire Generall of this Howse was astar maried to one of the *Standeleys*, astar Lord *Mountegle*, that had a Child, but dead borne, as sum saye, by hir: whereupon he required the Lands for Terme of Lyfe, and beinge in Poesseion astar bought the Inheritaunce of it to hym and his Heirs.

The sole Dowghtar and Heire of the Lorde *Harington* cawlyd was maried to *Thomas* the first Marquese of *Dorset* that favorid the cummynge of *Henry* the vii. and he had by hir a 14. Children, bothe Men and Wimen, of excedinge goodly Parsonage, of the whiche the first Sune



lyvyd not longe, and then had *Thomas* the Name of Lorde *Harington*, and aftar was the second Marquese of *Dorset*.

Gleſton Caſtell. There is a Ruine and Waulles of a Caſtle in *Lancaſterſhire* cawlyd *Gleſton Caſtell*, ſometyme longynge to the Lorde *Haringtons*, now to the Marquiſe of *Dorſet*. It ſtondithe a 2. Miles from *Carthemaile*.

Fol. 109. b. Syr *John Grey* that married the Dowghtar and Heire of the Lorde *Ferrares* of *Grobby* was ſlayne *bello civili*, as I hard, at *Northampton*; but I am not ſure of this. That *Gray* whoſe Wyfe, Dowghtar to the Lord *Ryuars*, was aftar married to Kynge *Edward*, was Fathar to *Thomas* firſt Marquese of *Dorſet*. The Marquese of *Dorſet* by Heires Generales of the *Rivers* had the fayre Manor Place of *Graftan*, and goodly Parks and Lands thereabout. for the whiche he gave hym in Exchange *Lugbborow* with Parks there about, and othar goodly Lands in *Leirceſtarſhire*. *Lugbborow* was of the *Bellemounts* Lands, and the late old Countes of *Oxforde* had it in Dowre.

Luterworthe Towne and Lands there aboute be of Enheritaunce to the Lord Marquese of *Dorſet* by the Title of *Grobby*.

Bewmaner, wher *Leonard Gray* by the Kyng's Leave dyd dwell, was alſo the Lord *Bellemounts*, and ſo was the great Paſture betwyxt *Leirceſtre* and *Grobby* cawlyd *Bellemounts Leaſe*.

Wolveſcrofte Priorye. *Wolveſcrofte* Priorie of Blake Chanons about a Mile from *Brodegate* was the Sepulture of diveres of the *Ferrares* of *Grobby*. And there was buried a late the Countis of *Wiceſter*, Wyfe to the Lord *Leonard Graye*.

As far as I could perceyve by queſtioninge with the aun-cient Servaunts and Officers of the Marquese of *Dorſete*, ſuche Parte of the Erle of *Leyrceſter* Launds as cam to *Saerus de Quinci* Erle of *Wyncheſtar* fell aftar by Heires Generals to the Lord *Bellemonte*, *Ferrares* and *Lovelle*.

Maſtar *Conſtable* told me that the Name of his Familie was notablitatyd by the Erles of *Cheſtar*, and that it was a Name taken by reaſon of Office borne. He tolde me alſo that one of his Prediceſſors married a Dowghtar of the *Lacy* Erle of *Lyncolne*.

The Diches and the Plotte wher the Caſtelle of *Mere* ſtoode appere not far from the Chirche of *Mere* the Market Towne.

The goodly Gate Howſe and Fronte of the Lorde *Stourton's* Howſe in *Stourton* was buyldyd *ex ſpoliis Gallorum*.

Sir

Sir William Parre told me that his Aunciters were Men of ^{a Origo fa-} a xx. Marks of Land by the Yere in the Marches of Wales, ^{militie filii} and that one of them beinge Clarke of the Kechyn with one ^{Henrici.} of the Lorde Rosses fell in Love with a Dowghtar of his, and married hir agayne hir Father's Wille, by whome the Castell of Kendalle, and 300. Marks by Yere of Land cam to ^{Kendall was} this Parte, and so was the Name first in the Northe Parte ^{the Lord} nobilitate. ^{Roffa.}

Fol. 110. a.

Master Brudeneld told me that the *Busseys* of *Lyncolnshire* had a 1000. li. of Lands by the Yere in the tyme of *Richard* the second, and that a great Peace of the Vale and Playne from *Huntington* to *Lyncolne* β of theyr Pocesions, and that they had 2. Castells in that γ Partes, whereof one was at *Fokyngham*, that fins the Lorde *Bellemont* had, and now the Duke of *Northfolke* hathe it as a Pece of attayntyd Land in Gifte.

Ther is a great Fe gateryd abowte *Bostone* Parts by the Name of *Petronille de la Corone*, Dowghtar by lykelihode to ^{Petronilla} *de la Corone*, Foundar of *Friston* Priorie, and buried at *Croy-* ^{Corona.} *land*. This Fe is now payde to the Lorde *Rosse*. but the *Richemount* Fee is greater there.

Friston
Priorie.

There is also a nothar Fee cauled *Pepardine*, and that the Lorde *Linsay* had. And the Owners of these Fees be Lords of the Towne of *Boston*.

Maftar *Paynell* told me that he saw at *Brakley* in the ^{Brakely.} Parts by *Bukyngham* manifest Tokens that it had bene a Wallyd Towne, and Tokens of the Gates and Towres in the Walles by the halfe Cirkles of the Foundations of them. (I fowght diligently, and could find no Tokens of Wales or Diches.) And that there hathe bene a Castell, the Dyke and Hills whereof do yet appere. (I saw the Castle Plott.) And that there hathe bene dyvars Churches in it. And that ther ^{Hospitalarii.} was of late a Place of Crosseyd Friers, and that one *Nevill* a great Gentilman there was buried. And that one *Neville* upon a tyme kyllyd in the Church at *Brakeley* a Priest and buried hym in his sacrid Vestiments: and that this *Nevill* toke there an othar Prift and buried hym quike.

Maftar *Paynell* tolde me also that he saw an olde Boke in ^{There is} the Quier, or the Vestrie, of *Brakeley* Church, wherein were ^{no suche} many Things of the Acts done at that Church. ^{Booke.}

α Origio familia MS. β F. addend. was. γ F. Parte.

Nomina

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

Nomina episcoporum *Wigorn.*Boselus *episcopus Wigorn : in anno Dom. 692.*Ostoforus *in anno 717.*Eugenius, *alias & Exwinus, in anno 743.*Wilfridus *anno Dom. 775.*Milredus *anno Dom. 783.*Weromundus *anno Dom. 791.*Thilherus *anno Dom. 798.*Hetherodus *anno Dom. 822. Dedit Icombe.*Denebertus *anno Dom. 846.*Headbertus *anno Dom. 852. Dedit Crole.*Alchimus *anno Dom. 915.*Werferthus *anno Dom. 922.*Atholwinus *anno Dom. 929.*Wilbertus *anno Dom. 937.*Kenewoldus *anno Dom. 938. Dedit Odingley.*S. Dunstanus }
S. Oswaldus } *circa an. Dom. 969.*Adulphus *anno Dom. 1003.*Wulstanus *reprobus anno Dom. 1025.*Leoffius *anno Dom. 1041.*Britegus *anno Dom. 1052. præceptor Wulfani d postea episcopi.*Livigus *anno Dom. 1061.*Aldredus *anno Dom. 1062.*

Wolstanus
natus apud
S. Hicbenton
in comit.
Warwike. S. Wolstan *anno ætatis 2 sue plus quam 50. anno Dom. 1095. & Haikesbiri ante monachatum.*
Sampson *anno Dom. 1112. Civitas Wigorn. cum ecclesia cathedrali, & omnibus aliis cum castello igne crematur.*

Theodwaldus *anno 1117.*Thulphus *anno Dom. 1124.*Simon *anno Dom. 1139.*Johannes Pagham *anno Dom. 1157.*Aluredus *anno Dom. 1160.*

Rogerus *filius comitis & Gloucesteriæ anno Dom. 1164. obiit in*
peregrinatione inter redeundum ab Hierosolymis.

Fol. 111. a.

Baldwinus *anno Dom. 1184.*Gul. Northale *anno Dom. 1189.*Robertus *anno Dom. 1193.*Henricus *anno Dom. 1195.*

& Wigorn. MS. & Sic. & Sic. Nec aliter se habent sequen-
tia in Cod. MS. quam nos edidimus. d Postie MS. & Sic. & Sua
MS. & Sic. & Sic. & Ecclesiæ cathedræ MS. & Gloucesteriæ MS.
& Peregrinatione MS. & Hierosolyme MS.

Johannes

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

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Johannes de Constantiis anno 1198. ante decanus Roto-
magenfis.

Maugerius anno Dom. 1200.

Gwalterus Grey anno Dom. 1215.

Silvester anno Dom. 1217.

Ecclesia cathedr : dedicatur in a honore D. Mariz, Petri, &
Sanctorum Oswaldi & Wolftani.

Gul : Bleys anno Dom. 1220.

Gualterus de Cantilupo anno Dom. 1237:

Nicolaus anno Dom. 1268.

Godefridus Giffart anno Dom. 1269. *Appropriatio ꝑ ec-
clesia de Grinley tempore hujusꝝ episcopi. Sedit annis 34. men-
sibus 4. diebus 4.*

Gul. Gaynesburge de ord. fratrum Minorum anno Dom. 1305.

Walterus Reynaud anno Dom. 1308.

Gualterus Maideftane anno Dom. 1313.

Thomas Cobham anno Dom. 1317.

Adam Horleton anno Dom. 1337.

¶ Thomas de Monte acuto anno Dom. 1333.

Thomas Henihal anno Dom. 1337.

Wolstanus anno Dom. 1338.

Johannes Thoresby anno Dom. 1349:

Reginaldus Brian anno Dom. 1350.

David anno Dom. 1358.

Johannes de Bernet anno Dom. 1362.

Gul. Whitlesey anno Dom. 1367.

Gul. Lynne anno Dom. 1369.

Henricus Wakefelde anno Dom. 1375.

Tittemannus de Winchcombe anno Dom. 1385.

Richardus Cliffurd anno Dom. 1401.

Thomas Peverelle anno Dom. 1407.

Philippus Morgan anno Dom. 1419.

Thomas Pulton anno Dom. 1425. *Obiit Romæ.*

Thomas • Bulphere anno Dom. 1435.

Joannes Carpenter anno Dom. 1443.

¶ Johannes Alcocke anno Dom. 1476.

Robertus Morton anno Dom. 1496.

Joannes Giglis anno Dom. 1497.

Sylvestar de Giges anno Dom. 1521.

Fol. 111. b.

a *Malim honorem. Me tamen non fugit hoc modo sapius legi &
exprimi in non paucis Codicibus vetustis. ꝑ Ecclesia MS. ꝛ Epif-
cope MS. ¶ Simon Godwino p. 515. • Bouchier in ora codicis.
Sed non à Storei manu. ¶ Johanne MS.*

Julius

Julius anno Dom. 1522. *Resignavit episcopatum Hieronymo, qui postea Clemens pontifex Ro. Hieronymus accepit episcopatum mense Mart: 1522. Hugo Latimer mense Augusti anno Dom. 1535.*

Joannes Belle anno Dom. 1539.

Godefridus Giffart episcopus Wigorn. *exornavit columnas orient: partis ecclesie cathedralis Wigorn. columnellis marmoreis cum juncturis æreis deauratis.*

Thomas Cobham episcopus Wigorn: *fecit a testudinem borealis insulæ in navi ecclesie.*

Wolstanus Brannesford Prior Wigorn: & postea episcopus Wigorn: *erexit magnam aulam Prioris.*

Brannesford Bridge super Tende duobus passuum milibus supra Powike.

Gul. Lynne cum equum conscenderet profecturus ad Parlamentum obiit Wigorn: *corruptus apoplexia.*

Henricus Wakefilde episcopus Wigorn: *auxit occident. partem ecclesie cathedr: Wigorn: 2. arcubus.*

Erexit etiam porticum ecclesie cathedr: Wigorn: versus boream.

Erexit etiam mag: capellam in castelle de ð Herthisbyri.

Tittemannus de Winchelescumbe episcopus Wigorn: *orator regis in nuptiis y filie regis Angl: & ducis Hannonie.*

Richardus Clifford Wigorn: *episcopus, ð postea London. sepultus est in ecclesia cathedra: London. ad austrum prope S. Erkenwaldum.*

Johannes Carpenter episcopus Wigorn: *erexit magnam turrim, id est, the Gate House apud: Herthisbiriā. Obiit at Northiweke episcopi, & sepultus apud Westbyry prope Brightstow, ubi fuit alter fundator.*

Johannes Alcock episcopus Wigorn: *erexit capellam S. Marie in navi ecclesie designaverat sub sepulchro.*

Robertus Morton episcopus Wigorn: *nepos Johannis Morton archiepiscopi Cantuar: sepultus est in navi ecclesie cathedr: S. Pauli London:*

Fol. 112. a. Johannes de Gigles, i. e. de liliis, *natus Lucæ in Italia, episcopus Wigorn:*

Julius Medices episcopus Wigorn: *postea Clemens dictus pont: Ro:*

a Testudinem MS. ð Linea sub hac voce ducitur, & in margine scribitur à Stoveo, Hartlebery. y Filia MS. ð Postia MS.
 c Hac etiam sub voce lineam duxit Stoveus; nihil tamen in ora cod. rescriptit.

: Johannes Pagham *episcopus* Wigorn: *dedit* Bibery *monaster:*
de Ofney, & *post* enit Elme *episcopi*, & *dedit* *sedē*.

Maugerius Nothus *ex decano* Ebor: *episcopus* Wigorn: *de*
quo in Decretalibus capitulo Cum Wigornenses.

Joannes Carpenter *voluit in titulum assumere ut episcopus*
Wigorn: & Westbirienſis *diceretur*. *Hic ex veteri collegio,*
quod erat Westebirix, *novum fecit, & pradiis auxit, addito*
pinnato muro, porta & turribus instar castelli.

Habent episcopi Wigornienſes vil'am & ferarum septum
apud Hendre non procul ab Westbyri: sed ædes olim amplæ
nunc patiuntur ruinam.

Placis belongyng to the Bysshope of Wurceſtar.

The Palace at *Worceſtar*. *Herthilbery* Castle 7. Myles from
Worceſtar, 4. Myles to *Ombresley* on *Severn* longyng to
Eoveſham, and 3. to *Herthilberi*, and 4. to *Kiderminster*. *Al-*
ebirch 2. Myles from *Bordesley* Abbey. *Latimer* repayred it.

Northwike in dominio de Claynes 2. Myles from *Worceſtar*.
This *Northwike* was one *John of Wodds* in *hominum memoria*,
and bought of a Bysſhope for lake of a *Howſe* in *Claynes*. It
is motid, and had a *Parke*.

Whityngdon in *Coteſhold* in Ruine.

Hillyngdon the *Paroche* Church to *Uxbridge*, xv. Myles
from *London*.

Stroud Place at *London*.

Placis belongyng to the Prior.

Fol. 112. b.

Batnal a Mile out of *Worceſtar* with a *Parke* and *Pooles*.

Gryley a 3. Miles above *Worceſtar* *prope* *Severn* agayne
Ombresley in *ripa dextra* *Sabrinæ*.

Halow a *Park* withowt a *Howſe* a 2. Myles from *Worceſtar*.

Croule a 4. Myls from *Worceſtar*.

More prope Tende a 10. Myles from *Worceſtar* *prope fines*
Herefordſhire.

Urſo de Abetot vicecomes Wigorn: *ſepultus fuit ad pedes*
Joannis regis, & inde translatus in borealem partem preſbyterij
juxta ſepulchrum Eoveſham Prioris Wigorn.

There is yet one of the *Abetots*, a *Man* of 20. li. Land
in *Worceſtar* Towne.

The Names of the Noblemen that gave Lands to *Worceſtar*
Church be in the Glaffe Wyndowes in the Cloiſtrie there.

Gilbertus de Clare comes Gloceſtar & Hereford, & Jo-

anna ejus uxor fieri fecerunt fossatum in summitate montium
Chace de Malverne in præjudicium Godefridi episcopi Wigorn: &c.

In navi ecclesiæ.

Henry Wakefeld episcopus Wigorn: obiit 11. Mart: anno
D. 1394. & sue consecrationis 20. anno.

Joannes Beauchampe miles de familia comitum Warwici
ebarus Edwardo 3. & Richardo 2. tandem decollatus tempore
Henrici 4. This Beauchampe was Owner of Holt, a praty
Pile a 3. Myle by Northe owt of Worcester on Severne ripa
dextra a Mile above Griley. At this Holt Kynge Richard the
2. made Attorneaments.

In bor. infula navis.

Fol. 113. a.
Bray medi-
cus a Hen-
rici 6.

Johan: Beauchampe de Powike & Elisabeth ejus uxor.
Richard Bray armiger, pater Reginald Bray, fuit medicus,
ut quidam ferunt, Henrici 6.

In australi infula navis.

Liteton. Thomas Liteltone miles & justitiarius banchi, qui scripsit
Tenuras.

Inscriptio Baptisterii in nigro marmore.

Hic fons est vitæ. Mundandi quicumque venite.

Suscipit ista reos, & parit unda deos.

In Presbyterio.

Joannes rex, cujus sepulchrum Alchirch sacrista & nuper
renovavit.

Sacellum in quo Arturius princeps sepultus est ad austrum.



Griffith filius Rhefi in eodem sacello.

Epitaphium γ Alexandri Neccham.

Echysm patitur sapientia: sol δ sepelitur.

Qui dum vivebat studii genus omne vigeat.

Solvitur in cineres Neccham, cui si foret heres

In terris unus, minus esset flebile funus.

1101.

William Fitz Aiane foundyd Haghemon anno Dom. 1101.
the 1. of ζ W. Ruffus. Ther was an Hermitage and a Chapell
before the Erecctyng of the Abbey. W. Fitz Allyn and his

α Henricus MS. β Nupar MS. γ Alexander MS. δ Se-
peliter MS. ε Gens MS. ζ L. H. 1.

Wyffe

Wyffe, with *Richard Fitz Allen* and othar, ar ther buried, Of Lychefeld I have left out for Brivary, it is to small pur-
 and *Richard Fitz Alan* a Child, whiche Child fell, as is sayde,
 by the Neclygence of his Noriçe out of hir Armes from the
 Batelments of the Castle of *Shrawardig*.

Where as I have wrytten that the Castell and Vyllage of *Stoke Fleming* stode at *Dertmouth*, I made ii. Errors. Fyrst pos. Dartmouth Castell.
 the Castell berithe the Name of *Dertmouth* in an olde Evy-
 dence, and not of *Stoke Flemynge*, thowghe the *Flemings*
 were the auncient Lords and Buylgars of it longe afore or it
 cam to the *Carewes* Hands. Secondly *Stoke Flemynge* is a
 praty olde Tounlet toward the Shore about a Myle dim.
 West from *Dertemouthe*. Dyvers of the *Flemings* ar buried
 at *Stoke*. Ther is a Chapell of Seint *Patrike* in the Castle of
Dartemouthe, and by some old Wrytynges it aperithe that it
 was a Cell of Monks. Yet I hard syns some contend that it
 was caulyd *Stoke Castle*.

The Abat of *Haghmon* told me that he hathe hard that Alton Burnell.
 the Castell of *Alton Burnell* or goodly Manor Place, where the Fol. 113. b.
 Parliament was kepte, was first made by one *Burnell* a Bysshope. Burnell episcopus.

The Univerfite Church in *Oxford*, alias *S. Marye* Church, Univerfite Church in Oxford.
 was begon to be reedified in the tyme of Doctour *Fitz-James*,
 astar Bysshope of *London*. He procuryd muche Mony to-
 wards the Buyllynge of it. The Enbatylments of it wer full
 of Pinacles: but in a tempestious Wethar most Parte of them
 were throwne downe in one Nyght.

Guakar Erle of *Sarum* and *Sibylle* his Wyfe Founders of
Bradensstoke, a Priorie of Blake Chanons in *Wyleshire*.

Ther was a fayre Colege in the Erls of *Lancaster* tyme a
 lytle w with *Banborow* in *Northumbreland*, now clene downe.
S. George Darcy told me of it.

Roder Ryver rysethe, as some say, in a great Poole callyd
Hurmer a 6. Myles from *Shrobbesbry* by Northe.

Ther yssuythe out of this Pole a Broke, and astar resortith
 to an othar Poole callyd *Wibbemere*, and here, as the mooste
 commune sayenge is, risethe *Roden* Ryver, that astar a 6. or
 7. Myles Courie commythe into *Terne* a 2. Myles above
Terne Bridge.

There were in *Oxford* of auncient tyme 800. Burgeses Oxford.
 Houses and mo with in the Towne of *Oxford*, and a 400.
 without in the Suburbes.

The Seale of *Oxford* hathe an Ox on it withe a Castle,
 or wallyd Towne, and about it is wryten *Sigillum civitatis*
β Oxonia &c.

Some say that there were 24. Parishes Churchis and mo in the Towne and Suburbs of *Oxford*.

Kynge *Henry* the first somewhat reftoryd the Towne of *Oxford*.

The Towne of *Oxford* moſte floriſhed withe Scollars in an huge Nombar, and othar Inhabitaunts, in *Henry* the 3. tyme. Ther was an infinit Nombar of Writars and Parchement Makers in *Oxford* in *Henry* the 3. tyme.

Fol. 114. a. The Bowrgenis of *Oxford* ſay that *Vertimer* made theyr Towne. The Nombar of Scollars and Inhabitaunts in *Oxford* were ſo greate in *Henry* the 3. tyme that they had Libertye to provyd for Vitails 2. Myles about.

Bridgs on Charwell.

Arcus 20. in ponte ori- entali. *Eſt Bridge* at *Oxford*. To *Iſelep* Brige of Stone a 3. Myles upper on *Charwell* by Land. To *Gasford* Bridge a Myle or more. To *Emmeley* Bridge a 2. Myles upper. To *Heywood* Bridge a 2. Miles uper &c.

Where as now the Bridge of Stone is ovar *Charwell* by *Magdalen* Colledge was a *trajeſtus*, or Ferry, in Kynge *Henry* the third's Dayes, caulyd *Steneſford*.

It apperithe by the Preface of the Donation of Kynge *Edgare* upon the Priory of *Worceſter* that he was the very fiſt Monarchie thrwghly in all Regions of *England* and *Scotland* amonge the *Saxon* Kyngs.

The Duke of *Buchyng-Scotland*, and was taken for cheſe Head and Governar of all the Iſles about *England* even to *Norwege*.

moonsham, ſens the Kynges, now Ruſſels It ther alſo aperithe that he was crownyd in *Irland* in *Dubelin* the cheſe Cite of it, and that all *Ireland* was ſubject upon hym.

* *Maindenhevid* in a *Bukinghamſhire* of old tyme cawllid *Sowth-Eilington*. It toke the Name of *Maidenbed* of a Hedde that they ſayd was one of the xi. thouſand Virgines, to the whiche Offering there was made in a Chapell.

**Maidenbed. Mayden-bedde. Drew Barentyne.* One *Barentyne*, a yongar Brother of the cheſe Houſe of the *Barentines*, was a Gold-Smythe of *London*, and becam wonderfull riche and purchaſid ſayre Lands, and dyenge, as it is ſayde, without Heires, gave parte of his Lands to a yongar Brothar of the *Barentyns* called *Drew*, and he had many Children, but in Continuance they dyed, and it cam then to the cheſe Howſe of the *Barentynes*.

Fol. 114. b. The Parfell of Lands that *Drew* leſte to his Name was

Little Haseley in *Oxfordshire*, wher Ser *William Barentyne* now dwellethe.

Barentyne the Gold-Smythe buyldyd the Maner Place at *Little Haseley*. *Barentyne Gold-Smithe.*

Barentyn the Gold-Smithe gave faire Lands to the Societie of the Gold-Smithes of *London*, and they kepte a very solempne Obite yerely for hym.

Barentyne dwellyd in the faire Place right agaynst the Gold-Smithes Haule, and I thinke that he buyldyd that Howse, and I thinke that he buyldyd a Pece of the Gold-Smythe Haule.

Barentine's Graundfather now lyvyng married the Countes of *Henault's* Dowghtar, begotten on hir by *Gullim Duke* of *Suffolke*, that first married hir, and after *facto divorcio* to *Chaucer's* Heire. *Cbaucers.*

Barentyn Gold-Smythe lyethe buried in *Seint Zacharies* Church by the Gold-Smiths Haule.

The chiefe Howse of the *Barentynes* florished in *Henry* the first, in *Henry* the 3. and *Kynge Edward* the 3. Dayes.

The Heyres of the *Barentynes* from *Edward* the 3. tyme tyll now were *nepotes*.

The Vale of *Æilesbyrie* is a greate thinge in Compase. One way it stretcheth from the Cofts of the Forest of alonge by *Tame*, and still by the Rotes of *Chilterne* Hilles almoste to *Dunstable*. *Ailesbury.*

It goithe also to *Newporte Panelle*, to *Stony Stratforde*, to *Buckyngham*, and limiteth on eche of them. *Birdestane* Parke and Lordshipe standithe one way some what highe, and is countyd to be the Mydle Parte of the Vale of *Ailesburye*.

The Well of *S. Ofshe* at *Querendune* bytwyxt *Æilesbyry* and *Querendune*.

Querendune sometyme the *Spencers* Lands a goode Myle from *Ailesberie*, and an Hamlet longing to *Ailesbery*. An Howse of Grey Friers at *Ailesbery*.

Æilborow, of some foundyd *Hilborow*, a 3. Myles by Southe from *Aillesbyri*. It was of late the *Mounteacutes* Landes, and standithe on one of the *Chiltren* Hilles. *Fol. 115. 2.*

Burton a Myle from *Æilesberg*. *Syr Antony* *Fa-* *Burton.*
thar attayntyd for comynge withe *Kynge Richard* to *Bosworth* Field. his Sonne afar restoryd to his Lands.

The End of the Second Part of the Eighth Volume
of Mr. L E L A N D's Itinerary.

AN



AN
A C C O U N T
OF SOME
ROMAN URNS,
AND OTHER
A N T I Q U I T I E S,
lately digg'd up near
BISHOPS-GATE.

With brief Reflections upon the anti-
ent and present State of *London.*

In a Letter to
S^r. CHRISTOPHER WREN K^{nt}.
Surveyor-General of her Majesty's Works.

O X F O R D,

Printed at the THEATRE, for *James Fletcher*, Bookseller
in the *Turl*; and *Joseph Pote*, Bookseller at *Eton*.

M DCC LXIX.

C O N T E N T S

Of the present flourishing State of London. §. 1. No Records of the original Founders, or of the most antient State of this City. §. 2. The Defect only to be supply'd by means of Remains of antient Works and Monuments. §. 3. The Improvements of the City since the Fire in 1666. §. 4. Sir Chr. Wren's Observations of the Antiquities of London. §. 5. Mr. Coniers's Collections and Observations. §. 6. Antiquities lately discover'd near Bishops-Gate. §. 7. Particularly an antient tessellated Pavement. §. 8. As also Sepulchral Urns. §. 9. And several other Things. §. 10. An Human Skull and Bones digg'd up in the same Place. §. 11. The Fabrick of the antient Roman Wall about London. §. 12. That Wall much ruin'd and demolish'd. §. 13. The frequent Vicissitudes of England antiently : and the Difficulties under which it labour'd. §. 14. The Insults and Dangers to which the City was formerly expos'd. §. 15. The Advantage of the present British Constitution and Government. §. 16. And the great Security of the City in our Times. §. 17. Of the antient Roman Bricks : and occasionally of the Standard of the Roman Foot. §. 18. The Fabrick of the additional Work built upon the Ruins of the old Wall. §. 19. The Fabrick of the upper Wall, rais'd upon the additional Work. §. 20. London not built by the antient Britains. §. 21. Of the Druids : and the State of Science here in their Times. §. 22. The Error of those who take the Roman for British Bricks. §. 23. Of the Towns, the Houses, and the Temples of the Britains. §. 24. The Romans, and other Nations, as Savage, of old, and as much Strangers to Arts, as the Britains. §. 25. Of the gradual Enlargement of the City antiently : and the Progress of it to the East. §. 26. A Method to discover the antient Bonds and Extent of the City, by attending to the Places where Sepulchral Urns are digg'd up. §. 27. The Romans were wont to burn their Dead. §. 28. That custom fell into Disuse as the Christian Religion prevail'd. §. 29. Christianity very antient in Britain. §. 30. Of the preservation of the Bones, of Persons bury'd, for many Ages. §. 31. The means of discovering the Situation of the several Temples antiently in London. §. 32. A Temple of Diana formerly near the Place where now St. Paul's-Church is. §. 33.

T O

MR. THOMAS HEARNE.

SIR,

A Long with this, I send, as you command me, the Account of the Urns, and other Antiquities, digg'd up in this Neighbourhood. 'Twas address'd, as you see, to Sir Christopher Wren; who return'd it back, after a very short time, desiring it might be printed. That was the only thing in which I ever differ'd in Opinion from him: and, tho' four years have pass'd since, I cannot but yet retain my first Sentiments; in which I'm confident you'll join me. 'Twas wrote during a few days that I was under an Indisposition that suffered me to stir very little abroad. Those Antiquities being then newly discover'd: and at a Juncture too when Studies of greater application were not proper for the State in which I happen'd to be, I turn'd my Thoughts upon these. I did that partly for my Diversion, and to pass away the time: and partly to shew a Gentleman, who visited me daily, and had otherwise a great deal of Wit, but was wont to slight such Things, that they were useles only to those who either wanted Capacity, or Attention to reflect rightly upon them. The Paper that Sir Christopher Wren sent back, is either lost or mislaid: and this is copyed from such Scraps as I happen'd to keep by me. Only I have added the Authorities and Passages of the Antients; which, I think, were not in that. One, who judges so well of things, and with the exactness that you always do, will soon discern a great number of Faults in it; but by those you'll see 'tis genuine, and that I wrote it; which I flatter myself will intitle it to Pardon with a Gentleman that has the goodness to be so partial and favourable to me as you ever are.

Vol. 8.

P

—Namque

—Namque tu solebas

Meas esse aliquid putare nugas.

And yet I fear you'll hardly forbear thinking me too lavish and profuse where I'm treating of this Town. Tho' if you knew how great an Admirer I am of it, you would rather wonder that I exceeded not even those Bounds. The Basse-Reliefe upon the Monument, in which Time [the God Chronus] is represented raising the City [the Dea Londinia] out of Ruins, brought to my mind the passage of Claudian. This probably Mr. Gibber had likewise in view when he design'd that Work; which is much the finest of the kind in all the City.

As my Health return'd, Matters of greater Exigence, pressing in, took me off from these Pursuits. So that you'll be the less surpriz'd to see so many Marks of Hurry and Precipitance, as you will, towards the End. The two Paragraphs, relating to the early Times of the Christian Religion, I was going to have retrench'd. But I left them standing only as Memorials for Inquiry, and further Consideration; being far from intending to assert any thing positively in an Affair that I had not time thorowly to consider.

You'll find a pretty full and particular Description of that part of London-Wall that join'd to Bishops-Gate. It consisted of three different sorts of Work, rais'd in three several Ranges, one over an other. Any one who has the curiosity to see a Sample of the uppermost, yet standing, may do it on each side Moor-gate, for a considerable Extent: as also of the middlemost; especially on the West side of that Gate, at the distance of about 20. or 30. Paces, where 'tis yet firm, and has suffer'd very little Dilapidation. Of the lowest, or Roman-Work, there are considerable Remains, on the South-side of Aldgate, in the Place call'd the Vineyard. And about the middle of Hounds-Ditch,

5

Ditch, there's yet standing one of the Towers, of that Wall, pretty intire. 'Tis compos'd of Stone, with Layers of Brick interpos'd, after the Roman Manner : and is the most considerable Remain of Roman Workmanship, yet extant in any part of England, that I know of, being 26. Foot in Height. By this, Judgment may be form'd of the original Height of the Roman Wall about London. Which must have been vastly great; especially if the Surface of the Ground thereabouts has been rais'd in the same Proportion that it hath in other Parts of the City. For, in sinking, upon several Occasions, the Workmen, in some Places, have pass'd thorow six, in others twelve, nay twenty Foot of Rubbish, before they came to the natural Earth. Which may serve as a further Inforcement of what I have offer'd relating to the Insults and Havock that the City hath sustain'd in former Times.

Since that Letter was wrote, there's published a Commentary upon the Itinerary of Antoninus thorow Britain, wrote by a Gentleman who carries a very high Character with all that are Judges of Learning. There are a great Number of Things, very curious, and of real Use, now first advanced in this Work : and several relating to the antient State of London. But yet there are some to which I'm perswaded, Sir, you'l not so readily give Assent : and in particular to that Conjecture that London was first built on the South side of the Thames ^a. What induced him to this Opinion was first, That Ptolemy places London in Kent. Secondly, That the Fields, betwixt Lambeth and Southwark, have been, from Time immemorial, a Royal Demean. Thirdly, That

^a Dr. Gale. Com. in Anton. Iter. p. 64, 65.

6 *three Roman High-Ways met there. Fourthly, That there was a Castrum or Roman Town there. This he collects partly from Southwark, retaining still the Name of the Burrough, which was the Name given by the Saxons to those Towns: and partly from Roman Coins, tessellated Pavements, and Bricks, that were digg'd up in St. George's Fields.*

As to Ptolemy, he liv'd at a great Distance: and in a Country that had no Intercourse with Britain. So that 'tis the less strange that he should not have right Information of Things here. He has committed no small Errors, in his placing of Towns, in Countries that were much nearer to him; of which I shall give some Instances, on an other Occasion, when I come to consider an Opinion, started not long ago, about a Change in the Latitude of Places α . Tacitus had a most exact Intelligence of the Affairs of Britain: and was, of the two, somewhat the older Writer. So that if London had been first built in Kent, and standing there in the Time of Ptolemy, it must needs have stood there in the Time of Tacitus. But that it certainly did not. This is plain from his Account of the March of Suetonius Paulinus: and the Action of Boudicea at Camulodunum: her causing her Army to fall upon London, and Verulam at once, and involve both in the same Ruin β . Or, if there were no other Proof, what he observes of the Sweetness of the Place γ , and Happiness of the Situation of London, suits rightly and well to this, but not by any means to that side of the River. This every one must admit at first View; besides that in those Times Things were there in much worse Condition,

α V. Nat. Hist. of the Earth, Part I. β Eadem Glades. Annal. L. XIV. c. 33. γ Loci Dulcedo ibid.

than in ours. The Tract of Land he mentions, is 7
flat and low: and a great part of it was then in the
Power of the Thames, and under Water every high
Tide; till that River was, in after Ages, restrain'd,
and kept to the Channel, by Banks cast up with an in-
credibly great Labour and Expence. Not but that
there might be some part of St. George's Fields that
was not overflowed; and there probably, at some
Time or other, was a Roman Habitation, or Cas-
trum; whereof the Pavements, Bricks, and other
Antiquities, which that excellent Writer mentions,
might be Remains. But there have been other like
Antiquities discover'd, from that Place, onwards,
for some Miles Eastward, near the Lock, in the
Gardens a long the South-side of Deptford-Road, a
little beyond Deptford, on Black-Heath &c. There's
no doubt but, Sir, you have observ'd the Coins of Cu-
nobelin, in the first Table of Camden, that exhibits
an Head with two Faces, in manner of a Janus bi-
frons. I have now in my Custody the Head of an an-
tient Terminus, likewise with two Faces. This pro-
bably was only a Piece of British Imitation of Roman
Work. But there were found along with it, large
flat Bricks, and other Antiquities, that were un-
questionably Roman. All these were retriev'd, about
twenty years since, in Digging in Mr. Cole's Gar-
dens, by the Road mention'd above. I have seen like-
wise a Simpulum that was digg'd up near New-Cross.
And there were several years ago discover'd two
Urns, and five or six of those Viols that are usually
call'd Lacrymatories, a little beyond Deptford. Nay
there hath been, very lately, a great Number of Urns,
and other Things discover'd on Black-Heath. All
which prove nothing more than that there were Ha-
bitations, probably scattering and at Intervals, all
along

8 along that, which was doubtless a Roman Road. Indeed the Terminus, found just by, adds some Confirmation to this Opinion. Besides, in several Places, lying all nearly in a Line, and particularly a little on this side Shooters Hill, where the Country is flat and low, I formerly took Notice of some Remains of a rais'd or high Way, like those, cast up by the Romans, that I have observ'd in Somerset-shire, Oxford-shire, Gloucester-shire, and other Parts of England. The Argument, that the Fields, between Lambeth and Southwark, were a Royal Demean, proves, quite contrary to what 'tis brought for, rather that those Fields were gain'd from the Thames, than that London ever stood there. The Kings of England were, from our oldest Notices of Things, intitled by the Laws to all such Lands as lay betwixt high and low Water Mark; and was gain'd from either the Sea, or such Rivers as ebb'd and flow'd: but none of our Kings ever pretended any Right or Title to this, more than to every other City of the Kingdom. Nor can any thing be inferr'd from that meeting of the three Ways that this learned Gentleman insists upon. Of which side the River soever London stood, there can be no Doubt but there would be Ways to it from all Parts of Britain; it being at that Time a Town so large, populous, and fam'd for Trafic, and plenty of Provisions β . Which, rightly re-

* That was four or five years ago: and being unwilling to rely upon my Memory too far; I got Mr. Hutchinson, a very intelligent Gentleman, to ride thither this Morning, and take a Review of this Way. It is about four Foot in Height: and at least forty in Breadth. He observ'd it for near $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Mile in Length. The Place is call'd *Grum-Common*. β Tacit. Ibid.

flected

*flected upon, is indeed alone enough to evince that it 9
did not then stand on that side the Water.*

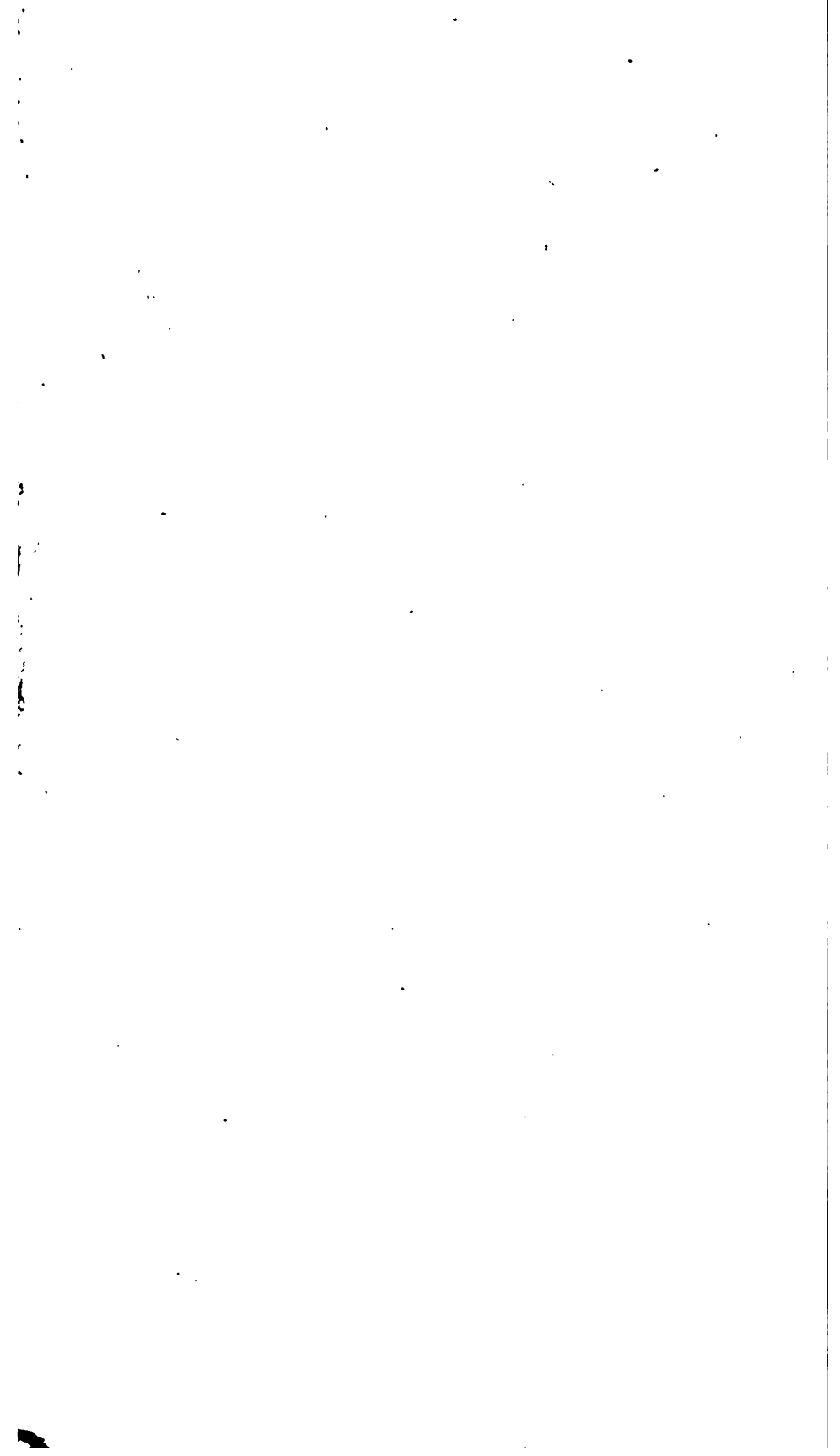
I have some other Things to offer to your Consideration; but, very happily, for your Quiet and Respite, I'm interrupted: and can only further have the Pleasure of Subscribing my self, what I truly am, with great Esteem,

Sir,

Your very faithful humble Servant

Gresham College
Novemb. the 30. 1711.

J. Woodward.



A Letter to

S^r. CHRISTOPHER WREN K^{nt}.

Occasion'd by some Antiquities lately discover'd near Bishops-Gate London.

SIR,

§. 1. **I** Have, with great Pleasure, more than once, discours'd with you concerning the Condition of this City. As it's Situation is the most happy, and com-

Of the present
flourishing State
of London.

modious, of any in the World besides; so 'tis, without Dispute, the largest, the most extensive, and populous, as well as the most stately and magnificent. Of that Magnificence, Sir, you have been the chief Contriver, and the Director of more truly noble and regular Buildings than perhaps any one Man from the Creation to this Day. They who view and admire it's present Beauty and Grandeur; who see so many thousand Houses, of even private Citizens, built in such manner as to render them, not only more convenient, better fitted for Use, and for serving all the Ends and Offices of Life and Habitation, but even superior in Design, and Architecture, to the Palaces of Princes elsewhere, will be forward to inquire into it's primitive State, and by what Steps and Degrees it arriv'd to so great Height and Glory.

§. 2. 'Tis with some Dissatisfaction that I must at present take Notice that there are no Records of it's Original, and that we are left to mere Conjecture to determine who were the Projectors and Builders of it. A writer of the

No Records
of the original
Founders, or of
the most anti-
ent State of this
City.

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Q

first

first Rank α , hath, in his usual Manner, with great Appearance of Reason, given the Romans here the Honour of Founding of it. They were indeed a People of vast Penetration; and very distinguished Sense: and none likely sooner to find out the Advantage of the Place and Situation in all Respects. This is certain, Tacitus is the oldest Author in whom we find mention β made of London. But it must have been built some Time before; since 'twas then become so *very considerable for the great number of Merchants, and Plenty of valuable Commodities*. After him, Ammianus Marcellinus speaks γ of it; tho' as of a Town that was antient, and call'd formerly *Lundinium*, but in his Days *Augusta*. From that Time downwards we have little Account of it. Indeed, after the Romans had recall'd their Forces, and were gone, so frequent were the Revolutions, and so unsettled the State of this Nation, that scarcely any Encouragement was given to Science, or to History in particular. That 'tis the less to be wondred there is scarcely any Thing extant relating to the State of this City; even till the Time that the accurate and industrious Mr. Stow began his *Survey of London*.

That Defect only to be supply'd by means of Remains of antient Works and Monuments.

The Improvements of the

§. 3. But there is one Way by which may be retriev'd something relating to it's more early State, it's Site, it's Bounds, and other Circumstances; I mean by the Remains of Roman Works that have been discover'd in Digging for laying the Foundations of the new Buildings since the late great Fire.

§. 4. That Fire was so very furious, and the Devastation, made, so near universal, that any,

α Bp. Stillingfleet's Disc. of the true Antiq. of London, (in the second Part of his Ecclesiast. Cases) p. 472. β Annalium L. XIV. c. 33. Londinium copia negotiorum & commestuum maxime celebre. γ Rer. gest. L. XXVII. c. 8. Lundinium vetus oppidum, quod Augustam posteritas appellavit.

but the great Spirit of the English, would have City since the
flag'd and sunk under so dismal a Calamity, and Fire in 1666.
despair'd of ever raising a new City out of such a Heap
of Ashes and Ruins. But here, quite contrary, all
Hands set forthwith about that great Work: all Minds
joyn'd in a

*Surge, precor, veneranda parens, Et certa secundis
Fide Deis, humilemque metum depone senectæ,
Urbs æquæva polo a.*

and the World, looking on, stood amaz'd to see, in so
short a Time, such a number of Noble Piles finished,
and a City built, not only surpassing the former, but
all others upon Earth. So that that Fire, however dis-
astrous it might be to the then Inhabitants, has prov'd
infinitely beneficial to their Posterity; conducing vastly
to the Improvement and Increase, as well of the Riches
and Opulency, as of the Splendour of this City. Then,
which I and every Body must observe with great Sa-
tisfaction, by means of the Inlargements of the Streets;
of the great Plenty of good Water, convey'd to all
Parts; of the Common Sewers and other like Con-
trivances, such Provision is made for a free Access and
Passage of the Air, for Sweetness, for Cleanness, and
for Salubrity, that it is not only the finest, but the
most healthy City in the World. Insomuch that, for
the Plague, and other dangerous Distempers, with
which it was formerly so frequently annoy'd, and by
which so great a Number of the Inhabitants were so
cruelly taken off but the very Year before the Fire, an
Experience of above forty Years since hath shewn it
so wholly freed that 'tis very probable 'tis now no lon-
ger obnoxious, nor ever again likely to be infested by
those so fatal and pernicious Maladies.

§. 5. As to the Remains of Roman Workman-
ship, that were discover'd upon Occasion of Re-
building the City, no Man had greater oppor-
tunity of making Remarks upon them than

Sir Chr. Wren's
Observations of
the Antiquities
of London.

A Letter occasion'd by some Antiquities

you : nor, Sir, has any Man ever done it to better Purpose. And, as you have long promised me an Account of those Observations, so I shall ever insist upon it, and not cease to challenge it, as a Debt your Generosity has made due to me, 'till you acquit your self of the Obligation.

Mr. Coniers's
Collections and
Observations.

§. 6. I have now in my Custody a considerable Number and Variety of Roman Antiquities that have been digg'd up in and about this City. Several of them were collected by Mr. Coniers, who was living at that time, and very indefatigable in his Inquiries. 'Tis great Pity he had not Encouragement to set forth some Relation of them. But he having only the Returns of his Profession to depend upon, and there being at that time so very few that were forward to contribute any Thing to the support of such Studies, however curious and useful, Posterity has been depriv'd of the Benefit of his. All that I am able to retrieve from the Remains of his Collection that I purchas'd, or the many other Things that I have since procur'd, shall be most freely imparted, either to Mr. Strype, (to whose Diligence the learned World stands greatly indebted, and who is now actually engag'd in setting forth a new Edition of *Stow's Survey of London*, with Enlargements) or to any other Person, who has Leisure and Capacity to turn them to the Pleasure and Advantage of the Publick, so soon as, Sir, you shall please to communicate your Observations; which will be of great Use, and ought by no means to be any longer withheld and suppress'd.

Antiquities lately
discover'd
near Bishops-
Gate.

§. 7. Mean while give me leave, Sir, to send you a few Reflections upon some Things of this kind now lately brought to Light in the Neighbourhood of this College. For the Particulars we are indebted to the Curiosity of Mr. Joseph Miller; who, living just by the Place, visited it daily, and took Notice of all that occur'd. He is a Person,

Person, as of great Application, so of no less Candour, and Exactness; that his Accounts may be securely rely'd on.

§. 8. In April last, upon the Pulling down some old Houses, adjoining to Bishops-Gate, in Camomile Street, in order to the building there anew: and digging, to make Cellars, about four Foot under Ground, was discover'd a Pavement, consisting of Diced Bricks, the most red, but some few black, and others yellow; all nearly of a Size and very small, hardly any exceeding an Inch in Thickness. The Extent of the Pavement, in Length, was uncertain; it running from Bishops-Gate, for sixty Foot, quite under the Foundation of some Houses not yet pull'd down. It's Breadth was about ten Foot; terminating, on that side, at the Distance of three Foot and a half from the City Wall.

Particularly an
ancient tessellated
Pavement:

§. 9. Sinking downwards, under the Pavement, only Rubbish occur'd for about two Foot: and then the Workmen came to a *Stratum* of Clay; in which, at the Depth of two Foot more, they found several Urns. Some of them were become so tender and rotten that they easily crumbled and fell to pieces. As to those that had the Fortune better to escape the Injuries of Time, and the Strokes of the Workmen that rais'd the Earth, they were of different Forms; but all of very handsome Make and Contrivance; as indeed most of the Roman Vessels we find ever are. Which is but one of many Instances that are at this Day extant of the Art of that People; of the great Exactness of their Genius, and Happiness of their Fancy. These Urns were of various Sizes; the largest capable of holding full three Gallons, the least somewhat above a Quart. All of these had, in them, Ashes, and Cinders, of burn'd Bones.

as also Sepulchral
Urns:

§. 10. Along with the Urns were found various other Earthen Vessels; as a *Simpulum*, a *Patera* of a very fine red Earth, and a blewish

and several other
Things.

Glass

Glass Viol of that sort that is commonly call'd a Lachrimatory. These were all broke by the Carelessness of the Workmen. There were likewise found several Beads, one or two Copper Rings, a *Fibula* of the same Metall, but much impair'd and decay'd; as also a Coin of Antoninus Pius, exhibiting, on one side, the Head of that Emperor, with a radiated Crown on, and this Inscription, ANTONINVS AVG :::: IMP. XVI. On the Reverse was the Figure of a Woman, sitting, and holding, in her right Hand, a *Patera*; in her left, an *bastapura*. The Inscription, on this side, was wholly obliterated and gone.

An Human Skull and Bones digg'd up in the same Place.

§. 11. At about the same Depth with the Thing, before mention'd, but nearer to the City-Wall, and without the Verge of the Pavement, was digg'd up an Human Skull, with several Bones, that were whole, and had not passed the Fire, as those in the Urns had. Mr. Stow α makes mention of Bones found in like manner not far off this Place, and likewise of Urns with Ashes in them: as do also Mr. Weever β after him, and Mr. Camden γ .

The Fabrick of the antient Roman Wall about London.

§. 12. The City-Wall being, upon this occasion, to make Way for these new Buildings, broke up, and beat to Pieces, from Bishops-Gate, onwards, S.E. so far as they extend, an opportunity was given of observing the Fabrick and Composition of it. From the Foundation, which lay eight Foot below the present Surface, quite up to the Top, which was, in all, near ten Foot, 'twas compil'd alternately of Layers of broad flat Bricks: and of Rag-Stone δ . The Bricks lay in double Ranges;

α Survey of London, p. 177. β Antient Funeral Monuments, p. 515. γ In Middlesex. δ Alternis choris parietes alligantur: & medii lateres, supra coagmenta collocati, & firmitatem & speciem faciunt utraque parte non inveniuntur. Vitruv. Architect. L. II. c. 3.

and, each Brick being but one Inch $\frac{3}{4}$ in Thickness, the whole Layer, with the Mortar interpos'd, exceeded not three Inches. The Layers of Stone were not quite two Foot thick, of our measure. 'Tis probable they were intended for two of the Roman; their Rule being somewhat shorter than ours. To this Height the Workmanship was after the *Roman manner*: and these were the Remains of the antient Wall, suppos'd to be built by *Constantine the Great* *a*. In this 'twas very observable that the Mortar was, as usually in the Roman Works, so very firm and hard, that the Stone it self as easily broke, and gave way, as that. 'Twas thus far, from the Foundation upwards, nine Foot in Thickness.

§. 13. And yet so vast a Bulk and Strength had not been able to secure it from being beat down in former Ages, and near levell'd with the Ground. This, rightly reflected upon, will alone be sufficient to give us an idea of the Difference betwixt those Times, and ours: betwixt that State of Things, and the present.

§. 14. They best know how to set a just value upon the present happy Settlement who are vers'd in our History, and duely appriz'd what England suffer'd of old from the Descent of the Romans, and afterwards of the Saxons, and Danes: from the frequent Wars of Scotland: and our own intestine Divisions during the Heptarchy, the Barons, and the late Civil Wars.

§. 15. As London was ever sure to have it's Share in the common Calamity, so better Judgment may be made how great that frequently was, by the Provision that was made against it. The Citizens would never have put them selves to so vast an Expense, for Fence and Guard

That Wall much ruin'd and demolish'd.

The frequent Vicissitudes of England antiently: and the Difficulties under which it labour'd.

The Insults and Dangers to which the City was formerly expos'd.

a Confer Camden's *Britannia* in Middlesex, p. 312. & Burton's *Comment. on Antoninus's Itinerary*, p. 165.

with-

without, had not the Uncertainties of those Times, and the Dangers, with which they were so frequently alarm'd, made that requisite.

The Advantage of the present British Constitution and Government :

§. 16. But such now for some Time has been the fortunate Condition of England, that She may safely confide in the Hearts and Hands of her Subjects, and fix her whole Strength and Defense there. The Union of the formerly greatly divided Interests and Affections of the Inhabitants of the several Parts of this Nation, which we in our Days have had the satisfaction to see successfully effected in the other too, and carried on even to the utmost Bounds of the Island; the Excellence of our Constitution, and of our Laws; the steady Execution of them; and the reciprocal good Understanding between the Prince and People, have rendred us effectually, as well safe at Home, as Great and Powerful Abroad.

and the great Security of the City in our Times.

§. 17. As the City partakes with the whole Nation in this happy Security: as it needs no other, and can never possibly have any greater; so we may now very well and safely raze our Walls, and demolish our Fortifications; they being not really of any longer Use.

Of the antient Roman Bricks: and occasionally of the Standard of the Roman Foot.

§. 18. The Broad thin Bricks, above mention'd, were all of Roman make: and of the very sort which, we learn from Pliny^a, were in *common Use* among the Romans; being in *Length a Foot and half*, of their Standard, and in *Breadth a Foot*. Measuring some of these, very carefully, I found them 17. Inches $\frac{7}{8}$ in Length, 11. Inches $\frac{2}{3}$ in Breadth, and 1. Inch $\frac{1}{6}$ in Thickness,

^a Nat. Hist. Lib. XXXV. c. 14. *Adaper*, quo utimur, longum sesquipede, latum pede. 'Tis very probable the Standard, assign'd by Vitruvius, Architect. L. II. c. 3. is the same with this: but the Passage being incorrect I shall not alledge it.

of our Measure. This may afford some Light towards the settling and adjusting the Dimensions of the Roman Foot: and shewing the Proportion that it bears to the English; a Thing of so great Use, that one of the most accomplished and judicious Writers ^a of the last Century endeavour'd to compass it with a great deal of Travel and Pains. Indeed 'tis very remarkable, that the Foot-Rule follow'd by the Makers of these Bricks was very nearly the same with that exhibited on the Monument of Cossutius in the Colotian Gardens at Rome, which that admirable Mathematician has, with great Reason, pitch'd upon as *the true Roman Foot* ^β. Hence likewise appears, what indeed was very probable without this Confirmation, that the Standard-Foot at Rome was follow'd in the Colonies, and Provinces, to the very remotest Parts of the Empire: and that too quite down even to the Time of Constantine; in case this was the Wall that was built by his Appointment.

§. 19. The old Wall, having been demolish'd, as has been intimated above, was afterwards repair'd again, and carry'd up, of the same Thickness, to eight or nine Foot in Height. Or, if higher, there was no more of that Work now standing. All this was apparently additional, and of a Make later than the other Part underneath. That was levell'd at top and brought to a Plane, in order to the raising this new Work upon it. The Outside, or that towards the Suburbs, was faced with a coarse sort of Stone; not compil'd with any great Care, or Skill, or dispos'd into a regular Method. But, on the Inside, there appear'd more Marks of Workmanship and Art. At the Bottom were five Layers, compos'd of Squares of Flint, and of Free-Stone. Tho'

The Fabrick of the additional Work built upon the Ruins of the old Wall.

^a Mr. Greaves in his Disc. of the Roman Foot. 8vo. ^β Mr. Greaves loc. cit. p. 32.

they were not so in all Parts, yet in some the Squares were near equal, about five Inches in Diameter, and rang'd in a Quincunx Order. Over these was a Layer of Brick: then of hew'n Free-Stone: and so alternately, Brick, and Stone, to the Top. There were of the Bricks, in all, six Layers; each consisting only of a double Course; except that which lay above all, in which there were four Courses of Bricks, where the Layer was intire. These Bricks were of the Shape of those now in Use: but much larger; being near a 11. Inches in Length, 5. in Breadth, and somewhat above $2\frac{1}{2}$ in Thickness. Of the Stone there were five Layers: and each of equal Thickness, in all Parts, for it's whole Length. The highest, and the lowest of these, were somewhat above a Foot in Thickness: the three Middle Layers each five Inches. So that the whole Height of this additional Work was near nine Foot. As to the interior Parts, or the main Bulk of the Wall, 'twas made up of Pieces of Rubble-Stone; with a few Bricks, of the same sort of those us'd in the inner Facing of the Wall, laid uncertainly, as they happen'd to come to Hand, and not in any Stated Method. There was not one of the broad thin Roman Bricks, mention'd above, in all this Part: nor was the Mortar here near so hard as in that below. But, from the Description, may easily be collected, that this Part, when first made, and intire, with so various and orderly a Disposition of the Materials, Flint, Stone, Bricks, could not but carry a very elegant and handsome Aspect. Whether this was done at the Expence of the Barons, in the Reign of K. John: or of the Citizens, in the Reign of K. Henry the III: or of K. Richard the II: or at what other Time, I cannot take upon me to ascertain from Accounts so defective and obscure as are those which at this Day remain of this Affair.

§. 20. Upon the additional Work, now describ'd, was rais'd a Wall wholly of Brick; only that, it terminating in Battlements, these are top'd with Copings of Stone. 'Tis two Foot four Inches in Thickness, and somewhat above eight Foot in Height. The Bricks of this are of the same Module, and Size, with those of the Part underneath. How long they had been in Use, is uncertain. But there can be no doubt but this is the Wall that was built in the Year 1477, in the Reign of K. Edward the IV. Mr. Stow informs us that that was compil'd of Bricks made of Clay got in Moor-fields: and mentions two Coats of Arms fixt in it near Moor-Gate; one of which is extant to this Day, tho' the Stone, whereon it was engrav'd, be somewhat worn and defac'd. Bishops-Gate, it self, was built two Years after this Wall, in the Form it still retains &c. The Workmen lately imploy'd there, sunk considerably lower than the Foundations of this Gate: and, by that Means, learn'd they lay not so deep as those of the old Roman Wall by four or five Foot.

The Patrick of the upper Wall, rais'd upon the additional Work.

§. 21. Geofry of Monmouth, will have London to have been a British City, incompass'd with Walls, and fortify'd with innumerable Towers. But the World is now well agreed in Opinion how little Regard is due to that Monkish & Writer: and they who have read the Accounts of Britain left us by Cæsar, Tacitus, and other Authors of Judgment and Credit, will presently see his cannot be true.

London not built by the ancient Britains.

§. 22. The Britains in those Days were barbarous, and wholly unciviliz'd, Except some who had Skins, and Hides of Brutes cast over Of the Druids: and the State of

α Survey p. 7, 8. β Ibid, p. 33. γ Hist. Brit. L. III. c. 20. δ Confer J. Balæi illustr. Britan. Script. Cent. 2. p. 194. Ed. Bas. MDLIX. ε Herodian L. III. p. 83. Ed. H. Steph. Ed. MDLXXXI, Pomp. Mela L. III. c. 6.

Science here in
their Times.

them α , they went naked β , and painted, their Bodies with the Figures of various Animals, after the manner of other Savage Nations. Their Diet, and Method of Life, was very mean γ . There was little or nothing that could claim the Name of Science among them. What they had was lodg'd with the Druids, who were the Divines and Philosophers of those Times: and there are some who have entertain'd very lofty Thoughts of that Order of Men. These Gentlemen may be allow'd to indulge their Imaginations as far as they please; but if we rightly reflect upon what we find on Record concerning the Notions and Practise of the Druids, 'twill not carry our Ideas to any great Height. *They had nothing in greater Veneration than Mistletoe, and the Tree upon which it grew, especially if that happen'd to be an Oak. Nor would they perform any Act of Religion without a Bough of this Tree; to which they seem to have paid Divine Honours;*

————— *Robora numinis instar.*

They were wont to gather the Mistletoe with a mighty deal of Devotion and Ceremony. They thought it sent immediately from Heaven: and a token that the Tree, whereon it grew, was mark'd out and chosen by their God himself. They gave Mistletoe the Name of *All-Heal*: ascrib'd to it a Power of rendering *prolific any Creature that was barren*: and thought it a *Remedy against all sorts of Poysons*; so much of the Religion of the Barbarous Nations is placed chiefly in Things really

α Cæsar L. V. c. 14. p. 116. Ed. Jungermanni, Franc. MDCVI. β Xiphilin L. XXI. p. 866. Ed. Hanov. (typis Wechel.) MDCVI. γ Cæsar L. V. p. 116. Plin. XXII. 1. Pomp. Mel. L. III. c. 6. Herodian L. III. p. 83. ut supra. δ Strabo L. IV. p. 200. Ed. Casaub. Par. MDCXX. Diodor. Sic. L. IV. p. 301. Ed. Rhodemannii Hanov. (typis Wechel.) MDCIIII. Xiphilin. L. VI. p. 703. & L. XXI. p. 866. ϵ Claudian. in Conf. I. Stilichon, L. I. v. 229.

mean and *trivial* α; as Pliny, the Author of this Account, observes, very pertinently, upon the Occasion. But further, the Druids taught the Doctrine of the Transmigration of the Soul β, and they were wont to offer up Men in Sacrifice γ. They cut them up alive, in order to the making their Divinations: and, by the Manner of the Fall of the poor unhappy Wretch, by the Convulsion of the Parts, and Efflux of the Blood, they form'd their Presages of future Events δ. Other Methods they had likewise of Sacrificing Men; some they kill'd with Arrows: others they crucify'd ε. Nay they were sometimes wont to frame a huge Colossus, with Hay, Twigs, and Wood; in which having put several Men alive, and Brutes of all kinds, they set Fire to it, and made an Holocaust of them all at once ζ. This is the main of what Antiquity hath transmitted down to us of the Theology and Philosophy of the Druids: and, by this, 'twill not be hard to frame a Judgment of their Science, as to the *Stars*, the *World*, *Nature*, and the *Power of the Gods*; of which we have not the Particulars.

§. 23. As to the Habitations, and State of Building, among the antient Britains, we have had, of late, some, who, upon the Authority of Geofry of Monmouth, and the Heat of their own Fancy, have talked of Remains of Temples, and other noble Structures of the Druids. Whereas, in reality, the Romans, at their Descent here, found nothing that carry'd the Appearance of a Building: no not one Stone upon another; nor so much as a Brick, in all the whole Island. And tho' some others

The Error of those who take the Roman for British Bricks.

α Tanta gentium in rebus frivolis plerumque religio est. Plin. N. H. L. XVI. c. 44. β Cæsar L. VI. c. XIV. p. 155. Ed. Jungerm. γ Diodor. Sic. L. V. p. 308. Cæsar. L. VI. c. 16. p. 156. Tacit. An. L. XIV. c. 30. Strabo L. IV. p. 198. Ed. Casaub. Pomp. Mela L. III. c. 2. δ Diodor. Sic. L. V. p. 308. Strab. L. IV. p. 198. ε Strabo ib. ζ Cæsar. L. VI. p. 156. Strabo L. IV. p. 198. η Cæsar L. VI. p. 156.

may be easily pass'd over, I cannot but be somewhat surpriz'd to find a Gentleman of the great Diligence and Ingenuity of Mr. Somner ^a taking the Roman Bricks, that he observ'd in the Walls of Canterbury, for *British Bricks*. But 'tis not easy, when once a Man suffers himself to grow fond of a Subject, not to be over far transported : and screw Things to a Pitch much too high for those who are only indifferent Lookers on, and not touch'd with the Passion that such a Writer may himself feel.

Of the Towns,
the Houses, and
the Temples of
the Britains.

§. 24. Xiphilin, to whom we owe a very considerable Extract out of Dion Cassius concerning Britain, treating of the *Mæatae*, or Inhabitants of the now most Northern Counties of England, asserts that they had *neither Walls nor Cities* ^β; what pass'd under the Names of *Cities* in Britain, being, according to Strabo, no other than *Groves* ^γ. So likewise Cæsar, *The Britains call it a Town when they have surrounded and fenced about their thickest Woods with a Bank and a Ditch* ^δ. As to their *Houses*, a *Tree* ^ε serv'd some for that purpose : others run up *Hutts* ^ζ in the Woods for their own Use ; and *Hovels for their Cattle* ^η ; both very slight, and not of any long Continuance, serving only for some small Shelter to them, during the Stress of Weather, in the Depth of Winter. Diodorus Siculus ^θ is somewhat more particular as to their Structure, informing us that they were only *slight Cabins, compos'd chiefly of Reeds, or Sticks*. Cæsar observes that the *Houses* of

^a Antiq. of Canterb. p. 4. ^β Μῆτι τείχεα, μὲτι πόλεις. Xiph. L. XXI. p. 866. ^γ Πόλεις δ' αὐτῶν ἐσὶν αἱ ὄρυγες. Strabo L. IV. p. 200. ^δ Oppidum autem Britanni vocant, quum sylvas impeditas vallo atque fossa munierunt. De Bello Gall. L. V. c. 21. p. 120. ^ε Πᾶσι δὲ δένδροι οἰκίσαι. Xiphilin. L. VI. p. 703. ^ζ Καλυδοποιήματα. Strabo L. IV. p. 200. ^η Βοσκήματα — ἢ αὖτις πάλιν χρείαι. ibid. ^θ Τὰς οἰκίας ἐπιπλεῖς ἔχουσιν, ἐκ τῶν πελάμων ἢ ἐξ αὐτῶν καὶ τὰ πλείους συγκομίσματα. L. V. p. 301.

Lately discover'd near Bishops-Gate London.

the Britains were pretty like those of the Gauls ^a, which he afterwards acquaints us were small Cottages, thatch'd with Straw ^β. As to the Walls of them we learn from Strabo they were made of Stakes and Withings ^γ, after the manner of Hurdles. Then for the Temples of the Druids, they were of a Piece with the rest: and no other than Groves and Woods ^δ, which the Romans cut down, because the Druids had dedicated them to so cruel Superstitions, as the Oblation of human Blood and the Sacrificing of Men. Which is likewise intimated by Lucan ^ε,

Omnisque humanis lustrata cruoribus arbor:

and by Claudian ζ,

—————*Lucosque vetusta*

Religione truces.—————

Pliny ^η tells us that the Druids made choice of Groves of Oaks; their Sacrifices, and their Religious Feasts being wont to be solemniz'd under that Tree. The Britains, under the command of that brave and illustrious Heroine, *Boudicca* ^θ, after they had taken and plundered two Cities of the Romans, offer'd their Sacrifices, and kept their Festivals in a Grove dedicated to *Andate*, the Goddess of Victory ^ι. Indeed Groves were wont to serve the Druids, not only for their Temples, but for their Dwellings,

^a *Ædificia fere Gallicis consimilia.* De Bello Gall. L. V. c. 12. p. 115. ^β Casas, quæ, more Gallico, stramentis erant tectæ. Ibid. c. 43. p. 133. ^γ *Ἐκ συνιδαν τῶν γένων.* Strabo L. IV. p. 197. ^δ *Lucos ac nemora consecrant.* Tacit. de Mor. Ger. c. 9. *Æcisque luci, sævis superstitionibus sacri.* Nam cruore &c. Annal. L. XIV. c. 30. ^ε *Pharal.* L. III. V. 405. ^ζ In Scilichon. L. I. v. 228. ^η *Druidæ—roborum eligunt lucos,—Sacrificiis epulisque rite sub arbore præparatis,* &c. Nat. Hist. L. XVI. c. 44. ^θ *Boudicca.* Tacit. Annal. L. XIV. c. 31. ^ι *Θεοῦ τῆς ἀνίκης, τῆς ἐνίκητος — ἢ τῆς τῆς ἀνίκης — ἀνίκης.* Xiphilin. L. VI. p. 704.

—————*Nemora*

A Letter occafion'd by fome Antiquities

— *Nemora alta ramotis*

Incolitis lucis α, —

and in *them*, or in some *Cave*, they were wont to deliver out their *Precepts* and *Doctrines* β.

The Romans, and other Nations, as Savage, of old, and as much Strangers to Arts, as the Britains.

§. 25. The truth is the Britains had then amongst them very little that carry'd any Appearance of Art γ; except a few slight Things that probably they had either got of the Gauls, and Phœnicians with whom they had Commerce δ: or else made themselves, in Imitation of them; as afterwards of the Romans, when they were once settled here. Whether their Effeda were like those of the Gauls α, or the Chariots us'd in War by the Phœnicians ζ: or of what Form they were, we have no Account. But 'tis most certain their Way of Fighting with them was very wild and extravagant η. Nor will it be thought strange that our Progenitors should be, in those early times, thus rude, and uncivilized, when 'tis known that several other great Nations were likewise so till lately: nay that all Mankind quite round the Globe were once so, I mean at their first Original, in the Ages that ensu'd next after the Deluge. This the Histories and Accounts of the Assyrians, the Egyptians, the Chineses, and all others, agree in. Even the Græcians, that became afterwards the most polite and refin'd People upon Earth, were once *barbarous* θ. They made as little scruple as the Britains of slaying Men: and Sacrificing them to

α Lucan. L. I. v. 454. β Docent---in specu, aut in abditis saltibus. Pomp. Mela L. III. c. 2. γ Xiphil. L. VI. p. 702, 703. δ Diodor. Sic. L. V. p. 299, 300. Cæsar L. V. c. 12. &c. & L. VI. c. 13. Strabo L. III. p. 175. Conf. Bochart. Part. II. L. I. c. 39. ε Strabo L. IV. p. 200. ζ Jos. XVII. 16. ι Sam. XIII. 5. η V. Cæsar. L. IV. c. 24. p. 99. θ---Τὸ πάλαιον Ἑλληνικὸν ἠγορεῖσθαι τὴν οὐ βαρβαρικὴν διακρίσιν.. Thucyd. L. I. c. 6.

the Deities which they worship'd. They liv'd upon *Leaves* and *Herbs*, or upon *Acorns*, till *Ceres* and *Triptolemus* taught them to *Plow*, and to *Sow Corn*: They had no other *Clothing* than only the *Skins* of *Beasts*. Some of them dwelt in *Caves*, others in mean *Huts*: others run *wild* in the *Woods*, like so many *Brutes*, till *Pelasgus*, *Orpheus*, *Amphion*, and some other great Men, found out ways to tame, *deterr*, and reclaim them from their *Rapine* and *Ferity*.

*Sylvestres homines facer, interpretque Deorum,
Cedibus, & visu fædo, deterruit Orpheus;
Diffus ob hoc lenire tigres, rabidosque leones γ.*

Nay the Romans themselves were, not many Ages before their Descent upon this Island, wholly Strangers to all the politer Arts.

*Pænic bello secundo Musa pinnato gradu
Intulit se bellicosam in Romuli gentem feram δ.*

Julius Cæsar found the Natives of Britain, at his Landing, not more rude than Evander found those of Italy. They had *no Houses*: nor better Habitations than in *hollow Trees*, or in *Caves*. They offer'd up Men in Sacrifice. There was amongst them very little shew of *Humanity*, of *Manners*, or any useful *Accomplishment*. They were ignorant of *Tillage*; living only upon *Vegetables*, or what they caught in *Hunting*.

*Hæc nemora indigenæ Fanni Nymphæque tenebant,
Gensque virum truncis, & duro robore nata:
Quæ neque mos, neque cultus erat: nec jungere tauros,*

α Porphyr. de Abstr. L. II. β V. Plin. L. VII. c. 56. Pausan. L. VIII. & alios. γ Hor. de Art. Poët. v. 391. δ Porcius Licinius ap. A. Gell. L. XVII. c. 21. ε Ante factas domos, aut in cavis arboribus, aut in speluncis manebant. Serv. in Æneid. VIII. 315. ζ Dionys. Halic. L. I. Xiphilin. L. VI. p. 704. Plin. L. XXX. c. 1. Porph. II πρὶ δασύχρῳ. Macrob. Sat. L. I. Serv. in Æneid. L. II. v. 116.

A Letter occasion'd by some Antiquities

*Aut componere opes norant, aut parcere partis:
Sed rami, atque asper victu venatus alebat.*

Indeed they were no other than so many *wild Men*, without *Laws*, and without *Government*; which cannot by any means be said of the *Britains*. Nor had the *Romans* really made any considerable Progress in *Civility*, in *Arts* or *Science*, till after they had over-run *Greece*, and were cultivated and taught by that great and wise *People*.

*Græcia capta, ferum victorem cepit, & artes
Intulit agresti Latio.*——

And as the *Greeks* were the greatest *Masters* in the *World*, so the *Romans* soon shew'd they were not less apt *Proficients* and *Scholars*. Nor will the *Britains* at this day be judg'd inferior to either.

Of the gradual
Inlargement of
the City anti-
quently: and the
Progress of it to
the East.

§.26. Whether the old Wall, describ'd above, was the first with which London was environ'd, 'tis not easy to determin, for want of Records and Memorials. Mr. Burton fancies Suetonius Paullinus, who was sent over Governour hither by Nero, found it Wall'd about at that Time. Though the Account of that Expedition which he follows, I mean that of Tacitus, is so far from giving any Countenance to his Conjecture, that it imports that London was then a Place of so little Strength that the Roman General quitted it, as not capable of being held out or defended. Be that as it will, this is certain, the Wall now in being was run up wide, and at some Distance from the former and antient Bounds of the City, If there was any Wall before, it must

α *Æneid*. L. VIII. v. 314. & seqq. Conf. *Dionys. Halic. L. I.* β *Genus Hominum agreste, sine legibus, sine imperio. Sallust. Bell. Catil. p. 4. Ed. Plantin. mdcxii.* γ *Hor. Epist. I. II. ep. 1. v. 156.* δ *Comment. on Antoninus his Itinerary, p. 161.* ε *Annal. L. XIV. c. 33.*

have been nearer this Way : and more to the West. Because the Urns, I have here given an Account of, were found in the *Inside* of this Wall ; whereas it was the standing Custom of the Romans, founded upon a Law of the XII. Tables, to *bury only without the City*. This affords us a Proof that London did not formerly extend so far East : and that this Wall must have been built since those Urns were repositied there; which we may conjecture was about the Time of Antoninus, from the Coin of that Emperour, bury'd amongst them.

§. 27. As from these Urns here, so from those of late Years brought to Light in great Numbers on the other sides of the Town, some Advantages may be made towards ascertaining the old Boundaries of it there : and by a careful collation of all, towards adjusting the Form, and settling the Extent, of the whole ; whenever One, who has Leisure, and due Information shall ingage in the Undertaking.

§. 28. Though the Romans committed not the Body of Numa deceas'd to the Fire, he himself having expressly forbidden it, as there was a Tradition, quite down to the Time of Plutarch, the Writer of the Life of that Prince : and there were likewise a few others exempted ; yet 'twas the common Custom, among them, to burn their Dead. But this fell into Disuse as Christianity prevail'd in the Empire : and the Professors of it brought the Manner of Buryal, us'd by the Jews, and other Oriental Nations, again into Practice. Thus they *rendred back the Body to the Earth from whence 'twas originally*

A Method to discover the ancient Bounds and Extent of the City, by attending to the Places where Sepulchral Urns are digg'd up.

The Romans were wont to burn their Dead.

≈ §. 9. β Par. I. De Jure Sacro. Hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito, neve urito. γ Conf. §. 10. supra. δ Παρὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ καὶ τῶν αὐτῶν καλόντων, ὡς λέγεται. Plut. in Numa, p. 74. Conf. Cicero. de Legib. L. II. • Plin. N. H. L. VII. c. 54. Cicero de Legib. L. II.

deriv'd a: and restor'd anew the ancient and better Custom of Interment 9; detesting the Funeral-Piles of the Pagans, and condemning the Way of Sepulture by Fire 7.

That custom
fell into Disuse
as the Christian
Religion pre-
vail'd.

§. 29. But 'twill not be so easy certainly to determin, either at what Time the Christians first began to bury: or when they quitted the Sepulchreta of the Heathens, pitch'd upon new ones, and interr'd their Dead apart. As 'tis beyond controversy that several of them kept on in the old Way, and continued, for some time, to burn; those who chose rather to bury, did it in common with their Pagan Neighbours: and repositied their Dead in the same Place 8. Of this, without going further, we have Proof from the Bones found here lying along with the Urns 1. 'Tis very likely that for some time, at first, the Pagans and Christians liv'd quietly and amicably together: and the latter, burn'd, or bury'd the Deceas'd, each according to his own fancy. But as Conversions were daily made: and the Number of Profelytes became considerable, the Pagans began to take alarm, and think their Paternal Religion in Danger. This gave Rise to Controversies, and Disputes: and, as these grew hot, Feuds and Animosities arose, in course. Thereupon the Parties began to distinguish themselves: and each recede from other as far as possible. The Christians, from the very Beginning, were not content only to withdraw from the Pagan Temples and Sacrifices, but declin'd joining in the Publick Processions, the Lustrations, and other Solemnities: and deny'd paying the usual Salutations

8 Reddamus id terræ, unde ortum est. Laſtant. de vero cultu L. VI. p. 545. Ed. Oxon. 9 Veterem & meliorem conſuetudinem humandi frequentamus: Minut. Fel. p. 327. 7 Exſecrantur rogos, & damnant ignium ſepulturas. Id. p. 97. 8 V. Diſſert. ſur le Culte des Saints inconnus. par P. Mabillon. p. 14. & ſeqq. 1 Conf. §. 11. ſupra.

to the Hermæ, and Statues^α, that stood abroad in the Streets, and High-Ways^β; so far from it, that they reproach'd and expos'd those who did γ. Nay afterwards, that they might separate and keep to as great Distance as possible, they refus'd so much as to eat or drink with them δ: or to comply with some of even the most innocent and indifferent of the common Customs: and in particular that of the ordinary Sepulture. As to the Pagans, they were far from being so shy and scrupulous of their Part: but were forward enough to fall into these Practises of the Christians that they liked, and thought preferable to their own. This was the Case of their Sepulture; which therefore they did not stick readily to exchange for the Christian: and this had obtain'd universally in the time of Macrobius^ι. How much sooner, is not easy to determin, for want of Records, and Testimonies; this being the oldest exstant. But *learned Men conjecture* that *burning fell* into general *Disuse towards the latter End of the Times of the Antonines* ζ. To which Conjecture the Coin of Antoninus Pius, found in this Burying-Place^η, may perhaps be thought to give some Countenance. Without ever entering into that, the finding these Bones, not only within the old City-Walls, but repositied a long with the Urns^θ, carries the Date of their Sepulture up very high.

α Dii Semitales d. β V. Virgiliū Catal. de Sabino: & Not. Jos. Scalig. in loc. γ Min. Felix, in Octavio. δ Vid. Auctorem Recognitionum Clementinarum. L. II. c. 70. & seqq. ε Urendi corpora defunctorum usus nostro seculo nullus fit. Saturnal. L. VII. c. 7. ζ Quando cadavera cremari desierint — incertum est. Quamquam viri docti id sub extrema Antoninorum tempora factum conjiciant; quibus non repugnaverim. Oct. Ferrarii Dissert. de veterum lucernis sepulchralib. p. 31. η Conf. §. 10. supra. θ V. §. 11. supra. ι V. §. 9. supra.

Christianity very
antient in Bri-
tain.

§. 30. A late Writer, to whose Labours Religion, and indeed good Letters, stand deeply indebted, has produc'd several very surprizing Proofs that Christianity obtain'd very early here in Britain. To this these Observations give some further Attestation: and also shew that the Christians were here as careful to distinguish themselves from the Pagans, as at Rome, in Italy, and elsewhere.

Of the prefer-
vation of the
Bones, of Per-
sons bury'd, for
so many Ages.

§. 31. It will not be thought strange that these Bones should be preserv'd and remain intire so long, when 'tis consider'd that they were found in a Clay so stiff and close that they might have lain safe there for many Ages more, had they not been thus disturb'd. From the Shells and other Marine Bodies, that are Remains of the Deluge β , and found at this Day firm and sound in that sort of Clay, as well as other terrestrial Matter, we have Proof sufficient how far it is capable of preserving such Bodies. Of the two, 'tis indeed much the more surprizing that the Cinders or Burnt-Bones should be so little alter'd as we now find them. For these, being injur'd and prey'd upon by the Fire, were so much the more tender and lyable to perish: and, since these are so safely transmitted down to our Times, there cannot well be any Difficulty as to the other.

The means
of discovering
the Situation of
the several Tem-
ples antiently in
London.

§. 32. As from the Urns, and Places of Sepulture, the Walls, and Bounds of the City, may be traced; so from the Places where Patera, Simpula, Praefricula, and other Vessels of Sacrifice, have been turn'd forth of the Earth and Rubbish, Judgement may be pass'd of the Site of the Temples of this City: and, by the Figures, and Insignia, exhibited upon some of those Vessels, of the Deities that they were us'd in the Worship of, and those Temples dedicated unto.

α Bp. Stillingfleet Orig. Britan. c. I. β V. Nat. Hist. of the Earth, Part 2.

§. 33. Of this we have a Sample in the various Things digg'd up near St. Paul's Church. In particular, as well the Tusks of Bores, Horns of Oxen, and of Stags: as the Representations of Deer, and even of Diana her self, upon the Sacrificing Vessels; of all which there are Instances, in my Collection. Nay I have likewise a small Image of that Goddess that was found not far off. These plainly enough import that there was thereabouts antiently a Temple of Diana; as has been indeed the common Tradition α and Opinion. Nor assuredly would the very learned Writer β , who has lately call'd this in Question, ever have done that, had he known of these Things: and that there was yet remaining such Evidence there of the Sacrifice of Stags; which he allows to be *the proper Sacrifice to Diana* γ .

A Temple of Diana formerly near the Place where now St. Paul's - Church is.

But, Sir, I have, before I was well aware, much exceeded the Bounds that I, at first, propos'd to my self: and I blush when I reflect how much of that Time I have thus taken up with Trifles, that you, of all Men living, know how to imploy so much better. For which Reason I shall not detain you longer than while I assure you that I am, with the utmost Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant

Gresham College

23. June 1707.

J. Woodward.

α Burton's Gom. on Antonin. p. 199. β Bp. Stillingfleet Antiq. London. p. 461. & 542. γ Ibid. p. 546.

GUILIELMI STEPHANIDIS .

Descriptio nobilissimæ civitatis

LONDONIÆ.

E Codice MS. vetusto in Biblio-
theca Bodlejana.

William Burton in his Commentary on *Antoninus* his Itinerary, or Journies of the *Romane* Empire, so far as it concerneth *Britain*, Lond. 1658. fol. pag. 172.

I have all along for that space [*viz.* while the Romans exercised their power and bore sway here in the Island] been very scrupulous and circumspect what authorities I made use of. Hence it is, that where I found not sufficient proof for what I met with, were it never so specious for the honour and interest of Britain, I rejected it as unvalid. As where Constantine the Great's birth-place is assigned to be London, and that by no mean Authors, among whom is *William Stephanides*, or *Fit-Stephen*, an Author who, above 400. years ago, wrote the Description of the City of London in Latin, a very learned man for that age, whose Book, though it be of late left out of the Catalogue of his works by *Joannes Pitiscus*, yet is he mention'd with good credit by as antient a Writer and better thought of than he, *Ranulph of Higden* in his *Polychronicon* lib. VII. cap. 25. Neither for some stately structures in London and else-where could I bring my belief to fancy him for the founder, who is commonly delivered and believed so : I here intend especially * *Julius Cæsar*, said to be the builder of the Tower, and other stately Edifices abroad ; of which the same last cited Author in the same work thus : *Habet* (he speaks of this flourishing City) *ab oriente arcem Palatinam, maximam & fortissimam, cujus & area, & muri à fundamento profundissimo exsurgunt : cemento cum sanguine animalium temperato.* I could seriously wish that that piece were better mended in the hands of men, or at least better understood, then I presume it is by the Translation thereof, published in the last large edition of Stowe's Survey of London.

* Hen. Ernstius Observat. lib. 2. cap. 16.

« D E S C R I P T I O
 NOBILISSIMÆ CIVITATIS
 « L O N D O N I Æ.

De Situ ejusdem.

INTER nobiles urbes orbis, quas fama celebrat, civitas Londonia, regni Anglorum sedes, una est quæ famam sui latius diffundit, opes & merces longius transmittit, caput altius extollit. Felix est æris salubritate, Christiana religione, firmitate munitionum, natura situs, honore civium, pudicitia matronali, ludis etiam quam γ jocunda, & nobilium est foecunda virorum. Quæ singula semotim libet inspicere.

De clementia æris.

Ibi siquidem emollit animos hominum clementia cœli, non ut sint in venerem δ putres, sed ne feri sint & bestiales, potius benigni & liberales.

De religione.

Est ibi in ecclesia beati Pauli episcopalis sedes. Quondam fuit metropolitana, & adhuc futura creditur, si remeaverint

« Ad initium Codicis hanc notam quispiam posuit: *Hujus Descriptionis autor, asserente Jo. Stouo, erat Guil. Stephanides, seu Fitz-Stephen, monachus Cantuariensis. Natus erat Londini parentibus ingenuis, seu illustribus. Vixit regnante R. Stephano. Scripsit regnante Hen. II. Obiit regnante Richardo I. An. Dom. mxcxi. Hæc ex Balæo; cui adde Lelandum de hoc Stephanide. β Londoniæ] Nunc Lundonia, cum u, nunc Londonia, cum o, legitur in MS. γ Jocunda] Jucunda in Stoveo. δ Putres, sed ne] Sic plane in Cod. nostro; non, ut in Stoveo, putres, ut ne.*

cives in insulam; nisi forte beati Thomæ martyris titulus archiepiscopalis, & præsentia corporalis, dignitatem illam Cantuariæ (ubi nunc est) conservet perpetuam. Sed cum utramque urbium harum sanctus Thomas illustraverit, Londoniam ortu, Cantuariam occasu, ipsius sancti intuitu, cum iustitiæ accessu, habet altera adversus alteram quod amplius alleget. Sunt etiam (quod ad Christianæ fidei cultum pertinet) tum in Londonia, tum in suburbano, XIII. majores ecclesiæ conventuum, præter minores *a* parochianas CXXVI.

De firmitate urbis.

Habet ab oriente arcem Palatinam, maximam & fortissimam, cujus & area & muri à fundamento profundissimo exsurgunt; cemento cum sanguine animalium temperato. Ab occidente duo castella *β* munitissima; muro urbis, alto & magno, duplatis heptapylæ portis, intercontinuate, turrato ab aquilone per intercapedines. Similiterque ab austro Londonia murata & turrata fuit: sed fluvius maximus piscosus Tamen-sis, mari infuio refluoque qui *γ* illac allabitur, mœnia illa tractu temporis alluit, labefactavit, dejecit. Item sursum ab occidente palatium regium eminet super fluvium eundem, ædificium incomparabile, cum antemurali & propugnaculis, duobus *δ* millibus ab urbe, suburbano frequenti continuante.

De hortis.

Undique extra domos suburbanorum horti civium arboribus consiti, spatiosi & speciosi, contigui habentur.

a Parochianas] Parrochianas cum duplici *r* in MS. non aliter ac Parrochiagium & Parrochiatio legimus. *β* Munitissima] Colo post munitissima distinxit Stoveus; qui & comma post portis omisit. In MS. autem pro duplatis heptapylæ legitur duplatis eptapylæ. *γ* Illac] Illic primum in Cod. nostro scriptum fuerat. Sed *a* supra posteriore *i* eadem posuit manus. *δ* Milibus] Milibus in MS. Cum duplici *l* etiam in aliis non paucis Codd.

De pascuis & sationibus.

Item à borea sunt agri pascui, & pratorum grata planities, aquis fluvialibus interfluis, ad quas β molinorum versatiles rotæ citantur cum murmure jocosò. Proxime, patet foresta ingens, & saltus nemorosi, ferarum latebræ, cervorum, damarum, aprorum, & taurorum silvestrium. Agri urbis sationales non sunt jejunæ glareæ, sed pingues Asiæ campi qui faciant lætas segetes, & suorum cultorum repleant horrea Cerealis ζ mergite culmi.

De fontibus.

Sunt & circa Londoniam ab aquilone suburbani fontes præcipui aqua dulci, salubri, perspicua, & per claros rivo trepidante lapillos. Inter quos fons sacer, fons clericorum, fons sancti Clementis nominatiores habentur, & adeuntur « celebriore accessu & majore frequentia scholarum, & urbanæ juventutis in serotinis æstivis ad auram exeuntis. Urbs sane bona, cum bonum habeat dominum.

De honore civium.

Urbs ista viris est honorata, armis decorata, multo habitatore populosa, ut tempore bellicæ cladis sub rege Stephano & bello apti ex ea exeuntes ostentatui haberentur, & xx.

« Sationibus] Agris scil. sationi idoneis. Vocem item habemus apud Joan. Sarisber. β Molinorum] Tam molinum quam molendinum in vetustis Codd. γ Patet] Potius patent. & Saltus &c.] Ita distinxì, favente Cod. MS. ut post latebræ vox scilicet vel videlicet subaudiatur. Male in Stoveo, saltus nemorosi ferarum, latebræ cervorum, &c. In Cod. autem MS. dammorum pro damarum legitur. « Faciant] Faciunt in Stoveo. Ita etiam à manu recenti in MS. sed male. ζ Mergite] Mergite MS. Fugere in Stoveo. perperam.

Aut factu pecorum, aut Cerealis mergite culmi

Virgil. Georg. II. 517. Manipulos spicarum, mergites dicimus, inquit Servius. « Celebriore] Celebriori, & mox majori, in Stoveo. & Bello apti &c.] Aliter in Stoveo, viz. bello apti, ex ea exeuntes ostentatui, haberentur 20000. armatorum equitum, 60. mille &c. & in versione Anglica, In the fatal warres un-

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mille armatorum equitum, LX. mille peditum æstimarentur. Cives Londoniæ ubicunque locorum præ omnibus aliis civibus ornatu morum, vestium & mensæ, locutione spectabiles & noti habentur.

De matronis.

Urbis matronæ ipsæ Sabinæ sunt.

De scholis.

In Londonia III. principales ecclesiæ scholas celebres habent de privilegio & antiqua dignitate. Plerumque tamen favore personæ alicujus, vel aliquorum doctorum, qui secundum philosophiam noti & præclari *α* habeantur, & aliæ ibi scholæ sunt de gratia & permissione. Diebus festis ad ecclesias festivas magistri conventus *β* celebrant: disputant scholares, quidam demonstrative, dialectice alii: alii recitant *γ* enthymemata: *δ* hii melius perfectis utuntur syllogismis. Quidam ad ostentationem exercentur disputatione quæ est inter colluctantes: alii ad veritatem ea quæ est perfectionis gratia: sophistæ simulatores agmine & inundatione verborum beati judicantur. Alii *ι* paralogizantur: Oratores alii quandoque orationibus rhetoricis aliquid dicunt apposite ad persuadendum, curantes artis præcepta servare, & ex contingentibus nihil omittere. Pueri diversarum scholarum

under King Steben, there went out to a Muster, men fit for warre, esteemed to the number of 20000. horsemen armed, and 60000. footmen. In Cod. autem nostro cum *ostentatus* tum *ostentui* scribitur. Et quidem *ostentui* veriore esse lectionem censuerim, nisi quod septem puncta (quamvis id à manu recentiori factum fuisse suspicer) poni videam. Nonnulli tamen *ostentationi* (quam vocem paullo inferius adhibuit auctor) forsan malint. *α* *Habeantur*] *Habentur* in Stoveo. *β* *Celebrant*] Sic è Cod. MS. recte edidi, non *celebrantur* ut in Stoveo, cujus etiam versio (si modo versio ista illi debeatur) hoc in loco male se habet. *γ* *Enthymemata*] *Entimemata* MS. *δ* *Hii*] *Hi* Stov. Sed *hii* frequentissime in Codd. antiquis. *ι* *Paralogizantur*] *Paralogizantur* MS. sed *ε* pro *z* sæpe in libris veteribus.

versibus

versibus inter se conrixantur, *a* aut de principiis artis grammaticæ, regulis præteritorum vel futurorum contendunt. *ß* Sunt alii qui in epigrammatibus, rithmis, & metris utuntur vetere illa triviali dicacitate, licentia Fecennina socios suppressis nominibus liberius lacerant, lædorias jaculantur & scommata, salibus *γ* Socraticis sociorum, vel forte majorum, vitia tangunt, *δ* ne mordacius dente rodant Theonino. Auditores multum ridere parati ingeminant tremulos naso crispante cachinnos.

De dispositione urbis.

Singulorum officiorum exercitores, singularum rerum venditores, singularum operarum suarum locatores, quotidiano mane per se sunt locis distincti omnes, ut officii. Præterea est in Londonia supra ripam fluminis inter vina in navibus, & cellis vinariis venalia, publica coquina. Ibi quotidie pro tempore est invenire cibaria fercula, assa, frixa, elixa, pisces, pisciculos, carnes grossiores pauperibus, delicatiores divitibus venationum, avium, avicularum. Si subito veniant ad alium civium amici fatigari ex itinere, nec libeat *ε* jejuniis

a Aut de] *Es pro aut supra lin. scripsit manus recens. quo modo etiam edidit Stoveus. ß Sunt alii &c.] Sunt alii qui epigrammatibus, rithmis & metris utuntur, vetere illa triviali dicacitate, licentia Fecennina socios suppressis nominibus liberius lacerant, &c.* Stov. nec melius in versione vernacula. *Fecennia*, vel *Fescennium*, est oppidum Hettruriæ, in quo non tantum nuptialia carmina fuerunt inventa, sed & carminis quoddam genus, omni obscenitate, opprobrioque refertum. Hinc multæ locutiones apud auctores veteres. *γ Socraticis]* *Socraticis* MS. *Socraticis* malint forsan nonnulli; quo modo nempe legendum esse suspicatur Catanzus in Plinii Epp. V. 3. ubi tamen *satyricos* habent impressi, *Socraticis* MSS Nec sane sollicitanda est lectio, ut nos monuimus in Editione nostra Plinii qualicunque. *δ Ne mordacius &c.]* Sic in Cod. nostro. Sed manus recens emendavit, *vel mordacius dente rodunt Theonino.* quo modo etiam legitur in Stoveo. Porro in libro nostro MS. post *Theonino* adduntur *audacibus atthiramus.* sed perperam, ut opinor. Nam sub utraque voce linea ducitur, punctaque sub *atthiramus* ponuntur. Quid quod & desit in ora Codicis à docto quodam viro scribatur, in alio quo usus est MS. ea desiderari docente? *ε Jejuniis]* *Jejunis* Stov.

expectare ut novi cibi emantur, coquantur, & dant famuli manibus limphas panesque. Interim ad ripam curritur. ibi præsto sunt omnia desiderabilia. Quantalibet militum vel peregrinorum infinitas intrarit urbem, qualibet diei vel noctis hora, vel ab urbe exitura, ne vel hii minimum jejurent, vel alii inpransi exeant, illuc, si placeat, divertunt, & se pro modo suo singuli reficiunt. Qui se curare volunt molliter, & accipenserem, vel aliam avem, vel γ attagen Ionicum non quærant, appositis quæ ibi inveniuntur deliciis. Hæc equidem publica coquina est, & civitati plurimum expediens, & ad civitatem pertinens. Hinc est quod legitur in Gorgia Platonis, δ juxta medicinam esse cocorum officium simulacrum & adulationem quartæ particulæ civilitatis. Est ibi extra unam portarum statim in suburbio quidam planus campus re & nomine. Omni VI^{ta} feria, nisi sit major festivitas præceptæ solennitatis, est ibi celebre : spectaculum

α Dant] Dent in MS. Sed α supra lin. à manu recenti scribitur. Nec aliter quam nos edidimus in Stoveo. β Accipenserem] Rectius acipenserem. Festus tamen aquipenserem scribit. Forte & acipensis in recto casu profertur; & inde fortassis acipensem in accusativo formavit Martialis, ubi tamen alii acipensera legunt. Rondoletius fuscè admodum, nec minus erudite, docuit acipenserem non alium quam sturionem antiquis fuisse. Quam etiam sententiam amplectuntur Gesnerus & Aldrovandus. Salvianus cum Jovio consentit illum silurum esse statuente. Quam opinionem reprobat Gesnerus. At Aldrovandus litem conciliat, sturionemque tum silurum veterum esse tum acipenserem docet. Id sane constat pisceem omnium nobilissimum atque lautissimum habitum fuisse. γ Attagen] Malim attagenem. Hæc avis (quam vel eandem esse nostræ lagopodi alteræ the Red-game dictæ, vel ei affinem censet Willughbeius) primum dignitatis gradum apud veteres obtinuit. δ Juxta medicinam &c.] Ita è Cod. MS. recte edidi, non, ut in Stov. juxta medicinam esse coquorum officium, simulantium & adulationem quartæ particulæ civilitatis. Miror itaque ntium supra lin. in Cod. MS. (ac si simulantium legi deberet) virum quendam doctum posuisse. Male etiam in versione Anglica, Hereupon we reade in Platoes Gorgias, that the office of cookees is neere to Physicke, and the flatterye of dissemblers the fourth part of civility. : SpeBaculum] SpeBaculorum Stov.

nobilium

nobilium equorum venalium. Spectaturi vel empturi veniunt, qui in urbe adsunt, comites, barones, milites, cives plurimi. Juvat videre gradarios succussatura nitente suaviter ambulantes, pedibus lateraliter simul erectis, quasi à subalternis & demissis. Hinc equos, qui armigeris magis conveniunt, durius incedentes, sed expedite tamen, qui quasi à contradictoribus pedes simul elevant & deponunt. Hinc nobiles pullos juniores, qui nondum freno bene assueti, altius incedunt, & mollia crura reponunt. Hinc summarios membris validis & vegetis. Hinc dextrarios pretiosos, elegantis formæ, staturæ honestæ, micantes auribus, cervicibus arduis, clunibus obesis. In horum incessu spectant emptores primo passum suaviorem, postea motum citatiorem, qui est quasi à contrariis pedibus anterioribus simul solo amotis & admotis, & posterioribus similiter. Cum tallium sonipedum cursus imminet, & aliorum forte qui similiter sunt in genere suo ad vecturam validi, ad cursuram vegeti, clamor attollitur, vulgares equos in partem ire præcipitur. Sessores alipedum pueri, III. simul, aliquando bini ex conducto & bini certamini se præparant, docti equis imperitare, indomitum lupatis temperant frenis ora. Hoc maxime præcavent ne alter alteri concursum præripiat. Equi similiter pro modo suo ad certamen cursus illius attollunt; tremunt artus moræ impatientes, stare loco nesciunt, facto signo membra extendunt, cursum rapiunt, agilitate pervicaci feruntur. Certant sessores laudis amore, spe victoriæ, equis admissis subdere calcaria, & nec minus urgere eos virgis & ciere clamoribus. Putares omnia in motu esse secundum β Heraclitum, & falsam omnino Zenonis sententiam dicentis, quoniam non γ contingit moveri, neque stadium pertransire. Parte alia stant δ seorsum rusticorum peculia, agrorum instrumenta, suæ longis lateribus, vaccæ distentis uberibus, corpora magna boum, lanigerumque pecus. Stant ibi aptæ aratris, trahis, & bigis equæ. quarundam ventres foetibus tument. alias editi foetus ob-eunt pulli lasciviores, sequela inseparabilis. Ad hanc urbem

α Equi] Et qui Stov. Nec aliter supra lin. in Cod. nostro à manu recenti. Recte tamen se habet versio Anglica. β Heraclitum] Eraclitum MS. γ Contingit] Continget Stov. δ Seorsum] Seorsim Stov.

ex omni natione quæ sub cœlo est navalia gaudent institores habere commercia. Aurum mittit Arabs, species & thura Sabæus, arma α Scythes, oleum palmarum divite silva. Pingue solum Babylon, Nilus lapides pretiosos; Seres purpureas vestes; Norwegi, s Russi, varium, griseum, fabelinas; Galli sua vina. Urbe Roma secundum chronicorum fidem satis antiquior est. Ab eisdem quippe patribus Trojanis hæc prius à Bruto condita est γ quam illa à Remo & Romulo. Unde & adhuc antiquis eisdem utuntur legibus, communibus institutis. Hæc similiter illi regionibus est distincta: habet annuos pro consulibus vice-comites: habet senatoriam dignitatem & magistratus minores: eluviones & aquæductus in vicis: ad genera causarum, deliberativæ, demonstrativæ, judicialis, loca sua, fora singula. habet sua δ diebus statutis comitia. Non puto urbem esse in qua sint probabiliores consuetudines in ecclesiis visitandis, ordinatis dei honorandis, festis feriandis, elemosynis dandis, in hospitibus suscipiendis, in desponsationibus firmandis, matrimoniis contrahendis, nuptiis celebrandis, conviviis ornandis, s convivis hilarandis, etiam in exequiis curandis & cadaveribus humandis. ζ Solæ pestes η Londoniæ sunt immoderata stultorum potatio, & frequens incendium. Ad hæc omnes fere episcopi, abbates, & magnates Angliæ, quasi cives & municipes sunt urbis Londoniæ, θ sua ibi habentes ædificia præclara, ubi se recipiunt, ubi divites impensas faciunt, ad concilia, ad conventus celebres in urbem evocati à domino rege, vel metropolitano suo, seu propriis tracti negotiis.

De ludis.

Amplius & ad ludos urbis veniamus, quoniam non expedit utilem tantum & seriam urbem esse, nisi dulcis etiam sit & jocunda. Unde & in sigillis summorum Pontificum, usque ad tempora Leonis papæ, ex altera parte bullæ ι sculpto

α Scythes] Scites MS. β Russi] Rusci MS. Ibid. Varium, griseum, fabelinas] Vide Du-Fresnii Glossarium. γ Quam illa] Deest illa in Stoveo. δ Diebus] Die ius in MS. Sed *ius* supra *ius* scripsit vir doctus. Quin & *diebus* in Stoveo. ι Convivis hilarandis] Conviviis bil. MS. sed *convivis* reposuit manus recens. nec aliter in Stoveo. ζ Solæ] Soli MS. Sed α supra lin. à manu rec. Nec secus in Stov. η Londoniæ sunt] Lendini sunt Stov. θ Sua] Sui Stov. ι Sculpto] Spto in Cod. nostro MS. ac si *scripto* legi debeat. Sed *sculpto* à manu recenti supra lin. quo modo & Stoveus. per

per impressionem piscatore Petro, & supra eum clave quasi manu dei de coelis ei porrecta, & circa eum versu,

Te pro me navem liquisti, suscipe clavem,

ex altera parte impressa erat urbs, & scriptura ista, *« Aurea Roma.* Item ad laudem Cæsaris Augusti & Romæ dictum est :

*Nocte pluit tota, redeunt spectacula mane :
Divisum imperium cum Jove Cæsar habes.*

Londonia pro spectaculis theatralibus, pro ludis scenicis, ludos habet sanctiores, repræsentationes miraculorum, quæ sancti confessores operati sunt, seu repræsentationes passionum, quibus claruit constantia martyrum. Præterea quotannis die, quæ dicitur β Carnilevaria, ut à puerorum ludis incipiamus, (omnes enim pueri fuimus) scholarum singuli pueri suos apportant magistro suo gallos gallinaceos pugnatōres, & totum illud antemeridianum datur ludo puerorum vacantium spectare in scholis suorum pugnas gallorum. Post prandium exit in campos omnis juvenus urbis ad lusum pilæ celebrem. Singulorum studiorum scholares suam habent pilam : singulorum officiorum urbis exercitores suam γ singuli pilam in manibus. Majores natu patres & divites urbis in equis spectatum veniunt certamina juniorum, & modo suo δ inveniuntur cum juvenibus, & excitari videtur in eis motus calor naturalis contemplatione tanti motus & participatione gaudiorum adolescentiæ liberioris. Singulis diebus dominicis in Quadragesima post prandia exit in campos juvenum recens examen in equis bellicosis : in equis certamine primis : quorum quisque aptus & in gyros currere doctus equus. Erumpunt à portis catervatim filii civium laici, instructi lanceis & scutis militaribus ; juniores hastilibus ferro dempto præfurcatis simulachra belli, cient, & agonisticam exercent militarem. Adveniunt & plurimi

« Aurea] *Aulea* MS. β *Carnilevaria*] Recte *carnilevaria*, ut plane in Cod. MS. nostro, non *carnivale* ut in ora Codicis, & in Edit. Stovei. *Carnilevaria* autem idem est quod *carniprivium*, vel *carnisprivium*. γ *Sing. pilam*] *Sing. pelum* MS. δ *Inveniuntur*] *Inveniantur* MS. Sed *u* supra *a* à manu rec. Nec aliter quam nos edidit Stov. ϵ *Cient*] *Scient* MS.

aulici, rege in vicino posito, & de familiis consulum & baronum ephēbi, nondum cingulo donati militiæ, gratia concertandi. Accendit singulos spes victoriæ. equi feri adhiñiunt, tremunt artus, frenos mandunt, impatientes moræ stare loco nesciunt. Cum tandem sonipedum rapit ungula cursum, sessores adolescentes divisim agminibus a his præcedentibus instant, nec assequuntur; hii socios & deiciunt & prætervolant. In feriis paschalibus ludunt quasi proelia navalia. In arbore siquidem mediamna scuto fortiter innexo, navicula, & malo, remo & raptu fluminis cita, in prora stantem habet juvenem, scutum illud lancea percussurum. Qui si scuto illi lanceam illidens frangat eam, & immotus persistat, habet propositum, voti compos est: si vero lancea integra fortiter percusserit, in profluentem amnem & deicitur, navis motu suo acta præterit. Sunt tamen hinc inde secus scutum duæ naves stationariæ, & in eis juvenes plurimi, ut eripiant percussorem flumine, absorptum, cum primo emerisus comparet, vel summa rursus cum bullit in unda. Supra pontem & in solariis supra fluvium sunt qui talia spectent, multum ridere parati. In festis tota æstate juvenes ludentes exercentur in saliendo, in arcu, in lucta, jactu lapidum, amentatis missilibus ultra metam, expediendis parmis duellionum. Puellarum Citheræa ducit choros, & pede libero pulsatur tellus, usque imminente luna. In hieme singulis fere festis ante prandium vel apri spumantes pugnant pro

a His præcedentibus] Sic plane in MS. sed *bi* pro *bis* in Stoveo. *β Deiciunt]* Recte. Sed *dejiciunt*, ut vulgo, in Stov. *γ Malo]* Hanc vocem omisit Stoveus. Quin & in Cod. nostro quatuor puncta sub ea posuit manus recens. Sed retinend. esse censeo. *δ Deicitur]* *Dejicitur* Stov. *ι Absorptum]* *Absortum* MS. Distinctioni nostræ adstipulatur Cod. MS. Nec aliter quidem Stoveus in textu Latino; sed si versionem Anglicanam sequamur, plena distinctio post *absorptum*, comma post *unda* poni debet. Nam ita se habet: **but on either side this Target, two Ships stand in Ward, with many pong men ready to take him up after he is sunke: as soone as he appeareth againe on the top of the water, the spectators stand upon the Bridge, and other convenient places about the River to behold these things, being prepared for laughter, upon the Holy-daves, &c.**

capitibus,

capitibus, & verres fulmineis accincti dentibus addendi succidiae, vel pingues tauri cornu pete, seu urfi immanes cum objectis depugnant canibus. Cum est congelata palus illa magna, quae moenia urbis aquilonalia aluit, exeunt lusum super glaciem densae juvenum turmae. Hii ex cursu motu captato citatiore, distantia pedum posita, magnum spatium latere altero praetense perlabuntur. Alii quasi magnos lapides molares de glacie sedes sibi faciunt: sessorem unum trahunt plurimi praecurrentes, manibus se tenentes. In tanta citatione motus aliquando pedibus lapsi cadunt omnes proni. Sunt alii super glaciem ludere doctiores, singuli pedibus suis aptantes, & sub talaribus suis alligantes ossa, tibias scilicet animalium, & palos ferro acuto a supposito tenentes in manibus, quos aliquando glaciei ~~per allidunt~~: tanta rapacitate feruntur, quanta avis volans, vel pilum balistae. Interdum autem ~~γ~~ magna procul distantia ex condito duo aliqui ita ab oppositis veniunt. Concurrunt, palos erigunt, se invicem percutiunt: vel alter, vel ambo cadunt, non sine laesione corporali, cum post casum etiam vi motus feruntur ab invicem procul, & qua parte glacies caput tangit, totum radit, totum decorticat. Plerumque tibia cadentis, vel brachium, si super illud ceciderit, confringitur. Sed aetas avida gloriae, juvenus cupida victoriae, ut in veris proeliis fortius se habeant, ita in simulatis d' exercetur. Plurimi civium delectantur ludentes in avibus coeli, nisis, accipitribus, & huiusmodi, & in canibus militantibus in silvis. Habentque cives suum jus venandi in Midelfexia, Herfordstra, & tota Chiltra, & in Cantia usque ad aquam Graiae. Londonienses, tunc Trinovantes dicti, i Cajum Julium Caesarem, qui nullas nisi sanguine fuso vias habere gaudebat, repulerunt. Unde Lucanus,

Territa quassitis ostendit terga Britannis.

Civitas Londonia reperit aliquos, qui regna plurima, & Romanum sibi subdiderunt imperium, & plurimos alios quos

α Supposito] Sic in MS. *Superposito* Stov. *β Allidunt*] *Allidunt* Stov. *γ Magna*] *P magna* in MS. cum puncto sub *p*. Inde, ni fallor, *per* supra lin. scripsit manus recens. Hinc etiam forsan *per magna* in Stoveo, qui Codicem hunc, ut opinor, ob oculos habuit. [ibid. *Ex condito* &c.] Interpunctionem nostram firmat Cod. MS. Aliter autem Stovens, scil. *ex condito*, duo aliqui ita ab oppositis veniunt, concurrunt: palos erigunt &c. *δ Exercetur*] *Exercetur* MS. *i Cajum*] *Gajum* MS.

mundi dominos virtus evexit ad deos, ut fuerat in *α* Apollinis oráculo Bruto promissum :

*Brute sub occasu solis, trans Gallica regna,
Insula in β oceano est undique clausa mari.
Hanc pede, namque tibi sedes erit illa perennis.
γ Hic fiet natis altera Troja tuis.
Hic de stirpe tua reges nascentur, & ipsi
Totius terræ subditus orbis erit.*

In temporibus Christianis nobilem illum edidit imperatorem Constantinum, qui urbem Romam, & imperialia insignia omnia deo donavit, & beato Petro, & Silvestro papæ, cui & stratoris exhibuit officium, & se non amplius imperatorem, δ sed sanctæ ecclesiæ Romanæ defensorem gavisus est vocari : & ne pax domini papæ, occasione præsentis ejus, secularis strepitus tumultu concuteretur, ipse ab urbe domino papæ collata omnino discessit, & sibi civitatem Byzantium ædificavit. Londonia & modernis temporibus reges illustres magnificosque peperit : imperatricem Matildem, Henricum ζ regem tertium, & beatum Thomam archiepiscopum, Christi martyrem gloriosum, quali non candidiorem tulit, nec quo fuerit devinctior alter omnibus bonis totius orbis Latini.

α Apollinis] *Appollinis* MS. *β Oceano]* *Oceano* MS. *γ Hic fiet]* *Hæc fiet* MS. *δ Sed sanctæ]* *Set sanctæ* MS. Et quidem *set* in multis Codd. antiquis. *ε Byzantium]* *Bisantium* MS. *ζ Regem tertium]* Sic etiam in Stoveo. *Sed secundum*, ut puto, corrigi debet. Hinc autem colligo Codicem hunc regnante Hen. III. scriptum fuisse, & mendam hanc scribæ attribuendam esse. id quod etiam constat ex chronico quodam breviculo cum hoc Codice compacto, & eadem manu exarato, quod ad Henrici III. tempora usque pertingit.

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ITINERARY
OF
JOHN LELAND
THE
ANTIQUARY.

VOL. THE NINTH,
Compleating the whole Work.

Publish'd
By THOMAS HEARNE M. A.

The THIRD EDITION.

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in the *Turl*; and *Joseph Pote*, Bookfeller at *Eton*:
MDCC LXIX.

Mr. WILLIAM BURTON'S
Commentary on *Antoninus's Itine-*
rary thro' Britain, Lond. MDCLVIII.
fol. Pag. 18.

Our famous Antiquary *John Leland* most judiciously places *Gessoriacum* at *Bologne*, or *Bononia*, which the *Dutch* call *Bennen*; And him doth *Camden* follow.

Ibid. p.238.

—— then I must not dissemble, that some great Antiquaries, as *John Leland*, *Humphry Lboid*, and such as follow them, do seek for *Camulodunum* in *Colchester*.

THE P R E F A C E.

I Look upon it as one of the great Happineses of my Life, that by publishing and preserving this Work of Mr. Leland's Itinerary, (the last Volume whereof now appears in the World) I have been able not only to do Honour to the learned Author, but also to shew my Gratitude to that most ancient and most famous UNIVERSITY, to which I am so much indebted for my Education, and to do some Service to the common good of Learning.

My own natural Inclination to the Study of Antiquities, and a Principle of doing Good, were the only Motives that sturr'd and carry'd me on to an Undertaking, in which I was to meet with abundance of Difficulties, occasion'd not so much by the Drudgery of the Work (for that was a kind of Pleasure to me) as by the Narrowness of my Circumstances. But tho' this Meanness of Fortune might have been a just Excuse for my aiming at Secular Advantage, yet I can say with a good Conscience, (and, I hope, 'twill not be interpreted either as an Instance of Vanity, or as a Breach of Modesty to mention it) that I have not propos'd to my self any Interest in this Work, nor expected the least Reward from any one whatsoever. I esteem it a sufficient Recompence that my honest Endeavours have been so kindly receiv'd by several virtuous, good, and learned Men, and I shall retire to my Grave with the more Comfort that my Labours (in the Opinion of these impartial Judges) will be beneficial and useful to all Lovers of British Antiquities both in this and the following Ages. It must however be here ingenuously confessed that had it not been for the Contributions of the Subscribers, the Work would have infallibly miscarry'd, and I must have been oblig'd to desist; and therefore 'tis my humble Request that whatever Honour shall arise from the setting out of this Work may be principally and chiefly ascrib'd to those most Excellent and Worthy Persons, whose Names upon that Account I have taken Care to transmit to Posterity.

The ninth Volume contains (1.) Mr. Leland's Genethliacon Eaduerdi Principis Cambriæ, with the Explication of difficult Words annex'd. (2.) His Cygnea Cantio, and Commentary upon it. Both these Pieces (which ought to be look'd upon as Part of the Itinerary) were grown so very scarce, that the former us'd to be sold for ten, and the latter (tho' printed

twice) hath been sold in Auctions for forty, shillings. (3.) Nicolas Fizherbert's *Description of the University of Oxford*. In this little Piece are some Remarks, that I have not met with elsewhere, and 'twas become so very rare, that I do not remember to have seen above two or three Copies of it in my Life, altho' I have made diligent search after it. N.B. (4.) *A Review of the whole Work, consisting of various Readings, Corrections, Supplements and Annotations. The various Readings are taken chiefly from Mr. Stowe's Copy, and another Copy, (containing the first and second, and Part of the third, Volume,) that was lent me by the learned ROGER GALE Esq;.* The Supplements also, some of which are exactly almost the same with some of the other Remarks that are already publish'd (the Author, or at least the Transcriber, having been guilty of Repetition) were extracted from Mr. Stowe's Copy, and should have been published in their proper Places had that Copy come time enough to my hands. The Corrections are partly owing to my own Observation, and partly to the Information of others. I could have added many besides, only I was unwilling to mention any but what I knew to be well ground-ed. The Annotations illustrate divers Antiquities that belong to this Work, and are a Specimen only of a great Variety of others that I could have inserted from my Collections had I thought it convenient. (5.) *The famous Mr. Thomas Allen's Notes upon Bale de Script. Brit.* They are quoted by Mr. Wood *u*, and I have added them on purpose to fill up a vacant Page or two, and to shew how desirous I am that the least Fragment of so great a Man should be preserv'd.

BODLEIAN Library
Nov. 7th. MDCCXII.

u *Alben. Oxon.* Vol. I col. 493.

N. B. The Supplements, which Mr. Hearne has reprinted from Leland's Original in his first Part of the 8th Volume, are in this Edition put in their proper Places with the various Readings from Mr. Stow's Copy, Corrections, and Annotations.

The words that these two following Notes refer to are in the next page.

α GENETHLIACON] Unicam hujus carminis Editionem habemus. Annum quo prodit in hac nostra retinuimus. *β* *Nunc vero absolutus, & editus*] *Æditus* per dipthongum rectius scribi ait Lelandus. male. Vide Vossii Etymologicon.

α GENE-

GENETHLIACON

ILLUSTRISSIMI

EADUERDI PRINCIPIS

CAMBRIAE,

Ducis Coriniæ, & Comitum Palatini:

Libellus ante aliquot annos inchoatus,

¶ Nunc vero absolutus, & editus.

JOANNE LELANDO

Antiquario Auctore.

LIBELLUS

CANDIDO LECTORI.

Tardius in lucem charissime prodeco lector:

Causa fuit domini languida musa mei.

Da facilis veniam justa ratione petenti,

Et tibi decedet conditione nihil.

Exeo nunc multo limatior, atque Britannis

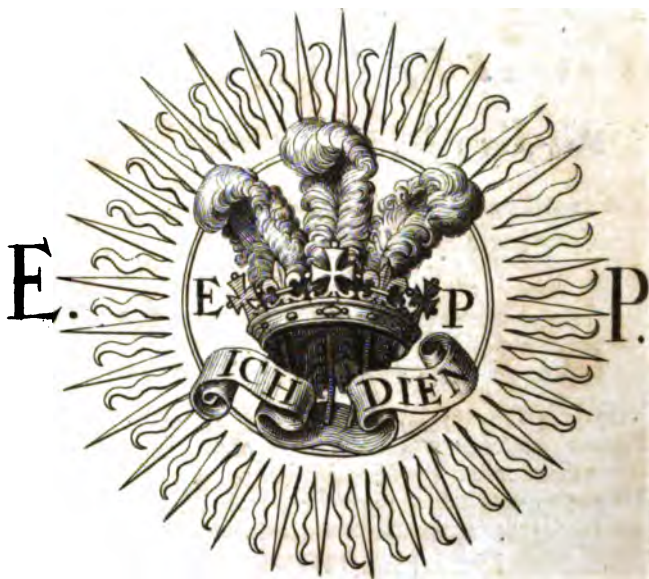
Primus ego antiquum reddere curo decus.

LONDINI.

ANNO M. D. XLIII.

VI

*Festa coronatæ sunt hæc insignia plumæ
Principis Eduerdi, divino numine cujus
Splendor, bonos, tituli, nomen, laudesque manebunt,
Dum nivei liquido gaudebunt flumine Cygni,
Lactea dumque hortis nascentur lilia cultis.*



PLUMA EADUERD. PR.

ALLOQUITUR.

*Adsum candidior Princeps nive, lacte, ligustro,
Imperiique tui læta subibo jugum.
Paciferam dextra quoties gestabis olivam,
Pileolo stabo conspicienda tuo.
Impleat optato Zephyrus mea carbasæ sento
Sole sub ardenti tædia nulla feres.
Inclita si laurus te forte ad bella vocabit,
In galeæ cono stabo superba tuæ.
Unica nobilium puerorum gloria Princeps
Vivas: perpetuum tu mihi numen eris.*

LONGE

LONGE INVICTISSIMO

H E N R I C O

EJUS APPELLATIONIS OCTAVO,

Regi Angliæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ;

Fidei defensori ac Anglicanæ Hibernicæque Ecclesiæ
proxime à Christo supremo capiti,

JOANNES LELANDUS *Antiquarius*
hæc dedicat.

SCRIPSIMVS Eduerdi natalem principis ortum,
Pignore quo sentit se terque quaterque beatam
Insula clara opibus rebusque Britannia gestis.
Est liber exiguus, tamen illustrissima tractat,
5 Inque tuas Henrice manus, Rex maxime regum,
Sollicitis ambit votis precibusque venire.
Annue dive tuo vati. Sic fractus adoret
Te bello Scottus dominum, regemque salutet.

PROPOSITIO QUUM INVOCAT.

Principis Eduerdi natalem carmine lucem,
10 Eximiaeque notæ pompas, quibus Anglia tota
Enituit fausti votivo fideris ortu,
Nostra quidem mire gestit celebrare Camœna.
Quos Superos in vota vocem? Mihi Christus Apollo.
Fons Helicon sacer est divini spiritus oris.
15 Parnassus nitidi radiantia lumina cœli.
Quamvis eloquii ad phaleras accedat amœnus
Nympharum chorus, & pictæ figmenta poësis:
His ego perfrctus fidenti pectore vastum
Ingrediar pelagus dicendi, & prospera nactus
20 Tempora; committam Zephyris mea vela secundis.

D E-

**GENETHL. EADUERDI
DESIDERIUM BRITANNIAE.**

Mœsta palatinas facies obduxerat ædes
Tempore proh ! nimium longo : nec parvus in aula
Luserat Aeneas, stabili qui sceptrâ parentis
Alta manu gereret, folioque federet avito.

- 25 Hanc Deus, ætherea miseratus ab arce Britannos,
Omnem tristitiam absterisit, lætoque Hymenæo
Spem bonus egregii certam promisit Jûli.

GENUS JOANNAE REGINAE.

Vergit in occasum fœcunda Severia tellus.

Illic Semarius, vir bello strenuus, amplam

- 30 Incoluit villam, quæ nomine dicta Lupinum.

Huic erat insigni de conjuge nata Joanna

Filia, virginis gemma intemerata pudoris,

Quam sibi perpetuo dilectam fœdere junxit

Inclytus Henricus, magnorum gloria Regum,

- 35 Et gravidum optato complevit pignore ventrem.

PARTUS JOANNAE REG.

Luna coronatum decies compleverat orbem,

Illuxitque dies Eduerdi prævia sacris,

Quo regnante jugum Danorum reppulit Anglus,

Quum regina graveis uteri perpeffa dolore

- 40 Clamaret, "fer opem miseræ mihi Christe precanti.

"Obsecro me ferva, parituræ parce benigne."

Prodiit in lucem formosus pufio, mœsta

Exhilaraturus multorum corda virorum.

TRENOVANTUM.

Missus ad excelsam Trenovantum nuncius urbem

- 45 Fidus evangelium patefecit, & omnia circum

Compita lætitiae perfudit nectare dulci.

Fit nova continuo rerum faciesque, colorque,

Insolitusque hominum ferit aurea sidera plausus.

CASTRUM BELLINI.

Arx antiqua, potens Tamesinae margine ripæ

- 50 Est sita, Bellini decus immortale tyranni.

Aerea terribiles basilisci hinc monstra tonabant

Innumeris vicibus : colluxit fulmine cœlum :

Fumus & in nubes abiens caligine rursus

Aëra conturbat, tetrumque exhalat odorem.

- 55 Undique tecta tremunt tonitru, vitreaeque fenestæ

Insignem tota cladem patiuntur in urbe.

Sic pavor immixtus lætas bene temperat aures.

RUTUPINUM LITTUS.

- Nec mora, legati Rutupino littore naveis
 Conscendunt niveum referentes principis ortum.
 60 Pars Morinos, Batavosque truceis, Belgasque potentes,
 Pars & sepositos longe petit altera Iberos.

DORIS.

- Montis in aërii prærupto vertice castrum
 Arviragi stat, opus non expugnabile bello,
 Præcipitare virum quem de temone Britanno
 65 Non unquam potuit Romana potentia fortem.
 Doris amara vetus dedit arcu nomen, & urbi.
 Hæc ubi sensisset tanti nova gaudia partus,
 Explicuit celsis vexilla nitentia muris,
 Purpureasque cruces in sindone lenis agebat
 70 Candidula Zephyrus, fortis quoque signa Georgi
 Fulmina convomuit hinc, inde frequentia totis
 Turribus, intonuitque minis animosa secundis.
 Adsonuit pontus: nautæ cecinere celeuma.

ICCIUS PORTUS.

- Iccius audito quamprimum murmure portus
 75 Caussam lætitiæ facile intellexit honestam.
 Omnis cancellus reparatæ fulminat urbis,
 Fusilibus cauto tactis serpentibus igne.
 Littora dehinc tonitru percussa dedere boatum,
 Et tegulæ quassis trabibus cecidere revulsæ.
 80 Hostes in bellum Morini venisse putantes
 Arma parant: veri sed postquam cognita caussa,
 Principis exortum tensis ad sidera palmis
 Gaudentes celebrant, & dulcia carmina fundunt.
 Inter quos reliquis cecinit cordatior ista:
 85 "Tertius, ut numerant, Eduerdus, Martius heros,
 "Hanc bello cepit, dIs fortunantibus urbem.
 "Auguror, & magnum precor ut sit in omine pondus,
 "Sextus ut hic Princeps Eduerdi nomine fausto
 "Imperet, & murum se nostro præbeat hosti.

AVONDUNUM.

- 90 Est locus insolito rerum splendore superbus,
 Alluiturque vaga Tamesini fluminis unda,
 Nomine ab antiquo jam tempore dictus Avona,
 Hic Rex Henricus taleis Octavius ædes

Vpl. 9.

B

Erexit,

GENETHL. EADUERDI

- Erexit, qualeis toto sol aureus orbe
 95 Non videt : ulla tamen nec erit laus amplior illi
 Principis exortum quam quod vidēre sereni.
 Semper Avona suo felix applaudat alumno :
 Sidereas longo sic fervet tempore turres
 Integra, & insigneis attollat ad æthera cristas

REGIODUNUM.

- 100 Regia clara foro celebri, & famosa coronis
 Tergeminis Regum late caput extulit olim.
 Tempore quo, quid Avona fuit nisi rustica villa
 Imperium dominæ vicinæ læta subire ?
 Nunc vice mutata petit astra, poloque minatur,
 105 Et justas dominæ præscribit libera leges.
 Hoc tibi decessit nil Regia nomine quicquam :
 Accrevit potius multum : Dicēris amica
 Principis Eduerdi, fructumque beata patrono
 Accipies tali, maturum ubi fecerit ætas.

BAPTISMUS.

- 110 Jamque dies aderat niveo signanda lapiillo,
 Qua facer antistes puerum de more levaret
 Fonte salutifero, faceretque precantia verba.
 Convenēre duces regni, sanctusque senatus.
 Principi ab Eduerdo sunt indita nomina sancto.
 115 Susceptum manibus synceri pignus amoris
 Attollit casti Maria illibata pudoris
 Gloria, quæ tacita nitet ut vaga Cynthia nocte.
 Fungitur antistes Durovernenis eodem
 Munere : & officium bene complet tertius alium
 120 Dux Icenorum, bello mutuendus Achilles :
 Nota Caledonios cujus victoria Scottos
 Contudit, ac coget domino servire Britanno.
 Infonat Eduerdi repetito nomine templum ;
 Et chorus argutus tremulo ferit æthera cantu.

PIETAS D. JOANNAE.

- 125 Tum Regina piis vivo de fonte renatum
 Ulnis amplexa est puerum : dehinc talia fatur ;
 “ Incipe chare puer risu dignoscere matrem :
 “ Aspice me lætis oculis dulcissime nate.
 “ Cresce puer : mundi te spectant maxima quæque.
 130 “ Macte puer virtute : decus te credo futurum
 “ Regni præcipuum, spes est & certa, Britanni.

“ Fac,

" Fac semper studeas Christo servire supremo.

" Hinc tibi regnandi stabilis sumatur origo.

" Cetera fortunæ committo quæta secundæ.

- 135 Finierat : parvo libavit & oscula nato,
Et crucis impressit signum venerabile fronti,
Dulcia committens nutricis pignora curæ.

SEDULA NUTRIX.

Egregie præstat puero sua munera nutrix.†

Nutrix clara domo, sine felle, venusta, benigna :

- 140 Exerit & niveo turgentem lacte papillam.

Ille avidis fugit vitalia munera labris.

Altrix interea facilis cantillat amœnum.

" Suge puer : requiesce puer : dulcissime dormi.

" Serviet ista tibi semper mellite mamilla.

- 145 " Utraque, ne sævi, dabitur tibi candide mamma.

" Sunt mihi bella tuæ concessa crepundia dextræ.

" Dormis dulce puer ? gratissimus incipis esse.

MORS JOANNAE REGINAE.

Spes erat ampla quidem numerosa prole Joanna

Henricum ut faceret regem sæcunda parentem.

- 150 Sed Superis aliter visum est. Cruciatu acerbus

Distorfit vacuum letali tormine ventrem.

Frigora crediderim temere contracta fuisse

In caussa : superat vis morbi : Jamque salute

Desperata omni, Nymphis hæc rettulit almis.

- 155 " Non mihi mors curæ est : perituram, agnosco, creavit

" Omnipotens : moriar. Terram tibi debeo terra,

" At pius Elysiis animus spatiabitur hortis.

" Deprecor hoc unum : maturos filius annos

" Exigat, & tandem regno det jura paterno.

- 160 Dixit, & æterna claudebat lumina nube.

Nulla dies pressit graviori clade Britannum.

OFFICIUM NYMPHARUM.

Non tamen officiis cessat pia turba Dearum

Eduerdum innumeris ornare, suasque vocare

Delicias. Primæ fontis venerè sorores

- 165 Castalii festis redimitæ tempora fertis.

Symbola candoris Charites venerè. Deinde

Oceanitides, & pulcherrima turma secuta est

Naiadum. Driades tum processere virenti

Fronde comas passas cinctæ, facilesque Napææ

- 170 Temporibus vernum florem, dextrisque ferentes.
 Clauserunt reliquas & Oreades agmine longo,
 Extensos humeris arcus, pharetrasque gerentes.
 Omnes quæ niveo multam dixere salutem
 Principi Eäduerdo, modulosque dedere canoros.
 175 Sed resonæ primas partes sumpsere Camœnæ.

CASTALIDES.

- Principis clarum celebremus ortum,
 Cujus adventu numerosa gentis
 Gaudet, ac laudat Superos faventes
 Turba Britannæ.
 180 Hæc dies conchis niveis notanda,
 Hæc dies læta decoranda fronde,
 Dispulit quæ tot miseris tenebras
 Sole reducto.
 Principi binas dabimus corollas
 185 Cognitæ nobis hederæ sequaces,
 Laurus & nostro Clario dicata
 Nota coronis.
 Litteras Princeps amet, & triumphos.
 Candidus doctis faveat poëtis.
 190 Victor extracto gladio superbum
 Comprimat hostem.
 Inclytum factis Edoerdus almus
 Exprimat patrem, pietate matrem,
 Et senis vivat generosus ille
 195 Nestoris annos.

CHARITES.

- Tres sumus numero corona felix
 Nudo corpore, simplices, benignæ,
 Passis vertice candido capillis,
 Innexæ manibus manus decenteis,
 200 Et doctæ choreas leveis rotare.
 Huc pervenimus elegantis ortum
 Eduerdi nitida notare gemma,
 Nato dicere Principi salutem
 Læto carmine plurimam paratæ.
 205 Salve lux patriæ tuæ serena
 Princeps candidior nive, & ligustris,
 In cujus facie sedet venustas.
 Fortunatus eris, tuumque nomen
 Excelsi penetrabit astra cœli.

OCEANITIDES.

- 210 Clauditur Oceano spatiosa Britannia vasto,
 Nos cujus natæ bella caterva fumus.
 Ille absens senior thalamis exultat in udis,
 Et nos præfentes gaudia vera tenent.
 Attulimus conchas Princeps pulcherrime rerum
 215 Munera mox digitis apta futura tuis.
 Hac nos lucidula trajecimus inclyte classe.
 Adflavit Zephyrus, qui palinurus erat.
 Plurimus, ignarus ne sis, lateret unio conchis.
 Pondere quisque suo, quisque nitore valet.
 220 Ex illis niveo collo murenula fiet
 Bella tuo, capiti five corona tuo.
 Dive puer famæ studeas Edoërde perenni.
 « Marte foris clarus, sis quoque pace domi.
 Si forte intulerit bellum tibi nauticus hostis,
 225 Naumachia nostro munere victor eris.
 Vive puer longum : felicibus utere ventis.
 In placida portus stat tua puppis aqua.

NAIADES.

- Incolimus tacito labentia flumina cursu.
 Sed quum nos Tamesis, nympharum gloria prima,
 230 Admonuisset rite tui natalis, ab altis
 Continuo ripis gremio defluximus uno
 Huc alacres omnes, redimitæ tempora fronde
 Populea, & cannas solito de more ferentes
 Dextris. Quæ pia nunc perfundimus accipe vota
 235 Princeps. Te merito virtus commendet alumnum
 Alma suum mundo. Melior fortuna regendi
 Det tibi successus, longæ quoque gaudia vitæ.

DRYADES.

- Fama per immensas Regnorum concita sylvas,
 Atrebatum, & Catyeuchlanorum,
 240 Nuncia lætitæ nostras pervenit ad aures.
 Et docuit nova lumina cœlo
 Principis exortu modo descendisse nitenti,
 Nubila quæ procul omnia pellant.

« Marte foris clarus, sis &c.] Non nemo forte ita melius
 distingui censuerit, viz. Marte foris clarus sis, quoque pace
 domi.

- Nos igitur querna decoratæ tempora fronte
 245 Attulimus fragrantia mella
 Dulcia corticibus tibi nunc munuscula plenis.
 Aurea jam sunt reddita nobis
 Secula : jam trepidis sylvis timor exsulat æter.
 Jam casulas habitare virenteis,
 250 Et juvat ilicibus mansuras ponere sedes.
 Nos igitur tenet unica cura
 Ut tibi longævi phœnicis secla precemur,
 Et tibi maxima quæque precemur.

NAPEAE.

- De niveis inter contentio nata Britannos
 255 Purpureisque rosas.
 Dux niveæ partes Urovincensis agebat
 Mente manuque valens.
 Purpurei floris Mediolanensis honorem
 Prætulit usque sui.
 260 Gestæ per undanteis civili sanguine campos
 Non potuere quidem
 Læsas bella rosas firma conjungere pace,
 Temperiemve dare.
 At nos quæ colimus late florentia regna,
 265 Sollicitaque manu
 Colligimus vernas gemmas utriusque roseti,
 Possumus, idque probe,
 Omnem judicio litem decernere vero.
 Sed locus ista minus
 270 Postulat. Ecce tibi calathæ redolentia pleno
 Munera grata-damus :
 Intactæ candore rosas, minioque superbas.
 Muneribusque tuis
 Liliæ jungemus cœlo demissa sereno
 275 Officiosa cohors.
 Imperiis adolesce tuis : adolesce triumphis
 Inclyte. laurus adest.

OREADES.

- Qua spectat boream martia Cambria,
 Nos Alpes Venetas saxa minantia
 280 Cœlo verticibus non minus arduis,
 Quam quis Italiæ clauditur exitus,
 Felices colimus : nostraque gloria
 Apros fulminei roboris obvios

- Venabli rigida cuspide sternere.
 285 Laus nobis etiam restat & altera
 Emissa volucreis figere arundine
 Cervos, & canibus vincere capreas.
 Hic nos solivagas per loca devia
 Compellans Zephyrus nescio quis celer
 290 Sylvis insonuit nuncius omnibus.
 " Vos nymphæ, colitis quæ juga montium,
 " Natalem faciles Principis inclyti
 " Eduerdi meritis tollite honoribus,
 " Et vestro domino fundite carmina."
 295 Nos hæc præstitimus pectore candido,
 Et mox continuis fueta laboribus
 Cervorum exuviis corpora cinximus.
 Arcus, ac pharetras, tela nitentia,
 Et nostris humeris nota resumpimus,
 300 Ingressæque itiner venimus ad tui,
 Orto sole, patris celsa palatia :
 Quæ quum nunc avidis cernere, commodum, &
 Collustrare oculis perjuvet, accipe
 Princeps accipe certissima virginum
 305 Quid promissa ferant, votaue candida.
 Supremus Venetas Juppiter antea
 Rupes transferet à sedibus infitis,
 Et sylvis fera non ulla vagabitur,
 Natalis tuus hic cordibus excidat
 310 Quam nostris : vel opem non tibi conferant
 Gestamus pharetris quæ modo spicula.
 Fortunate puer cresce potentius.
 Tithoni videas prospera secula.

CAMBRIA.

- Senferat officium montanas Cambria nymphas
 315 Clara quidem fecisse suum, factumque probavit.
 Nec mora sidereo cœlo caput intulit altum,
 Signaque lætitiæ præ se manifesta ferebat
 Omnia, quæ tanti poscebat principis ortus.
 Vina, faces, epulæ, concentus, sarta, choreæ
 320 In triviis strepitu fervebant undique magno.
 Quid, quod & arguti fuderunt carmina bardi ?
 Inter quos senior, numero delectus ab omni,
 Cognitione valens rerum, modulisque, lyraque,
 Egregie resona cantabat talia vocis :
 325 " Imperio cedit vel tota Britannia prima
 " Quanta

- "Qanta est dive tuo princeps Eduerde potenti.
 "Est tamen ampla tuæ præscripto Cambria jure
 "Grata juventuti sedes, quam sanguine multo
 "Eduerdus, fufis Venetis, cognomine Longus
 330 "Partam filiolo, nota cui nomen ab urbe
 "Arvonna, tenero commisit pace regendam.
 "Tu nunc five placet titulos retinere priorum;
 "Nobile five juvat defumere nomen honoris,
 "Anglia quam tribuet, tribuetve Britannia tota,
 335 "Sis bonus, & felix Cambris: Te principe namque
 "Multa sibi augurio promittunt commoda certo.
 "Annis ô utinam paullo maturior esses!
 "Ipse tuis præfens oculis tua castra videres
 "Turribus alta suis, & firmo ꝑ robore tuta.
 340 "Urbes præterea multas, fora multa videres,
 "Quæ te mirifice cupiunt Eduerde videre,
 "Atque tuum tacito venerari pectore numen.
 "Et ne forte premant ingrata silentia rerum
 "Tantarum moles: ne vel ditio tua posthac
 345 "Quanta sit y ignorent, quem non meminisse juvabit,
 "Expediam paucis antiqui nominis urbes
 "Quas habet in campis latissima Cambria vastis.
 "Principio validas turres Nova Venta Silurum
 "Erigit, atque Vagæ fractam tenet ardua ripam.
 350 "Perplacet Isca situ, qua non augustior istis
 "Unquam partibus ulla fuit, neque notior ulla
 "Romanis, ut quæ nomen Legionis haberet.
 "Julius, Amphibalus cives hinc, martyr & Aron.
 "Dignum laude Novum castellum. Fulget amœno
 355 Quæ Tava structa loco est omni dignissima laude.
 "Hic pius ille pater Germanus episcopus ædem
 "Gallus homo Christo statuit, propriamque dicavit.
 "Non ignota manet Ponti sua fama Vaino:
 "Et suus est Nido titulus: suus Abretaoque,
 360 "Nunc quod ad æquoreis dictum Suinesia porcis
 "Saxonica, sed voce nova. Nec funditus omnis
 "Concidit urbis honos, cui dat Catguilia nomen.

"Anglia quam tribuet,] Forſan, *Anglia quem tribuet. A ro-
 bore tuta.*] Diſtinctio poſt *tuta* deſt in Ed. prima. y *ignorent,*
quem non meminiffe juvabit,] Sic in Ed. prima. Sed vel aliter
 diſtinguendum eſt, viz. *ignorent (quem non meminiffe juvabit?)*
 vel pro *ignorent* legendum eſt *ignoret.*

- "Prædicat hæc ætas Maridunum. Cognita libris
 "Illa quidem veterum, nec dum caput occulit umbria.
 365 "Rectius elucet piscosi margine Tevi :
 "Cujus & in ripis Driflani culmina surgunt
 "Castri, Dinevorumque ubi sedes principis olim
 "Regia Demetici, sceptro radiante Britanno.
 "Despicit exesas rupes vicina Sabrinæ
 370 "Tinbecha, & recipit fida statione carinas.
 "Alluit undoso portus Milverdicus æstu
 "Mœnia Septimii patriam Penbrocica regis,
 "Dugladiamq; forum quod Rossia tota frequentat.
 "Terminat occiduas extrema Menevia partes
 375 "Quondam metropolis, dum Cambria floruit alta,
 "Cissabrinorum. Boream Neveria versus
 "Littore conspicua est. Nec longius ostia distant.
 "Tivæi, quo gens Ceretica confluit omnis.
 "Insuper apparet vetus urbs in faucibus ipsis
 380 "Fluminis Ostuthi, cujus sibi nomen adoptat.
 "Interius paullo sunt magni fana Paterni.
 "Porrigitur vasto fluvii trans ostia Devi
 "Tractu terra potens hastis Mervinia longis,
 "Est ubi castrum ingens Alecha crepidine saxi.
 385 "Adjacet huic regio, quæ Monnam spectat, ab illa
 "Trajectu exiguo divisa, Armonnia vulgo
 "Dicta, quod & debet vicinæ nomen amicæ.
 "Hic prope littus habet fastigia celsa Cragetum,
 "Atque habet illustreis titulos urbs clara Segor.ti
 390 "Fluminis, etsi nunc Arvonna à plebe vocetur.
 "Nec procul à celebri trajectu ad littora Monnæ
 "Banchorus eximii Danielis nota cathedra.
 "Nominis inde sui Conovius influit æstus
 "Turrigeros muros, navesque inducit onustas.
 395 "Denique bella suas arces, atque oppida monstrat
 "Angulia, insignem pugnis, partisq; trophæis
 "Rudlanam, cæsa Trefontem virgine clarum,
 "Et positum Silicis Devano littore castrum.
 "Hactenus ingentem pelagi descripsimus oram,
 400 "Nunc quoque dicemus quas urbes Cambria tollit
 "Montibus in mediis. Gevenna superbit, & inter
 "Rupes concursu fluviorum tuta duorum est.
 "Quanta Brecheniaci moles, ubi lucidus amnis

- " Perfluit Hondenus, rapidaque *α* immergitur Isca?
 405 " Quid Lodovicorum referam Boguelthia sedes
 " Tecta palatinas? Coryleti gloria major,
 " Qua Vaga præcipiti vada scrupæ gurgite torquet:
 " Major & urbis honos, qua se Maiseveta jactat:
 " Est honor at longe Ferulegæ maximus urbis:
 410 " Quamvis juncta Vagæ Mona turres exferat altas,
 " Et castella sui juris tria fronde coronet.
 " Quantulacunque manet Treboccæ fama, liquentem
 " Incolit illa sinum Themidis, Mellenius ortum
 " Dat cui mons fluvio numerofo vertice surgens:
 415 " Et manet Andreæ laus recte cognita Fani.
 " Luda tamen claris titulis præcellit utrique
 " Arce valens firma, celsi quoque robore muri,
 " Illic Corvus ubi Themidis petit impiger undas
 " A quo vallis habet nomen Corvina celebre.
 420 " Valle nitet rigua castrum domus alta Coluni,
 " Fluminis antiquo rapidi cognomine gaudens,
 " Accola frondiferi nemoris quo confluit Oncus.
 " In precio quondam magno Ledcuria stabat,
 " Quamvis nunc aliud nomen det episcopus illi.
 425 " Nec fuit inferior Balduini laurea, cujus
 " Restituit lapsam Gomericus nobilis urbem.
 " Oppida sunt curvas prope ripas ista Sabrinæ,
 " At magnis aliis non dum torrentibus auctæ,
 " Trelinum, dehinc Trenovium. Sed longius inde
 430 " Lanificæ distat nutrix Osualdia turbæ.
 " Fertilis ostentat læto Mailoria vultu
 " Commoda quanta suis, quibus Uritlefia sedes,
 " Conferat, & tuso quæ ferro fabricet arma.
 " Divitiasque suas deprædicat ore Ruthenus
 435 " *β* Magno, tum quod habet castrum memorabile laudat
 " Fortia commemorans Graiorum facta suorum.
 " Instat nominibus multis præclarior una
 " Denbiga, quam vallo, murisque Laccius heros
 " Cinxit pinnatis, operique decentius arcem
 440 " Addidit, ac Rossos docuit juga ferre subactos.
 " Sed quid ego in rebus tam parvis demoror istis?

α immergitur Isca ?] Antea plena distinctio post *Isca* po-
 nebatur. *β Magno, tum quod &c.*] Melius, ni fallor, sic dist-
 inguitur: *Magno. tum quod habet castrum memorabile laudat, Fer-*
tia &c.

" Quin

- "Quin juvat excelsas urbes numerare Sabrinæ,
 "Quæ dominum de more suum certantibus ulnis
 "Exciperent, lauta & venienti munera ferrent.
 445 "Edita Penguerni late fastigia splendent,
 "Imperio cujus subjecta Poisia quondam
 "Terra, altrix & bellatorum mater equorum.
 "Urbs sita lunato hæc veluti mediamnis in orbe
 "Colle tumet modico, duplici quoque ponte superbit,
 450 "Accipiens patria sibi lingua nomen ab alnis.
 "Est quoque Morvanæ Burgæ veneranda vetustas,
 "Danica quam manus & cepit, murisque recinxit:
 "Sed reparavit opus mox Aethelfleda virago,
 "Præsidiumque suæ Robertus contulit urbi
 455 "Bellefimus, longo post temporis intervallo.
 "Delicium rerum Bellus locus undique floret
 "Fronde coronatus Virianæ tempora sylvæ.
 "Pontificum sedes multos famosa per annos
 "Sedula pertenui fervet Brangonia tela.
 460 "Ampla foro, & partis spoliis præclara Theoci
 "Curia, Sabrinæ quæ se committit Avona,
 "Fulget, nobilium, sacrisque recondit in antris
 "Multorum cineres, quondam inclyta corpora bello.
 "Occupat illustri depressam Claudia vallem.
 465 "Ast alias inter tantum caput exserit urbes,
 "Quas Dobunorum gens incolit, atque frequentat,
 "Quantum densa solent inter vepreta cupressi.
 "Aspicit illa suæ divortia lata Sabrinæ,
 "Utraque contingens oblongo brachia ponte."
 470 Hæc senior: geminis resonabat plausibus æther,
 Cambriaque emisit taleis de pectore voces:
 "Chara Deo soboles, nostræ spes altera Trojæ,
 "Vive diu, votisque lubens assuesce tuorum."

MONA.

- 475 Fracta Segontinæ gentis prope littora floret
 Insula Romanis Mona non incognita bellis,
 Quondam terra ferax nemorum, nunc indiga sylvæ,
 Sed Venetis tantum cereali munere præstans,
 Mater ut à vulgo Cambrorum jure vocetur.
 Huc quoque pervenit generosi nuncius ortum

a Fulget, nobilium,] Sic etiam distinguitur in Ed. prima. Tolle tamen potest comma post *nobilium*.

- 480 Principis insinuans, pompamque induxit ovantem.
 Ergo alacris populus læto sua gaudia vultu,
 Voce, manu, cithara, choreis testatur abunde.
 Abrebraum Veneti notissima regia quondam,
 Atque vetustatis Rosleria laude tumescens,
- 485 Dehinc Trecastrum, urbs Bellus tunc dicta mariscus
 Quum nova construeret præsignis mœnia victor
 Eduerdus Longus, celsamque attolleret arcem,
 Concinuere pia deducta hæc carmina voce :
 " Illa dies merito nobis recolenda sereni
- 490 " Principis Eduerdi quæ numen protulit alnum.
 " Nunc intemperies, tempestatesque recedunt
 " Turbato nuper cœlo : micat aureus axe
 " Phœbus, & obscuram dispellit lampade noctem,
 " Parte reversuram nulla, dum iusta supremi
- 495 " Incolumem terris servabit cura Tonantis
 " Eduerdum nostri generis sine labe puellum."
 Finierat : dedit hinc applausum Penmona magnum,
 Hinc Promontorii sacri dedit ardua rupes
 Ingenteis sonitus : repetebant omnia valles.

CORINIA.

- 500 Aspexit occasum montana Corinia solis,
 Lata quidem regio, Tamaræ qua fluminis unda
 Desluit à borea, & volucris contendit ad austrum
 Cursu : continuo tractu sed longior illa
 Tendit in angustum felix provincia conum,
- 505 Donec acuta Forum Jovis hinc attingat, & illinc
 Cornigeri refluos æstus degustet Alauni.
 Tum vero nitidum late diffusa per orbem
 Crescit, fitque novæ subito peninsula terræ,
 Quæ promontoriis pelago imminet alta duobus.
- 510 Contulit huc se fama valens pernicibus alis,
 Lætitiæque dedit clarissima signa profusæ
 Principis exortum grato quum spargeret ore.
 Profusiere suis fortissima turba fodinis
 Indigenæ, audita fama, partimque caminis
- 515 Ignivomis. Rediit securus ab æquore nauta,
 Mercatorque fori petiit loca celsa frequentis,
 Ac sibi constituit pompas ex ordine quique.
 " Cingitur ingenti plebis de more corona
 Area gramineo pulchre vestita virore.
- 520 In medio bini committunt nuda palestræ
 Corpora, & exercent multo sudore lacertos.

- Succedunt fessis alii. Pars robore perstat
 Firmo invicta. Premit terram a pars altera tergo.
 Tollitur applausus : cœli petit atria clamor.
 525 Victor ovat : mentem subit indignatio victi.
 Præmia quisque capit palmæ decreta superbæ.
 Deposcunt lucta victi contendere cursu.
 Fraxinus erigitur supremo meta labori.
 Utraque pars dextris certat contingere metam.
 530 Credas posse fuga volucreis prævertere cervos.
 Hic faciem victis fortuna ostendit amicam,
 Librat & æquali palmas victoria lance.
 Terrigenæ demum fecerunt talia charo
 Pro duce vota suo. " Vivas Edoërde precamur
 535 " Longævus terris, superes & facta parentum
 " Egregie felix quantumvis clara tuorum."
 In portu vario lufit natura Falensi
 Secessu, tribuens ignotis classibus amplum
 Hospitium, quoties rapido furit Aeolus austro.
 540 Hic sua dispositis nautæ certamina cymbis
 Constituere : dedit leges navarchus avitas,
 Et bibula metas hastilia fixit arena.
 Utraque dehinc operi se pars accingit honesto.
 Aurea tum cecinit proretæ fistula magni
 545 Clasticum, & insonuit portus sinus omnis amœni.
 Illi remigio contendunt fortius acto.
 Perque vices prior est nunc hæc, nunc illa phaselus.
 Una quidem reliquas longe præcedere visa est,
 Quæ ducis Eduerdi victricia signa ferebat.
 450 Fistula proretæ sonitum dedit aurea rursus.
 Perstrepuuit remis abiegnis altius unda
 Concita, respondent talique celeumate nautæ :
 " Floreat Eduerdus dux noster, prima Corinæ
 " Gloria qui gentis, qui lux, qui cura, decusque"
 555 Tum mercatorum numerosa caterva per urbes
 Senas, quas gremio fecunda Corinia nutrit,
 Infolitum nitidis pompis decrevit honorem.
 Dunevetum sano Stephani sublimior una,
 Despiciens reliquas saxoso vertice rupis,
 560 Accepit merita partes cum laude supremas.
 Succedit Bosuenna frequens locus. Inde secuta est

a pars altera tergo. Tollitur applausus :] Sic interspanxi. Antea omittebatur distinctio post tergo.

- Lesceretur, & stanno signando Losuitiellum
 Nota domus. Pariter comitem se præbuit illis
 Trerua. Postremo resonabat Alaunia plausu.
- 565 Una fuit facies, oratio civibus una
 Omnibus, hæc valde grato referentibus ore :
 " Dux Edoerde salus, patriæ & spes maxima nostræ,
 " Vive diu, vitamque tuam fors optima rerum
 " Prosperet, ac fortem quum te maturior ætas
- 570 " Reddiderit juvenem nostris assuesce benigne
 " Votis. Tum misere dominum cupiemus amantes
 " Cernere præsentem, vivasque audire loquentis
 " Voces. Illa dies felices unica reddet.
 " Accipe quæ dabimus dux illustrissime dona.
- 575 " Rupibus hîc vastis nidos genus omne volucrum
 " Ponit. Quot varii pisces, lautique palato
 " Aequore vicino ludunt ? Vis quanta recurvis
 " Pendet in arboribus pomorum ? Armenta, gregesque
 " Vix numerare licet. Sed nunc majora loquemur.
- 580 " Diffluit è nostris stanni fornacibus ingens
 " Copia, littoribusque cavis est vena reperta
 " Aëris, & argenti, ac, gnaris si credimus, auri.
 " Lucida sunt nobis æ præciosa munera conchæ.
 " Inventusque adamas late sua sidera spargit.
- 585 " Si mage laurigeri capieris amore triumphî,
 " Quem tibi cæruleum victis dabit hostibus æquor ;
 " Navibus ex nostris erit instructissima classis,
 " Efficiet quæ te victorem invicta potentem.
 " Hæc tua sunt plane dux præclarissime cuncta,
- 590 " Et majora quidem. Tantum meminisse rogamus,
 " Ut, quum maturis fueris jam fortior annis,
 " Visere digneris servorum testæ tuorum.
 " Præstitit auxilium rex Aethelstanus abunde
 " Eximium nobis. Tantundem præstitit ille
- 595 " Splendidus Henrici frater Richardus, ovantem
 " Quem sibi delegit Romana potentia regem.
 " Quod superest unum hoc speramus rite futurum
 " Ut patris excelsam virtutem Edoerde sequaris.
 " Præbuit ille tibi raræ spectacula famæ.
- 600 " Testis adest locuples Pendinas, testis & alter
 " Fanum Mauditi, loca munitissima, castris
 " Quæ modo constructis aditu prohibere Falensi

"Piratas, sceleratum hominum genus atque cruentum,
"Fulmineo possunt tonitru, saxoque minante."

605 Civica conticuit his dictis turma virorum.

DEVANIA.

Hispida qua tellus Mervinia respicit eorum
Est locus antiquo Penlinum nomine dictus.
Hic lacus illimeis in valle Tegeius alta
Late expandit aquas, & vastum conficit orbem

610 Excipiens gremio latices, qui fonte perenni
Vicinis recidunt de montibus, atque sonoris
Illecebris captas demulcent suaviter aures.

Illud habet certe lacus admirabile dictu :
Quantumvis magna pluvia non æstuat ; atqui,

615 Aëre turbato, si ventus murmura tollat,
Excrefcit subito rapidis violentior undis,
Et tumido superat contemptas flumine ripas.
Deva lacu celebris fluvius prorumpit ab isto,
Alveolumque terens Guainia præterit arva

620 Gurgitis à dextra ; tum Jatica parte sinistra
Conflata. dehinc tanquam limes diffindit utramque
Mailoram, celeri cursu lambitque Leonis
Castrum. postremo rapidis torrentibus auctus
Pergit ad antiquam, cui nomen dedicat, urbem,

625 Unde quidem legio Romanis dicta Duana.
A fluvio proprium nomen Devania sumpsit
Tota patens vaste regio vicina, suumque
Festa palatinis titulis attollit honorem.

Nuncius huc propero cursu pervenit amicus,

630 Principis Eduerdi referens exordia fausta,
Sidera quo nato cœlesti clarius orbe
Fulserunt, animique hominum consurgere, pulsus
Tristitiæ tenebris, cœperunt lumine vivo.
Senferat oblatum tempus pulcherrima Deva,

635 Quo domini celebrare sui contenderet ortum,
Lætitiæque daret laxas effrenis habenas.

Aurea profluerent mihi nunc si vocibus ora
Centum grandisonis : & apes jam dulce labellis
Mel sua dona meis inferrent : denique lymphas

640 Ebiberem si forte sacras Heliconis amœni,
Vix equidem possem plenius expromere verbis
Gaudia quanta sui comitis perfuderit ortu
Deva palatini. De multis pauca referre
Sed lubet. Arx magnæ quæ muros colligit urbis

Edi-

- 645 Edidit horrifonos mifto cum fulmine bombos,
Et paribus vicibus refonabant gurgite naves.
Templa petunt cuncti, fuave & fumantibus arie,
Sancta facerdotes fuderunt verba Tonanti.
Purpurei patres tunc convenere, fenatus
- 650 Egregius, populoque epulas, & vina miniftrant.
Turba deinde frequens campo fe immifit aprico.
Ducere virginibus fuit unica cura choreas.
At juvenes partim curfu, partimque paleftra
Fortiter exercent nervos. Pars maxima pofcit
- 655 Præmia decerni pennatis iufte fagittis.
Annuit huic merito prætor, totufque fenatus.
Eft locus eximie bellus cognomine Roda
Valle fitus, fluvii tranfverfo limite ripas,
Urbis & attingit muros : fed longior exftans
- 660 Terminat hinc pontem Devanum, terminat illinc
Navigio celebrem portam cuneatus Aquefem.
Hic alacri cura metas erexerat altas
Cefpite de vivo juvenum paullo ante manipulus,
Longa quater centum paffus quas linea duxit.
- 665 In medio ftabat formatus imagine truncus
Humana, volucris fignum fpectabile telo.
Sorte duas plebs eft parteis divifa per æquas.
Utraque fpem refovet vincendi pectore certam.
Prætor at urbanus numerum præfcribit utrique,
- 670 Candida quo parto victoria cederet uni.
Ordine difpofito taxum lunavit in orbem
Quifque fuam : dubiis refonat victoria pennis :
Cefpitis & tumultum ferit hæc pars : nunc ferit illa
Cuspide ferrata. Coelum clamoribus omne
- 675 Infonat. Infiftunt operi, taxosque recurvant.
Fecit amica pares numero victoria partes.
Unio jam tantum supremæ meta coronæ
Defit : in ardenti repetunt certamina mente.
Et jam folus erat qui non contraxerat arcum
- 680 Unus, fed reliquis longe præftantior unus.
Ille quidem tenfæ calamum fortiffimus ulmo
Inferuit, nervumque ipfam deduxit ad aurem
Talia præfatus. " Feriet fic noftra fagitta
" Hoftes dive tuos Princeps Edoarde ferocejs."
- 685 Dixerat. Excuffum penetravit nubila telum,
Atque cadens faciem depicti vulnere trunci
Fortius impreffo violavit. Rifit ab alto
Concutiens niveas alacris victoria plumas.

- Pars dedit applausum victrix, & cetera plebis
 690 Turba per immensum campum resonabat acutis
 Vocibus. Extemplo prætor victoribus æquus
 Obtulit argento puro radiantia tela,
 Et sapiens coram sic fecit verba senatu :
 " Natalem lucem comitis primordia nostri
 695 " Nos decuit, patres, pompa celebrare decora,
 " Lætitiæque novæ cumulos superaddere magnos.
 " Fecimus id tenuis potuit quod nostra facultas.
 " Nec dubium quin si tribuisset iusta potestas
 " Maxima, non animus nobis, non cura fuisset
 700 " Absens. Perstemus quo cœpimus ordine pulchro
 " Vota deo summo facientes, conferat annos
 " Ut nostro multos Edoerdo, cujus amore
 " Jam conflagramus. Fortunatissima cives
 " Tempora nos spectant. Tantum præsentia divi
 705 " Principis alma deest. Spes est mihi certa futurum
 " Lucifer Eduerdus Devana ut splendeat urbe,
 " Et reparet vicina minantia castra ruinam.
 " Aethelfleda, potens Alfredi filia regis,
 " Restituit Devæ solidas sua robora turres,
 710 " Danica quas rabies bello perfregerat acri.
 " Nobilis ille comes Leofricus plurima nostris
 " Contulit. Hugo Lupus decus admirabile gentis
 " Præsidiumque fuit Devanæ. Fama loquetur
 " Inclyta perpetuo Ranulphi facta, beavit
 715 " Ille quibus gentemque suam nostrosque priores.
 " Profuit & nobis Eduerdi gratia Longi.
 " Talis erit certe Princeps Edoerdus, & urbem
 " Aspiciet lætis oculis hanc, omnia fusc
 " Elargiturus, quæ commoda senserit esse."
 720 Hæc Prætor. Plausit seniorum candida turba.
 Concio tum dimissa, patresque recedere jussi.
 Audiit insolitos strepitus Guiralia pompæ :
 Terra quidem prima facie mediocriter ampla,
 Ast inclusa jacens hinc Deva, hinc flumine Muro,
 725 Donec in angustum redigatur acumine conum,
 Insula qua refluas undas Hilcuria gustat.
 Parva licet numero gentis regiuncula, Devæ
 Non tamen ingenti plausu cedebat amico.
 Tranfiit ad calidas propere vaga Fama Salinas
 730 Multa voluptatis referens spectacula veræ.

- Ergo animi rediere novi ^a in præcordia Viciæ.
 Convenere viri, pueri, innuptæque puellæ,
 Ducebantque leveis triviis de more choreas.
 Fistula dat modulos, strepitum dant tympana mollem,
 735 Pes tremulus fervat numerosque decentius omneis.
 Pars rotat impigro sudantia corpora corpora motu.
 Inque vagas agili saltu pars emicat auras.
 Pars manibus dant signa suis, nutuque loquuntur.
 Unus erat reliquis forma præstantior. Ille
 740 Cum pedibus, tum voce valens bene longa choragus
 Agmina ducebat, cecinitque suaviter ista :
 " Prima Palatinæ Devæ celeberrime Princeps
 " Gloria, natalem juvat exornare virenti
 " Fronde tuum, promptisque animis agnoscere quanta
 745 " Commoda contulerit : tum quanta & conferat olim.
 " Vive diu formosæ puer, nova cura deorum.
 " Vive, tuisque fave longum charissime Viciæ."
 Dixit & arguto chorus adsonat ore canenti.
 Explicuit dehinc Fama suas perniciter alas,
 750 Altaque fulminei petiit Jovis atria victrix,
 Circueiis liquidi spatiosa volumina cœli.
 Tum quoque despexit terram sublimis, ocellos
 Sidereos figens Bisduni in mœnia castrî,
 Qui locus excelso confurgit vertice rupis,
 755 Unde licet, velut è specula, quoscunque jacenteis
 Circum monticulos, vallesque videre feracis.
 Huc se præcipitem celeri dedit illa volatu,
 Atque tenens arcis fastigia summa superbæ
 Concussit pennas alacri fervore strepenteis,
 760 Oraque deinde sono tali facunda resolvit :
 " Assyrio rediens victor Ranulphus ab orbe
 " Hoc posuit castrum terrorem gentibus olim
 " Vicinis, patriæque suæ memorabile vallum.
 " Nunc licet indignas patiatur fracta ruinas,
 765 " Tempus erit quando rursus caput exferet altum,
 " Vatibus antiquis sit fas mihi credere vati,
 " Forfan & Eduerdus precium feret omne laboris."
 Finierat, ventum passis concepit ab alis,
 Et celsi petiit radiantia climata cœli.

^a In præcordia Viciæ.] Nulla intermissio post Viciæ in Ed. prima.

CONCLUSIO OPERIS.

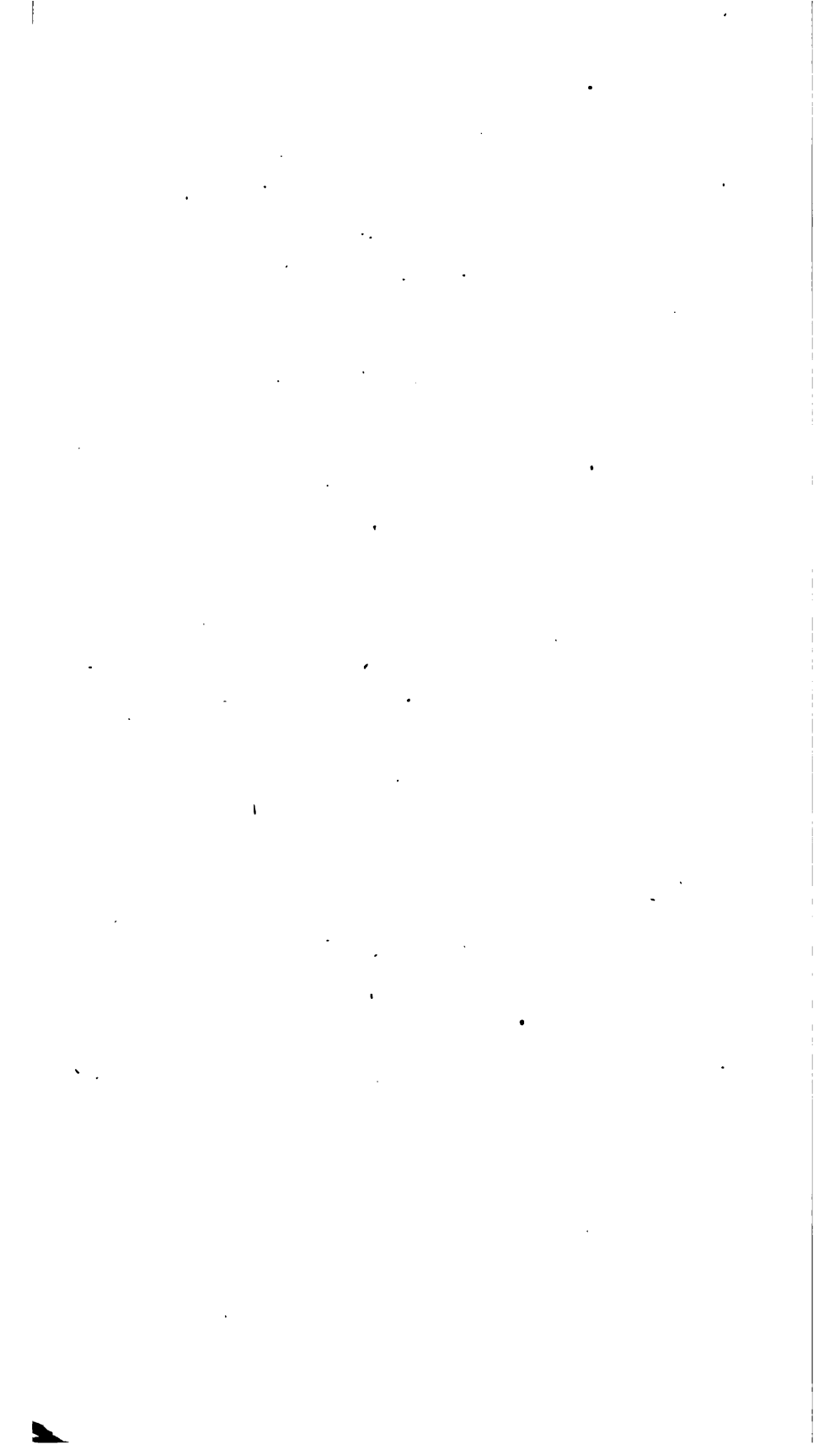
- 770 Hactenus exortum celebravit nostra Thalia
 Principis Eduerdi deducto carmine faustum.
 Nunc Henrice decus cunctorum nobile regum
 Accipe parva tui vatis munuscula vultu,
 Tristia multorum quo plane corda serenas.
- 775 Serius in lucem prodit meus iste libellus.
 Deprecor hanc culpam : tamen accuratius exit,
 Multa vetustatis venerandæ nomina monstrans,
 Cognita quæ paucis tenebris latuere profundis.
 Vive pater patriæ rex invictissime. Vivat
- 780 Ascaniusque tuus Phœnicis filius albæ.

ETYMON NOMINIS

D. EADUERDI PRINCIPIS.

- Quisquis Eäduerdum Romano exprefferit ore,
 Custodem fidei dixerit esse sacræ.
- Hoc ego crediderim puero feliciter orto
 A Superis nomen cœlitus esse datum.
- 785 Est pater antiquæ fidei defensor amicus :
 Degener & nullo tempore natus erit.

F I N I S.



SYLLABUS

Et interpretatio

ANTIQUARUM DICTIONUM

Quæ passim in libello lectori occurrunt.

ABERFRAUM, Britannice Aberfrau, à Frao fluvio in cuius ostiis olim fuit palatium, & quidem celebre, Principis Venetorum. Et ne quis ignoret vim nominis, Aber lingua Britannica significat ipsa ostia, & casum fluminis in mare: ut Aberavon, id est, ostia Avonæ; Aberdevy, ostia Devii. Est etiam & Aber locus, ubi coeunt fluvii: ut Aber Hondeney, ubi Hondenus se in Iscam exonerat; Abergevenney, ubi Gevenna defluit in Iscam. Apud Durotriges, gentem Britannicæ occidentalis, est portus fama notissimus, antiquo tempore Abrefaum dictus, Anglice Fromemuthe, ubi confluentia Frai & Terenti fluminum. Hac ætate Pola nomen loco est, à vasta aquarum planitie.

ABRETAUM, Britannice Abertau, id est, ostia Tai fluminis. Anglice Suinefey, à porcis marinis: nunc Swanfey, sed corrupte.

ALAUNUS, fluvius ad boream isthmi Coriniani.

ALAUNIA oppidum, Britannice Hellas, alias Heilstoune, à flu. ejusdem nominis vicino, ut ego conjicio, sic dictum. Adjacet portus vulgo Heilforde nuncupatus.

ANGULIA, Britannice Tegengle, id est, bellus angulus. Saxonice Flinteshire.

ATREBATES, Anglice Bareokshire menne: quorum meminit Antoninus. Hos Ptolemæus Attrebatios appellat.

ARVONA, olim Britannice dicta Cairsegent, à Segonto flumine: Latine vero Segontium, ut ex Antonino liquet. Significat autem ad verbum Arvon super Monam: adjacet enim Monæ insulæ. Idiotismus est Britannicæ linguæ ut syllaba præcedens M primam sequentis in V mutet, ut Llanuingle pro fano Michaëlis, Llanuaire, id est, Fanum Mariæ. Quamquam in Armore fallit: quæ dictio sonat super mare, unde &

« Abrefaum } F. Abrefraum.

Ar-

Armorica regio, quæ nunc Britannia continentis, à Britannia indubie sic dicta insula, commigrante eo cum Maximo tyranno Britannorum multitudine. Hic merito in jus vocandus esset Polydorus, aliter, sed parum recte, de commigratione sentiens. Nolo tamen venerando seni otium amplectenti negotium exhibere.

AVONDUNUM, Anglice Hamtoncourte.

B

BALDUINUM, Britannice Treualduine, id est, oppidum Balduini. Nunc autem Gallice Montegomerik appellatur, id est, mons Gomericus, à Rogero Gomerico comite Alenconio, & duce medii ordinis Normannorum in bello, quo vicit Angios Gulielmus postea rex. Hic Gomericus liberalitate Gulielmi regis factus est comes Salapizæ, & Aruntinæ vallis. Robertus vero Gomerici filius, cui nomen à Belesmo, vir bello strenuissimus Sudosaxones ejusdem Gulielmi dono in ditionem suscepit.

BANCHORUS, vulgo Bangor, nota pontificum apud Segontios fedes. Nomen autem loco inditum à Ban, & Choro. Ban Britannice significat locum editum, conspicuum, designatum, & fama celebrem. Chorus notioris significationis vocabulum est, quam ut interprete indigeat. At non hic locus est, cujus mentionem fecit Beda Girovicensis secundo capite secundi libri Anglosaxonice historię, ubi monachorum duo millia & centum fuisse commemorat. Erat autem, ne curiosi dubitent, in ripa Devæ fluminis. Nunc tota concidit, & locus aratrum patitur. At non una concidit & loci fama. Sunt qui scribant Pelagium, in quem scripsit D. Augustinus, hic aliquamdiu studuisse. De quo Prosper Aquitanicus :

Aut hunc fruge sua æquorei pavere Britanni.

Crediderim & hujus loci incolam fuisse Gildam Britannicę scriptorem historię. Satis constat ex secundo capite secundi libri Bedæ de Anglosaxonum historia Dionotum virum cum eruditissimum tum sanctissimum huic collegio præfuisse : atque adeo, ut ego colligo, synodo ab Augustino Anglorum Apostolo congregatę interfuisse.

BARDUS, Britannice Barthe. Sunt qui bardum stupidum interpretentur. At Gallis, teste Nonio, is bardus fuit qui virorum illustrium facta canebat. Quo nomine & vates suos Cambri vel hodie lingua appellant Britannica. Lucanus lib. 1.

Vos quoque, qui fortes animas belloque peremptas

Laudibus in longum vates demittitis ævum,

Plurima securi fudistis carmina bardi.

Bardorum meminit & Strabo geographus lib. 4.

BEL-

BELLINI Castrum, nunc turris Londinensis. Est etiam finulus vicinus Bellini nomine dictus, navibus commodus. Hic, quoniam in castris mentionem incidimus, operæ precium est studiosum antiquitatis admonere, fuisse alterum Londini castrum ad occidentem in ripa Tamesina, de quo Stephanides scriptor elegans in libello, quem edidit de situ & ritibus urbis Londinensis, mentionem facit. Ruinam patiebatur magnam tempore Gulielmi primi regis Angliæ: quo regnante ignis late per urbis regiones grassatus est, & partem Paulinæ basilicæ orientalem invasit, scedavit, & à fundamentis concussit. Nec multo post beneficio regis chorus Paulinus potestatem impetravit ut vim maximam saxorum à castris ruinis in suos transferret usus. Longo post temporis intervallo, Bradouardinus, Cantiorum, archiepiscopus, secta Dominicanus, collegium suis in ipsa castris area magnifice ædificans, quod reliquum erat murorum sustulit. Sic castris memoria omnis, nisi quod urbis regio, aut insula, quæ Fludentanæ portæ adjacet, Castellana vocetur, periit. Sed quo me rapuit oratio?

BOGUELTHUM, Britannice Bogwelth. De hoc loco Nennius, rerum Britannicarum scriptor, paucula quædam refert.

BRANGONIA, Britannice Cairurangon, Anglice Wirecestre. Quidam hanc esse putant urbem, quam Antoninus Bravonium vocat: quidam autem Viroconium, quibus ego quodammodo subscribo. Non desunt qui Brugam Bravonium, & Wrekencestre, urbem omnino dirutam tertio à Salapia in ripa Sabrinæ lapide, Viroconium appellent. Vigornia non est nomen admodum novum. Josephus Anglus poëta elegantissimus hujus urbis meminit in præfatione operis de bello Trojano, quod transtulit *παρὰφρασίς* ex Darete Phrygio, & Balduino Cantiorum archiepiscopo, qui Tyri obiit, dedicavit. Hic liber in Germania nuper, sed depravatissime, impressus est, addito Cornelii Nepotis Romani titulo. Floruit tempore Richardi regis Angliæ, cui, ob admirabilem in bellis gerendis fortitudinem, Cor leonis nomen inditum.

BRECHENIACUM oppidum fama celeberrimum, quod à Brechano quodam regulo, ut referunt annales Cambricorum scriptorum, appellationem cepit. Antiquitus lingua Britannica dicebatur Aberhondený ad Hondeno, amne præterlabente & ibidem se cum Isca flumine commiscente.

BRITANNIA prima, ut ego conjecturam facio, ea fuit, quæ nunc Anglia. Britannia vero secunda quæ modo Scotia. De hac divisione scribit Sextus Rufus: scribit & Vibius Sequester. Hinc est quod Britannias numero multitudinis quod Latinos auctores legimus.

BRUGA,

BRUGA, alias Burgus, & Berga, Anglice Brugenorth. At unde Northe à recentioribus sit additum non satis constat. Constat autem nemorosum saltum, cui nomen Morphe, urbi adjacere. Hujus urbis, inter alios auctores multos, is meminit, qui paralipomena, opus tersum & spectabile, annalibus Asserii Menevensis Scribæ, & præceptoris Alfredi regis Visifaxonum adsuebat. Hic est ille Asserius, quo adjuvante, rex nunquam satis laudatus Alfredus Isiacas scholas, quas nunc à vado Isidis pro α Ouseforde, Anglice, sed corrupte, Oxforde appellant, instituit. Et ne quis de nomine dubitet antiquitas etiam nunc manet in Ouseney, id est, Isidis insula, suburbio celebri. Non enim Tamesis urbem præterlabitur, sed Isis. Tama vero & Isis longe inferius ad pontem coeunt Durianum, unoque deinde alveo Calevam Atrebatum, id est, Walengasforde, petunt.

BOSUENNA, celeberrimum hac memoria totius Coriniæ emporium. Recentiori nomine nunc Bodmine appellatur. Locus quidem illustris est, cum monumento Petroci Britanni, viri sanctitatis opinione olim clarissimi; tum maxime donationibus Aethelstani Anglosaxonum monarchæ, qui vel universam Coriniorum provinciam in suam victor felicissimus redegit potestatem. Adelstow, id est, Aedelstani locus, oppidum piscatoribus cognitissimum, quod vulgo Padeftow vocatur, argumento & quidem manifesto est victoriæ.

C

CALEDONIA, sylvæ Romanis scriptoribus cognitissima. Unde & Britanni & Scotti, ejusdem incolæ, Caledonii dicti. Martialis poëta lib. 6. epigrammaton sic scribit ad Q. Ovidium:

Quinte Caledonios Ovidi visure Britannos.

Lucanus libro sexto:

*Aut vaga quum Thetis Rutupinaque littera fervent,
Unda Caledonios fallit turbata Britannos.*

Statius libro quinto sylvarum:

Quanta Caledonios attollet gloria campos.

Silius libro tertio belli Punici de Vespasiano loquens:

Inque Caledonios primus trahet agmina lucos.

Auctoritate veterum scriptorum constat, duas olim in Britannia magni nominis fuisse sylvas: quarum quæ prima Caledonia à frigidis, ut ego colligo, montibus dicta est: altera vero à Saxonibus Andredeswalde, de qua Henricus Huntendunensis

α Pro Ouseforde] Vide Not. ad pag. 34. Cygn. Cant.

scribit in sua historia. Porrigebatur autem ab ea parte Cantii, quæ nunc à sylvis Waldia appellatur, usque ad Danmonios, teste auctore cum veteri, tum docto quidem illo, qui suorum temporum res gestas historiæ Afferii Menevensis annexuit.

CAMBRIA montana regio est, quo Britannorum reliquæ, Saxonum fugientes tyrannidem, commigravere. Hanc barbaræ gens patrio vocabulo Wallon appellabat. Germani vero peregrinos omnes & Gallos maxime Wallos nominabant. Unde ortum ut Cambria Wallia, & Cambri gens Britannica Galli, sive Walli, dicerentur. Sylvester Giraldus Menevensis, cujus fit mentio in decretis Rom. Pontificum, homo, ut illa ferebant tempora (vixit enim annis adhuc pene quadringentis) nitide, terse, & eleganter eruditus, non dissimilia de Wallis, & primus quidem, quod ego sciam, nostrorum omnium in libello cui Titulus Topographia Cambriæ scripsit. Tantum abest ut Polydorus, aliis multis nominibus orbi commendatus, hæc primum luci restituerit.

CATGUILIA, Britannice Catguili; at nunc corrupte Kidwelly. Nomen loco inditum à catto & cubili. Mauritius Londinensis, vir magnæ potentie tempore Henrici secundi Anglorum regis, oppidum muro cinxit, arcemque posuit.

CATYEUCHLANI, de quibus Ptolemæus, Chilternicos montes, & partem provincie maximam cui nunc Heortfordia nomen, inhabitabant. Civitas vero illorum primaria erat, teste Ptolemæo, Verolamium, ex cujus ruinis accrevit Fanum Albani.

CERETICA regio, nunc Cardiganshire, cujus est frequens in libris Sylvestri Giraldi mentio.

COLUNUS fluvius, Britannice Colunne, vulgo Clunne, unde & castro nomen inditum, quod & subinde Colunwi Cambrorum lingua appellatur. Incrementa cepit ab Alanis viris in ea regione longe potentissimis.

CONOVIVS fluvius: Conewy. Hinc Conovium urbs in Itinerario Antonini. Eaduerdus Longus rex Anglorum, debellatis Venetis, hanc urbem muro quadrati lapidis pulcherrimo cinxit arcemque restauravit.

CORYLETUM, Britannice Trekelthle, Anglice Hay. Hic eruuntur Romanorum numismata, quæ urbis antiquitatem facile indicant.

CORINIA à Corino duce, ut tradunt Britannicæ scriptores historiæ, dicta est. Sunt qui hanc regionem Cornubiam appellent, ut Afferius, & alii. Sunt & qui Cornugalliam appellent, ut Gulielmus à Maildulphi curia, historiographus imprimis illustris, & alii, quibus Polydorus subscribit. Tilbirius

Anglus in historia sua hanc regionem Cornubriam, quasi sit cornu Britanniae, vocat. Ego vero, si libere mihi liceret dicere id, quod sentio, pronunciarem potius Cornewalle personare Coriniorum Galliam, sive Corinienfes Wallos. De Wallis paullo superius diximus.

CLAUDIA, Britannice Cairglo, Anglice Glocestre. Hæc urbs, ut apparet ex historia Nennii Britannii, non desumpsit sibi nomen à Claudio imperatore Roman. sed ab aliquo recentiore Claudio. Ptolemæus Claudiæ non meminit. Corinii civitatis recte meminit: quam & caput Dobunorum fuisse deprædicat. Hinc conjectura, & quidem vehemens est, non effloruisse Claudiam primis Romanorum in Britanniam venientium, sed postremis annis. Antoninus Glanoventæ meminit. At non possum affirmare hanc eam olim fuisse, quæ modo Claudia.

CRAGETUM, Britannice Craigeth, à crago, id est, saxosa rupe in qua sita est.

D

DEMETÆ, gens australem Cambriæ partem incolens. Unde Demetia, & Demeticus. Ptolemæus Demetarum meminit.

DEVA fluvius, vulgo Dewe, & De: à quo Deva civitas, quæ Britannice Cairleon ar dour Dew vocatur. Anglice vero Legacestre: nunc detruncato vocabulo Cestre.

DEVANIA, regio à Deva flu. quæ modo Cestreshire.

DEVANUM, littus ubi Deva æstivum patitur.

DOBUNI olim eam possidebant regionem, quam nunc Claudianam vocant, id est, Glocestreshire. Eorum vero prima civitas fuit Corinium, à Corino fluvio vicino sic appellata. Britannice dicta est Cair Keri, vel rectius Cori. Saxonice autem Churncestre: deinde & Cirencester: at nunc, ablata media vocabuli parte, Cicestre. Hic ingens vis numismatum imaginibus Cæsarum, lege Britannis imposita, signatorum reperitur. Paucis abhinc annis ibidem erutæ inter moeniorum rudera tabulæ Ro. literis inscriptæ.

DORIS, quæ & Durus. Hunc portum nomine Dubris appellat Antoninus: vulgo Dover appellantur.

DUROVERNUM, Ptolemæo & Antonino civitas cognita. Beda hanc vocat Doroberniam. A Saxonibus Cantewarbyri, id est, Cantiorum curia, dicta est.

a reperiantur.] reperitur malint alii.

Du-

DUNEVETUM, Britannice Duneveth, urbs prima totius Coriniæ in editissimo monte sita. Recentiores hanc appellaverunt Lanstuphandune, id est, fanum Stephani in monte. Ab hac civitate oriundi Duneveti, quorum familia etiam nunc apud Icenos, sive Volcas boreales, clarissima est. Hinc Thomas eques plane incomparabilis, & alter Ajax, qui nautichia ingenti omnium Anglorum dolore periit. Hinc prodiiit & Henricus eques nobilissimus, idemque literatorum fautor maximus. Nomen autem familiæ antiquum à vulgo detruncatur. pro Dunevetis enim Nevetos appellant.

DUGLADIA, Britannice Aberduegleuy, id est, ostia duorum gladiatorum. Est enim ibi confluentia duorum amnium, quibus Gladius nomen inditum. Sylvester Giraldus in opere cui titulus Odeporicon Cambriæ hanc urbem recenti vocabulo Haverford appellat, corrupte, nisi ego male judico, pro Aberforth, quod sonat ostia vadi. nostra ætas locum nomine Herefordæ occidentis designat.

F

FANUM Andreæ in ripa Themidis, Britannice Llanandre, vulgo Presteine.

FANUM Mauditi, Britannice Sainte Maws.

FANUM Paterni, Britannice Llanbaternevaur, id est, fanum Paterni magni.

FALENSIS portus, vulgo Falemuthen haven.

FERULEGA, vulgo à Saxonibus Ferlege dicta. Nunc autem Britannice Heneforth, id est, vetus vadum. Anglice Hereforde. Caradocia, quæ Anglice Kencestre vocatur, in magno fuit precio ante conditam Ferulegam. Distat autem à Ferulega plus minus tribus passuum millibus.

FORUM Jovis, Britannice Merkiu, oppidum in littore situm, qua itur in insulam Michaëliniam.

G

GEVENNA, Britannice Abergevenny, sic dicta à fluvio ejusdem appellationis, qui eo loco in Iscam defluit.

GUAINIA, Britannice Guaine. Dividitur in superiorem & inferiorem. Nunc autem Anglice vocatur Chirke, & Chirkelande.

GUIRALIA, vulgo Wirehale.

H

HUGO LUPUS, comes Devanus, sive Castrensis, beneficio Gulielmi Nortomanni, qui Anglos debellavit, Cujus

filius ac heres Richardus naufragio periit una cum Gulielmo Henrici primi regis Angliæ filio.

I

ICCIUS Portus, nunc Calice. Crediderim Gessoriacum Bononiam hac dici ætate.

ICENI, quantum ego ex Antonino colligere possum, eam incolebant regionem, quam nunc Volcæ aquilonares, qui Anglice Northefolkmen vocantur. Barbaris Britanniam vi occupantibus Icenorum nomen extinctum est, & Ostro-Anglorum fama ibidem in immensum excrevit, quibus & Reguli à Redoualdo præfuerunt. At ubi regii nominis dignitas apud hanc emarcuisset gentem, victores Dacici generis Comites eidem designati sunt. Postremo regnante Gulielmo primo Nortomanno Bigotius ex Britannia continentis Volcas in ditionem accepit suam. Venta urbs olim Icenorum prima, quæ nunc Saxonico vocabulo Northewiche dicitur. Retinet vel hodie pristinum decus. Est & in fluvio præterlabente nominis antiqui, quamvis leve quidem illud, vestigium. Prædicat hæc ducem suum Thomam Houardum Scottomastigem. Prædicabit & Henricum Regnorum comitem ejus filium juvenem elegantis literaturæ plane studiosissimum.

ISCA, Britannie Cairlleon ar wiske. Dicta est etiam à Latinis Iscelegia. Isca fluvijs rapidissimus, cujus in Nigro monte est ortus, urbem alluit. Est & Isca, teste Ptolemæo, civitas Dumnoniorum. Britannie dicitur Cairuske, Anglice, sed corrupte, Excestre.

L

LACEIUS, comes Lindisianus, sive Lindocollinus, beneficio Eaduerdi Longi regis Angliæ. Lindis fluvijs, à quo urbs celeberrima, per quam defluit, nomen antiquitus accepit, & adhuc retinet. Ab eodem etiam flumine provincia, Anglice Lincolneshiere dicta, appellationem habet.

LEDCURIA, Anglice Ledbyri, prope Treescop.

LEOFRICUS, Comes Merciorum, vir cum diuissimus, tum piissimus, & D. Eaduerdo ejus nominis ante adventum Nortomannorum in Angliam tertio longe charissimus.

LEONIS castrum, Anglice, ut ego arbitror, Holte.

LUDA, vulgo Ludelave, & Ludlo. Magna equidem cepit hæc urbs incrementa à Piperellis, & Mortimariis.

LUPINUM, Anglice Wolphehaulæ.

M

MAISEVETÆ olim incolebant orientalem Cambriæ litem ad sinistram qua Vaga defluit ripam. A quibus ea urbs Britannice Maifeveth dicta est, quæ nunc Radenor. Nomen vero gentis à pratis læta fertilitate luxuriantibus crediderim exortum esse. A tempore Offæ, regis Merciorum longe potentissimi, cui lis & simulatas erat, ut apparet ex Epistolis Flacci Albini Eboracensis, cum Carolo magno, cepit luculenta incrementa Hereforda, urbs clarissima Ethelberti regis orientalium Anglorum, ac martyris monumento, & gentis prima sedes merito habita est. Ego aliquando legi apud Marianum Scottum, & Rogerum Hovedenum historiographos, atque adeo alios rerum Saxonicarum scriptores, Maifevetas aliter Masegetas, & Magefetas, sed nomine indigne mea quidem sententia luxato, vocatos.

MARIDUNUM, Britannice Cairmardine. Hic natus fuit Ambrosius, unde Maridunensis dictus, vir in mathesi vel ad miraculum usque eruditus. Vulgus Britannorum ex Maridine, mutata A litera in E, & D in L, fecere Merline, & donum prophetiæ temere ei imposuerunt. Arbitror hujus arte coronarium illud opus ingentium Saxorum, trophæum sane spectabile in campo Severiano, non procul ab Ambrosia oppido, fama celebri, erectum fuisse. Nam quod quidam scribit eo transvectas fuisse moles illas ex Hibernia vanitas est, & quidem merissima. Legi ego aliquando, si recte memini, in Topographia Hiberniæ, libello Sylvestri Giraldi, simile trophæum in Chillarao, Hiberniæ monte, tempore Henrici secundi regis Anglorum exstitisse.

MAILORIA, regio in finibus Cambriæ Devæ fl. vicina. Et hæc quidem dividitur in Cambrianam, quæ nunc Bromesfelde, & Saxoniam.

MEDIOLANUM, Anglice Lanecastre, à Lano flumine prætercurrente. Ab hoc quoque flumine Lanesdale, id est, Lani vallis nomen obtinuit. Hanc urbem attribuit Ptolemæus Ordovicibus. Sunt qui conjecturam faciant Mancester eam esse urbem, quam Ptolemæus Mediolanum vocat. Colimant rectius qui ex Antonino colligunt Mancinium eam esse urbem, quam nostra ætas vocat Mancester, claram videlicet Hirci & Iridis confluentia.

MELLENIVS mons, vulgo Melennith, celebris est cum agris pascuis, tum foetura bellatorum equorum.

MENEVIA, Britannice Hene menew, id est, vetus rubus. nunc appellatur Fanum Davidis.

MER-

MERVINIA, regio ad boreale littus Cambriæ sita, partimque tendens versus austrum. Nomen vero accepit à Mervino trium filiorum Rotherici Magni Cambriæ monarchæ primogenito. Veneti cessere in partem Mervino. Poissa in ditionem Anaranti ejus fratris devenit. Cadellius tertio genitus Demetas regebat.

MONA, Britannice Terre Mone. Hæc ab Anglis vi occupata, Anglesey dici cœpit, id est, Anglorum insula. Polydorus Vergilius, vir cum magna lectione, tum judicio in rebus multis plane singulari, aliter sentit, contenditque miris modis ex Mevania Monam facere. Si nomen, quod vel adhuc retinet: Si urbs, quæ è regione sita est, unde & nomen Arvonæ pro Armone habet: Si-trajectus brevissimus quidem ille, cujus & Romani scriptores meminerunt: Si Penmona promontorium, quæ dictio caput Monæ significat: Si arborum ingentes trunci, ac radices sabulo oblectæ, quæ late per Monæ littora eruuntur: Si abietes miræ longitudinis in uliginosis campis passim sub terra inventæ non satis probant eam olim Monam fuisse, quæ nunc Anglesey vocatur, nihil amplius in præsentia dicam, nisi quod decimo quarto apud Tacitum libro hæc legerim: "Excisique luci sævis superstitionibus sacri." Ego vero & merito affurgo Polydoro. Præstitit in historia, quæ potuit optima. Si meliora potuisset, facile quidem voluisset. Quo nomine & posteritas multum ei debebit. Sed ut conniveam in meridiæ, & indulgeam manifestis erroribus, qui frequentiuscule erudito occurrunt lectori, sive ille per ignorantiam, sive, ut candidius interpretor, per incuriam peccaverit, mihi nec commodum, nec æquum videtur. Quando amor erga patriam meus, & veritas ne faciam prohibent, & quidem severe. Mihi profecto si esset cum eo familiaritas ulla (ingerere me nec possum sed neque volo) libere illum, at opportune, interim nec minus candide, & modeste admonerem, ut sexcentas ejusmodi maculas in historia, quam edidit, elueret. Nec dubito quin ille, quo est candore, qua prudentia, quo judicio, lubens faceret.

MONOVAGA, Britannice Mongowy, Anglice Monemuthe. Hanc sic circumloquor. Juncta Vagæ Mona, à confluentia.

MORINI, gens Gallica, quorum urbs Tervana. Est & Caletum urbs Morinorum. Gratius poëta, de quo Ovidius mentionem facit, hæc scribit in libro de venatione:

*Quid freta si Morinûm dubio resfluentia ponte
Veneris, atque ipsos libeat penetrare Britannos?*

MURUS, fluvius & æstuarium, vulgo Mersey. Hic dividit

vidit Laniam à Devania. Oritur autem in ipsis Eboracensis provinciae limitibus.

N

NEOVENTA, Britannice Castellegente, Saxonice Strigule. Unde & Comites Strigulienfes, à Comite de Ogy Gallo originem ducentes, quorum Richardus, vir cum stemmate Claranorum illustrissimus, tum bello undecunque clarissimus, Hiberniam primus Nortomannorum omnium, qui in Angliam commigraverunt, petiit, victorque rediens, accepta prius in uxorem Eva, Deronitii Lageniae reguli filia, ingentem aperuit Henrico secundo Anglorum regi insulae potiundae fenestram. Recentiores hanc urbem appellaverunt Chepeflow, id est, forenses locum. Ego autem Novam appello Ventam ad differentiam veteris, quae plus minus quatuor passuum milibus distabat, qua recta ad urbem Legionum itur. Haec erat, ut conjectura ducor, Venta Silurum, de quibus suo loco dicemus. Nunc tota concidit, & seges est ubi Troja fuit. Vestigia fossae & valli adhuc manifesta. Exstant etiam & inter moeniorum rudera aliquot turriculae, sed semirutae. Ptolemaeus Bullaeum civitatem Silurum praedicat. An ea sit Strigulia nescio. Conjectura est urbem captam, direptam, incensam denique fuisse; quo tempore Heraldus, Cantiorum Comes, vir bello strenuissimus, jubente Eaduerdo rege Saxonici stemmatis tertio, Silurum late terras devastabat, trophaeque Latinis inscripta literis passim per Cambriam erigebat, quorum & Sylvester Giraldus in Cambriae descriptione meminit.

NEVERIA, Britannice Abernever: sic autem dicta, quod in ostiis Neverae fluminis sita sit. Nortomanni victores oppidum Novum portum appellaverunt, quorum dux, si bene memini, Martinus quidam Turonensis fuit.

NIDUS, Britannice Nethe, à fluvio ejusdem nominis sic dictus. Grannovillanus ex progenie Nortomannica beneficio Haymonis Comitum Claudiani, qui Justinum Morganiae regulum debellavit, sedem sibi, suisque posuit. Erat enim è numero duodecim nobilium, quos Haymo Pares vocabat, & subpraefectos genti à se devictae magnanimus constituebat.

NOVUM Castellum, Britannice Castelle newith, Anglice Newburge, & Newporte.

O

ONCUS fluvius, vulgo Onke dictus, per radices saltus Colunensis magno labitur murmure, & paullo superius, quam est situs Colunensis castris, in Colunum fluvium se exonerat.

Os-

OSTUTHUS flu. à quo nomen sumpsit urbs in ostiis ejusdem posita. Britannice appellatur Aberostuth. Hic Ridial, unus de tribus fluviis, qui è Lîmonio monte famosissimo descendunt, in Ostutum se exonerat, unaque Oceanum suum petit.

OSWALDIA, Britannice Croix Ofualde, id est, crux Ofualdi. Nomen autem urbi inditum ab Ofualdo viro Christiano, & Northumbrorum rege, à Penda, paganissimo Merciorum tyranno, non procul ab eo loco cruenta pugna interfecto: cujus & Beda Girovicensis capite octavo libri tertii historiæ Anglofaxonum mentionem facit. Potentia Alanorum, quibus favebant primi Nortomannici generis in Anglia reges, magna huic incrementa dedit. Aruntina vallis jam possidet Alanos, sed prima fortunæ munera debent Ofualdiæ, quam vel adhuc sub ditione tenent.

P

PENLINUM, Britannice Penllinne, Latine Caput lacus. Unde vicina late regio Penlinia, nota Merviniæ centuria, appellatur.

PENNOVERNUM, Britannice Penguerne, Latine, interprete Sylvestro Giraldo Menevensi, Caput Alneti. A quo nomine non abludit Salapia recentioris memoriæ vocabulum. Angli hanc urbem Shrobbesbyri, dictione nec inepta nec multum à priori dissidenti, vocant.

PENMONA, Britannice Penmone, Latine caput, vel promontorium Monæ. Hæc pars tenui æstuario dividitur ab insula, quam docti Sirioliā à Siriolo heremita vocant, licet à vulgo Anglorum Presteholme, id est, presbyterorum insula, eadem nominetur.

PONS VIANUS, Britannice Ponte vaine, Latine Pons saxeus, Anglice, sed corrupte, Cowbridg. Non enim significat Pontevaine Pontem vaccinum, sed saxeum. Maine saxum vel lapis est. Mutatur autem M in V idiotismo linguae Britannicæ.

R

RANULPHUS Comes Devanus, sive Castrensis, Palatini titulo, tum etiam ditione Lindocollina, & Huntendunensi insignis. Hic acerrimo contra Saracenos bello se præclarissime gessit. Castra insuper munitissima in sua Devania vel ab ipsis erexit fundamentis.

REGI-

R E G I O D U N U M, Anglice Cuningesdune, vulgo etiam Kingestoune.

REGNI olim habitabant ubi nunc Sudorheii, partimque Sudofaxones. Regnorum meminit Ptolemæus.

ROBERTUS de Belesmo, filius Rogeri Gomerici, Comes Aruntinæ vallis, quæ vulgo Arundale, Salapiæ, & Sudofaxonum merito ab Henrico ejus appellationis primo rege Angliæ multatus, quod armis malam causam, læsa domini sui majestate, defendisset.

ROSSERIA, Britannice Henerosser, id est, vetus Rosseria, ubi olim palatium Principis Venetorum.

ROSSI, Anglice Denbighlande menne. Rossia vero ipsa provincia.

RUTHENI, menne of Ruthine lande, ubi & Ruthenum emporium. Declinante Cambrorum imperio, & omni Venetorum dignitate sublata, Rutheni pervenere in potestatem Graiorum, qui nostro seculo beneficio Eaduerdi Plantagenistæ regis Angliæ Comites Cantii designati sunt. Prima autem Graiorum gloria enituit in Codenoro castello Duroventanæ provinciæ. Est enim Duroventa, sive Dorventio, urbs celebris à fluvio ejusdem nominis præterlabente sic dicta. Angli vulgo hanc vocant Darby, fluvium vero Darwente mutata tantum una Britannici nominis litera. Hinc etiam oriundus Henricus Graius Durotrigum Limitaneus, vir cum fortunis amplis splendidissimus, tum præterea bonarum literarum amator longe candidissimus.

RUTUPINUM littus maxime illa ora maris, quæ adjacet Rutupino portui, ubi nunc Sabulovicum, vulgo Sandwike. Alias apud Romanos scriptores significat totum littus Cantianum, desumpta à loci excellentia appellatione. Lucanus libro sexto :

——— *Rutupinaque littora fervent.*

Juvenalis satyra quinta :

——— *Rutupinove edita fundo*

Ostrea callebat primo deprendere morsu.

Rutupizrum meminit Ptolemæus, & recentior eo Antoninus. Urbs hæc antiquitus sita in Thanato insula: sed nunc, quia Durus fluvius alveum mutavit, insula excluditur. Sita fuit loco utcunque edito, & confecta pene tota ex coctis lateribus majusculis quidem illis. Exstant adhuc ingentes mœniorum ruinæ, & Romanorum numismata passim ab aratris eruuntur. Constat auctoritate Gotcelini Bertiniani, Rutupinum fuisse regiam D. Aethelberti regis Cantii, quo tempore applicuit sanctus Augustinus Anglosaxonum apostolus. Di-

stat autem à Sabulovico plus minus mille passibus. Ruina urbis Rutupinæ initium, atque adeo incrementa, dedit Sabulovico. Hæc urbs ab Anglis, teste Beda cap. 1. libri primi historię suæ, dicta est Reptacester, nunc autem Richeborow.

S

SALINÆ, Anglice, The Wiches, videlicet Nantovicum, Nortovicum, & Dirtovicum, in quibus locis sal purissimus conficitur.

SACRUM promontorium, Anglice Haligheued, Britanice Cairkiby, à Chibio viro sanctitatis nomine claro loci incola. Hoc promontorium à Mona tenuissimo separatum est æstuariis, unde & brevissimus & commodissimus Venetis in Hiberniam tractus.

SEGONTINUM littus, quod nunc Arvonicum.

SILICIS castrum, vulgo Flinte castelle.

SILURES, ut ego ex Antonini Itinerario colligo, eam regionem inhabitabant, quæ nunc Wencelande appellatur. Sunt qui putent Silures ad aquilonem habitasse. Ego vero nihil in hac parte pronuncio. Illud interim dicam non minus libere quam vere, nunquam scripsisse aliquem, cujus mihi crassior visa est ignorantia in eruenda Britannicarum rerum antiquitate, quam Hectoris Boëthii Scotti; tam sunt quæ in hac parte scribit fere omnia *ad. æ. iiii.* Quid enim est à Romanis in Britannia pene factum, quod ille temere ad Scottos non transferat? Et erat tamen ille mediocriter eruditus, sed fide longe alia, tantum animi adfectus erga patriam valent, quam ego in historiarum scriptore facile admitterem. Sed ad Silures redeo, quorum vultus coloratos fuisse ferunt. Id enim commune & aliis Britannię gentibus. Martialis in Xeniis:

Barbara de piæis veni bascauda Britannis.

Ptolemæus Sylures per y scribit, & Bullæum urbem genti attribuit.

SEVERIA, Anglice Wilugshire, contracte Wilehire. Dicta est autem Severia ab urbe ejusdem regionis principe, quæ & nomen accepit à Severo imperatore, & Anglice Severesbyri olim appellabatur, nunc vero Saresbyri. Latine ad verbum Severi curia. Hanc urbem suæ restituit antiquitati Joannes Severianus Anglus beneficio Henrici secundi Anglorum regis episcopus Carnotensis in opere undecunque elegantissimo, cui titulus Polycraticon. Concidit pene tota ad solum usque antiqua Severia. Nova non procul inde sita est loco humili ad confluentiam Avonæ & Vilugi fluminum.

minum. Commigrationis à veteri urbe loco quidem excelso posita ad vallem irriguam aquæ penuria in causa fuit : partim etiam & castellanorum in clericos iniquitas. Utque vetus urbs floruit sub Osmundo Durotrigum comite, & postea episcopo Severiano, ac deinde liberalitate Rogerii ejusdem sedis episcopi, ac Henrici primi regis Angliæ à thesauris : sic nova Richardi Puerii episcopi cum industria, tum impensis, regnantibus Richardo primo, & Joanne Angliæ regibus, caput attollere coepit. Sunt qui urbem Cæsaris Burgum appellant : sed præfero Severiani judicium.

T

TAVA urbs, Britannice Cairtaphe, vulgo Cairdif. Tava fluvius præterlabitur : unde & nomen loco apte inditum.

TROÆUS lacus, Britannice Llinne Tegey, Anglice Pimblemere.

THEMIS fluvius, vulgo Theme, & Themde.

TROCICI curia, Anglice Theokesbyri. Quidam putant emporium à Theodosio nomen accepisse. Gulielmus à Maildulphi curia à ~~serice~~, Græco vocabulo, quia ibi templum Deiparæ sacrum, nomen derivatum putat : cujus ego tamen sententiæ non facile accedo.

TIVÆI ostia, Britannice Abertyve à Tiveo flumine. Nunc dicitur Cairdigan.

TREBOCCA, Britannice Trebuclo, oppidum à capris denominatum. Anglice Knightetoun.

TRECASTELLUM, Britannice Trecastelle. Nunc autem Gallice Beaumariske.

TRELINUM, Britannice Trellinne, Anglice Walchepole. Oppido nomen est à lacu vicino.

TRENOVANTUM, Britannice Trenovante, Latine oppidum novum, vel, ut quidam non inepte interpretatur, Troja nova. Quod autem Tre oppidum significet Britannica lingua tam notum est, ut comprobatione prorsus nulla egeat. Posset hic aliquis objicere Trenovantum oppidum Novantum esse, ut Novantes sit nomen gentis. Non admodum in hac parte laboro ; prior tamen interpretatio magis arridet, ut gens vicina ab oppido, non oppidum à gente nomen sumpserit. Utcunque sit, nisi librariorum in causa error, parum recte mutavit Ptolemæus Trenovantes in Trinoantes. At interim venia danda Græce scribenti si barbara nomina luxata referat, dum proportioni & terminationibus suæ linguae studet. Nolo hic mihi fraudi, aut calumniæ esse, quod Galfredum Monemutensem interpretem Britannicæ historiæ,

ut illa tulerunt tempora, non omnino ineruditum, sequar. Interpres non scripsit historiam. Quis autem scripserit, plane incertissimum. Dixeris illam multis scateri erroribus. Fateor, & illud habet etiam cum Romana commune. Tam clari posteris erant Romani, quam scriptorum vel eloquentia, vel affectus eos facere voluit. Anxie quidem excussi, non modo paginas omneis, verum etiam versiculos Britannicæ historiæ, gustavique universi operis vel medullam ipsam. Gulielmus Parvus Brillendunenſis canonicus collegii Novoburgensis apud Brigantes, qui nunc Eboracenses; Galfredum in præfatione historiæ, quam scripsit de Nortomannis Angliæ regibus, vellicat, mordet, denique lancinat. Ego vero ut Galfredum non omnino approbo, ita neque improbo. Unum hoc interim dicam, & quidem audacter, multa per Galfredum interpretem in Britannica elucere historia, quantum ad antiquitatem pertinet, quæ paullo eruditorem Gulielmo Parvo, suffragio Polydori quantumvis succenturiato, poscant. Et erat tamen ille, ne quem iusta defraudem gloria, vir sua ætate rerum temporibus recentioribus gestarum non ignarus, sed multo in scripturarum interpretatione, ut ex ejus facile apparet libris, felicior. Quin ad Trenovantum redeo. Ego nondum satis video quid obſtet, quo minus pronunciam Trenovantum olim fuisse urbem, quam & Londinium Britanni recentiori vocabulo appellabant. Ut autem præclaræ urbes sua commutent nomina non est infrequens. Londinii meminit Cornelius Tacitus libro historiæ suæ decimo quarto. Meminit & Ptolemæus eo paullo recentior; secutus forsitan Fabium Pictorem in Britannicæ descriptione, aut alium quempiam Latini nominis cosmographum. Quamquam nisi ego omnino male judico, luxatum est Londini vocabulum apud Ptolemæum suo loco. Non enim Cantiorum urbs fuit. Tamesis ingens æstus Cantios à Trenovantibus indubie dirimebat. Barbaris etiam Britanniam vi occupantibus Londinum Mediosaxonum, & Ostrosaxonum, non autem Cantiorum erat. Et licet Ostrosaxonum regulus esset quodammodo cum aliis subregulis Aethelberti Magni regis Cantiorum beneficiarius, non tamen erat Londinum inter Cantiorum civitates connumeratum. Restituenda igitur urbs præclarissima Londinum, natale solum meum, suis Trenovantibus; sic sibi, & vero constabit Ptolemæus, cujus hæc sunt verba: "Et magis ad exortum juxta æstum Jamesam Trinantes, quorum civitas Camudolanum." Hæcenus Ptolemæus. Est autem Camudolanum ea civitas, quæ à Saxonicis Camulodunum appellata est, nunc autem Colceſtre.

Ego

Ego vero arbitror à Coluno flavio præterlabente nomen urbi impositum fuisse: nisi quis sentiat eam à Colonia, cujus forsitan titulo enituit, appellationem accepisse. Absurdum erit posthac quærere ubi locorum fuerint Trenovantes in Britannia, tam recte cognito Tamesino æstuario. Polydorus Vergilius, vir alioqui doctissimus, Trenovantum temere adscribit urbi, quam nostra ætas Northehamton, ad differentiam Southehamton, corrupte pro Northeavondune, appellat. Ducitur hoc argumento, quod vulgus hanc urbem contracte appellet Tranton, ut ille sibi vult, pro Trenovante. Northeavondune longe quidem distat à Tamesino littore, juxta quod, vel Ptolemæo teste, fuerunt Trenovantes. Nil mihi cum vulgo. Antoninus Banaventi meminit: quo nomine crediderim antiquitus Northavondune appellatam fuisse. Nomen autem à Ban, & Avon coaluit. Ban, ut alias docui, significat locum conspicuum, & de fama excellentem. Avon fluvius est, qui per urbem labitur spectabilis ibidem duorum brachiorum ad pontem Thomæ confluentia. Pro Avon Romani dicebant Aven. Barbaries Saxonum, sublata penitus prima litera, & V secunda facile in N versa, ex Avene fecit Nene, quam vel hodie appellationem retinet. Nomen flu. antiquum etiam nunc remanet in Avonæ valli oppido celebri, quæ Anglice Oundle, corrupte pro Avondale. Hæc ego curiose in gratiam Trenovanti mei.

V

VAGA fluvius, Britannice Gouwy, Angl. Wy.

VENETI sunt qui incolunt borealem Cambriæ partem à Devio flumine ad Conovii æstium. Vulgus scriptorum Venedotas appellat, & regionem Venedotiam.

VENETÆ Alpes, Britannice Craigeiriry, Latine Montes niviferi, Anglice Snowdune. Joannes Severianus, scriptor suæ ætatis longe eloquentissimus, incolas horum montium vocabulo apposite Latino Nivicollinos vocat.

VIRIANA sylva, Anglice Wyre foreste.

URITHLESIA, Anglice Writelesham, contracte Wrexham.

UROVICUM urbs longe celeberrima scriptoribus cum Latinis, tum Græcis, sic mea opinione dicta, quod in Uri fluminis sinu, quo nunc vulgo Usa dicitur, sita sit. Urbi au-

a & fama excellentem legi debet, ut monuit auctor ad finem operis.

tam Anglice Urewike nomen est: nunc autem contracto vocabulo Yorke. Est locus, si recte memini, non procul ab hac urbe qui vel hodie hoc nomen retinet, eluxata tantum una litera, videlicet Urfewike pro Uresfwike. Apparet ex antiquis donationum tabulis Saxonice scriptis hanc urbem aliquando appellatam fuisse Evorwike; quod verbum felicius, quantum ad primas dictionis partes pertinet, Latinum nomen refert. Sunt qui suspicentur, nec temere illud, flumen, quod urbem alluit, Isurum olim dictum fuisse, ab Iside & Uro superius confluentibus. Ise fluvijs à Saxonibus Ouse dictus. Argumento sunt Ouseforde, id est, Isidis vadum, Ouseburne, id est, Isidis aqua. Si hæc conjectura valet, ut certe plurimum valere videtur, Isurovicum aptum, elegans, rotundum etiam urbi nomen erit. Isurii meminit Ptolemæus, meminit & Antoninus. Uterque autem eam Brigantibus attribuit. Concidit Isurium. Locus autem ubi fuit, nunc Aldeburge, id est, antiquum oppidum appellatur. Non procul inde vicus est Borowbridge dictus, illustris quidem tribus Romanorum trophæis instar pyramidum non procul inde erectis, ad occidentem viæ Vetelingianæ, qua Lugubaliam recta itur. Distat autem ab Eboraco plus minus decem passuum millibus occidentem versus. Fuit olim Eboracum regia sedes Brigantum, quamvis Hector Boëthius rerum Scotticarum scriptor dormitans Gallovidiam illis, si diis placet, attribuat, quæ ad Novantas, ut ex Ptolemæo manifeste colligere licet, pertinebat. Non cecidit Eboraci gloria, toties à Pictis, Scottis, Saxonibus, & Danis impetiti, donec furore Gulielmi primi regis Angliæ, ob interfectam ibidem nobilium Nortomannorum custodiam, tota confligaret, & deserta penitus aliquamdiu jaceret. Gulielmus à Maildulphi curia hanc tam insignis urbis cladem, ruinamque in prologo libri tertii, quem de vitis pontificum Angliæ scripsit, misere deplorat. Hætenus in gratiam studiosorum antiquitatis Britannicæ. Aspirent illi cœptis tam honestis quidem meis, & patriam luci, decori, antiquitati, denique & gloriæ suæ, sive quis locorum situm, seu potius facta memorabilia cognoscere cupiat, Deo Opt. Max. institutum fortunante, propediem restitutam.

L O N D I N I,

Apud Reynerum Wolfium, in cœmiterio Paulino, ad

æneum serpentem. 1543.

CHARI



TAS.

N.B. The word that this Note refers to is in the next page.

« KYKNEION ΔΕΜΑ] Dux hanc nostram Editiones præce-
ferunt. Prima prodit (auctore ipso tunc vivente) Londini 1545.
4to. Annum in prima pagina retinuimus. Typographus autem
fuit Reynerus Wolfius. Hoc ex forma typorum colligo. Atque
inde etiam constat Nænia in mortem Viati ex ejusdem itidem
prelo prodisse. Secunda Editio est in 8vo. proditque Londini
1658. typis & expensis Johannis Streater. Quisnam autem E-
ditionem hanc posteriorem curaverit id plane mihi est incertum.
Seldenum tamen Magnum fuisse conjecerim. Nec aliter sentit
amicus præstantissimus & pereruditus THOMAS RAWLINSONUS
è Medio Templo. At vir quidam doctus, in scriptoribus nostris
versatissimus, me docuit se credere Editionem hancce deberi
v. cl. Joanni Lamphirio, post CAROLUM IIIdum. in Angliam
reducem Historices Prælectoris Camdeniano. Utramque Editio-
nem (nam rarissima sunt exemplaria) mecum benigne communi-
vit juvenis optimus, bonarumque literarum amantissimus, RICHAR-
DUS RAWLINSONUS, THOMÆ frater; cui & alia multa me de-
bere gratus agnosco.

« KYKNEION

ΚΥΚΝΕΙΟΝ ΑΣΜΑ.

CYGNEA CANTIO.

Auctore JOANNE LELANDO

Antiquario.



L O N D I N I .

M. D. XLV.

CYGNI NOSTER AMOR.



IN CYGNEAM POMPAM.

*Aspice qua pompa Tamesinis fertur in undis
Isiaca veniens Cygnus speciosus ab urbe :
Utque ducem placide sequitur chorus almus evantum.
Ille suas resono celebrabit carmine ripas,
Nomen & Henrici Regis feliciter amplum
Concentor sublime feret super æthera latus.
Præbeat attentas auditor muscus aures.
Rara quidem Cygnum res est audire canentem :
Concinuisse tamen doctorum turba virorum
Prædicat, & melicæ vocis punctum omne tulisse,*

LONGE

LONGE INVICTISS.

HENRICO

EJUS APPELLATIONIS OCTAVO,

Regi Angliæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ;

Fidei defensori, ac Anglicanæ, & Hibernicæ
Ecclesiæ proxime à Christo supremo capiti,

JOANNES LELANDUS *Leidenensis*
Felicitem optat perpetuam.

TANTA est tui nominis cum celebritas, tum gloria cum majestate conjuncta, Rex illustrissime, ut me scribentem magnitudine quadam sua facile deterreant. At rursus quum mecum cogito qua te natura totum solers facilitate, humanitate, benevolentia, candore, denique ingenuitate beavit: non possum certe calamo temperare, quo minus animum, atque adeo officium erga te meum luculento aliquo contester exemplo. Accipe igitur quid muneris in præsentia apportem. Adolescens, totus plane conflagrabam Camœnarum amore: qui ardor eo me tandem impulit, ut treis Epigrammaton libellos scriberem diligentia quidem magna, at interim an pari eloquentia, felicitate, & gratia nescio. Primo Græcum addidi titulum, videlicet *Εγκυριαστις*. Secundo vero Latinum Sales nomen inditum. Tertius & Græce inscriptus *Επιδιδος*. Nec sic contentus Musas demeruisse, aggressus sum, magnis quidem ausis, Eadueardi Principis, filii tui incomparabilis, natalem diem percelebrare. Qui libellus, quamvis gratias, veneres, & lepores antiquitatis majestatem inimitabilem quidem illam experimente is à mea tenuitate accipere non potuit, futurum tamen sperat (de tuo tanta existimatio est Ascanio, quem præ-

dicat, quem suspicit, quem denique colit) ut si non ingentem laudem, at interim suffragia qualiacunque & vitam à docta facile impetret posteritate. Deceveram, hoc libello edito, manum de tabula tollere, & Musas eruditæ juventuti relinquere. Nam me alio jam olim vocaverat nova cura historiæ, atque adeo antiquitatis Britannicæ studium, quam videbam quorundam non modo negligentia, & fœcordia, verum etiam ingratitude pressam, & tenebris plus quam Cimmeriis obvolutam. Senſerat Calliope, Musarum prima, si non desertorem, saltem cessatorem esse me : monuitque, ut, si jam plane apud me constituissẽ severiora amplecti studia, cygnum aliquid decedens canerem, Musisque symmista consecrarem. Non potui certe tam æqua petenti operam pernegare meam. At interim sollicitè quærenti mihi unde potissimum cantionis exordium desumerem: Tamesis, fluviorum omnium, qui Britanniam alluunt tuam, facile princeps, mihi in mentem venit. Hujus ego aliquando, vel ab ipsis fontibus, ripas, sinus, anfractus, divortia, mæandros, denique & mediamnes inſulas omnis curiosissime collustravi, & memoriæ commendavi. Tamesim nemo ignorat cygnorum & altorem, & cultorem esse maximum, eo præcipue loco, quo inſulas prope Isidis vadum, urbem bonarum literarum cognitione vel ad æthera notam, mediis complectitur ulnis. Ego vero quum nuper à te huc missus essem non sine honorifico munere ad Cygnos, ita delibutus sum loci tum amœnitate, tum gratia, ut merito gaudeam me jam tandem nactum esse occasionem opportunam, qua Cygnos, & Tamesim pro dignitate celebrem, admirer, suspiciam : cujus tu etiam in ripis & faustissimo natus es fidere, & altus. Cygnum igitur ab Isidis vado ad Grenovicum, palatium illud excelsum tuum, secundo navigantem flumine, multaque ex penetralibus antiquitatis de Tamesi referentem; ac postremo res gestas tuas canentem; ea fronte accipe, qua minutissima tuæ majestati exhibentes serenas. Utque penitus intelligas, quæ
illuſtriſſimæ

illustrissimæ notæ scriptores suffragia Cygneæ cantioni olim contulerint, accurate perscribam quid de ea tum Græci, tum Latini scriptores pronunciaverint. Principio Vergilius, Latinorum poetarum decus maximum, de Cygno sic scribit decimo Aeneïdos libro.

*Namque ferunt luctu Cygnum Phaëtonis amati
Populeas inter frondes, umbramque sororum
Dum canit, & mæsta Musa solatur amorem
Canentem molli pluma duxisse senectam,
Linquentem terras, & sidera voce sequentem.*

Ovidius libro Metamorphoseos secundo eadem canit, elegantissime expressa Cygni figura.

*Quum vox est tenuata viro, canæque capillos
Dissimulant plumæ, collumque à pectore longe
Porrigitur, digitosque ligat junctura rubenseis.
Penna latus velat, tenet os sine acumine rostrum.*

Eodem etiam libro Cygneæ cantionis meminit.

*Et quæ Mæonias celebrabant carmine ripas
Fluminææ volucres medio caluere Caystro.*

Idem rursus decimo quarto ejusdem operis libro hæc de Canente Pici regis conjuge refert.

*Illic cum lacrymis ipsos modulata dolores
Verba sono tenui mærens fundebat, ut olim
Carmina jam moriens canit exsequialia Cygnus.*

Accedunt huc & versiculi ex epistolis Heroïdum.

*Sic, ubi fata vocant, udis abjectus in undis
Ad vada Mæandri concinit albus olor.*

Et alibi.

———*Veluti, canentia durâ*

Trajectus cannâ tempora, cantat olor.

Denique & quarto de Tristibus sic scribit.

*Utque jacens ripa deslere Caystrius ales
Dicitur ore suam deficiente necem.*

Lucretius etiam libro quarto talia de Cygnis sub mortem cantantibus infert.

* Undis] *Herbis* habent aliæ Ovidii Editiones. & rectius.

*Vallibus & Cygni nece detorti ex Heliconis
Quum liquidam tollunt lugubri voce querelam.*
Martialis quoque poëta hoc disticho Cygneum cantum
in Xenii collaudat.

*Dulcia defecta modulatur carmina lingua
Cantator Cygnus funeris ipse sui.*
Alexander Nechamius Anglus his verbis Cygneum
magnifice melos exprimit in libro de laude sapientiæ
divinæ.

*Ludenti similis paulisper subleuat alas :
Cedentes tumido pectore sulcat aquas.
Atropos illa tuis jussis obtemperat ultro,
Extremum quum jam cernat adesse diem.
Dulce melos resonat, demulcet numina cantu.
Mellifluo notas ore salutat aquas.
Exsequias cantu redimit contemptor honoris,
Et gaudet præco funeris esse sui.
Gaudet præsentis se linquere tædia vitæ,
Et lætus læti facta quieta subit.
Jamque valescens Læbesi cælum sibi bustum
Eligit, & volucres spernere facta monet.*

Causam vero hujus tam melici concentus hanc esse
philosophi adfirmant, spiritus videlicet per collum
procerum, & angustum erumpere laboranteis. Pytha-
goras ea fuit opinione, ut crederet Cygnorum animas
immortaleis esse, atque adeo hinc in funere lætari,
ac concinere. Sed neque Cygni canunt, nisi flante
zephyro vento, geniali quidem illo, si quicquam Ae-
liani Græci judicio tribuendum. Sunt qui & Cygnos
sacros fuisse Apollini adfirmant. Unde & Alexander
Nechamius sic concinit.

*Quid, quod Apollinis est volucris præsaga futuri?
Et latuit Cygno Juppiter ipse suo.*
Nec desunt qui eosdem aluminos Veneris fuisse dicant :
inter quos & Horatius lyricus, ut liquido ex hoc ap-
paret versiculo.

Et Paphum junctis visit oloribus.

Subscribit & huic Staius libro Sylvarum tertio.

— *Et molleis agitat Venus aurea Cygnos.*

Neque enim hîc ab instituto alienum erit meo, si aperte significavero Cygneam cantilenam in proverbio non modo Græcis, verum etiam Latinis scriptoribus fuisse, ut apparet in præclarissimo Proverbiorum Erasmi opere: quo loco Athenæum, Chrysippi in hac parte imitatore, Aelianum, atque alios testes in medium producit. Convenire autem illud adfirmant senibus mellita tanquam postrema canentibus. Habent enim senes maturam quandam rerum memorabilium longo usu partam cognitionem, quæ circulum absolvat, & operis egregie incepti, ac feliciter consummati deductam quandam harmoniam terfis instillet auribus. Tale quiddam videtur Cicero, Latinæ gloria eloquentiæ, tertio de Oratore libro, de L. Crasso loquens, his verbis innuere: “Illa tanquam Cygnea fuit divini hominis vox, & oratio, “a quum quasi spectantes post ejus interitum veniebamus in curiam, ut vestigium illud ipsum, in quo “ille postremum institisset, contueremur.” Hieronymus denique, sacræ interpretes scripturæ, ait, senes nescio quid Cygneum canere, perinde ac si diceret numeris quidpiam absolutum omnibus. Hactenus de Cygnea cantione. Addidi præterea, tanquam ad coronidem, quorundam antiquorum nominum & catalogum, & interpretationem, ut hinc Britannicæ antiquitatis cognitio à multis toties anxie quæsitâ, at non inventa tamen, nunc quasi reperta videatur. Tantum in præsentia gustum erudito lectori majoris operis quotidie accrescentis exhibui, quem si sensero lautis placuisse palatis, tam fusc, & accurate scribam, ut aliquando & gratus, & utilis patriæ, adsit modo candidus censor, videar. Tu Princeps, omnium quos sol videt humanissime, atque idem eruditissime, cape læta manu

“Quum quasi spectantes &c.”] *Quam quasi expectantes, post ejus interitum veniebamus in curiam, &c.* in aliis Ciceronis Edd.

P R Æ F A T I O &c.

hæc tui qualiacunque munuscula alumni, si non eloquentis, certe tibi tam bene, quam qui optime cupientis. Sic Scottos genus foedifragum, & Gallos antiquos tui longe nobilissimi generis, usa ac imperii hostes, ut victor strenue incepisti, concutias, proster nas, tandemque fortunatissimus debelles. Vale præsidium, & dulce decus Britanniae.

Londoni tertio Calendarum Jul.

A C C L A M A T I O.

*Vive pater patriæ Rex illustrissimæ regum :
Ascanius toto floreat orbe tuus.*

A D I N V I C T I S S.

H E N R I C U M OŒ.

A N G L O R U M R E G E M.

*Perge precor zephyris, Princeps, dare vela secundis,
Hoc pater Oceanus, Neptunus poscit & ipse
Nereïdumque chorus. Victoria læta triumphos
Promittit summos, precium immortale laboris.
Matæ animo Victor felix : hac itur ad astra.*

KYKNEION AΣMA.

CYGNEA CANTIO.

CYGNUS me genuit pater, ligustris
 Ipsis candidior, colunt Aprili
 Albæ quum Venerem suam volucres;
 Et spirat Zephyrus, novumque pictos
 5 Ver fundit vario colore flores.
 Cygnus me peperit, nive & colostro
 Mater candidior: loco citatus
 Isis quo patitur vadum sonorum.
 Hic, inter medios venustus amnes,
 10 Et divortia curva brachiorum,
 Dum lente vagor, & famem repello,
 Depastis teneris lubenter herbis,
 Nec non pisciculis, cibo suavi:
 Casu nescio quo cupido magna
 15 Invasit mihi pectus otiosum,
 Et multis monuit modis benigna,
 Ripas Isidis ut virentioreis
 Intentis oculis, novaque cura
 Collustrarem avide, quousque falsas
 20 Undas imbiberent maris refusi.
 Hæc dum sollicita voluto mente,
 Evincor studio migrationis.
 Ergo ut magnifice expeditionem
 Ornarem, è numero quidem meorum
 25 Bissenos comites, chorum superbum,
 Selego, reliquosque concione
 Omneis hac habita pater benignus
 Committo fidei Isidis probatæ.
 Cygni noster amor, decusque nostrum,
 30 Qui rite Isidis insulas amœnas
 Felices colitis, genusque nostrum
 Augetis numero undecunque claro,
 Lætis accipite auribus meam nunc
 Caussam, consilioque promovete.

- 35 Quodam numine ducor ut secundo
 Curfu fluminis infirmas caduci
 Ripas Ifidis, & sinus liquenteis
 Invisam. Strepitum dedit sonorum
 Cygnorum niveus chorus canentum,
 40 Concussis alacri vigore pennis.
 Applausus placuit mihi canorus.
 Pandum hinc gurgite colluens profundo
 Rostrum, talibus alloquor cohortem.
 Nostrum hoc imperium, insulas beatas,
 45 Et nidos etiam celebrioreis,
 Quos ambit falicis corona glaucæ,
 A prædonibus impiis quidem illis
 Vos defendite fortiter: venustas
 Nec permittite conjuges ab ullis
 50 Advenis fluvio premi maritis.
 Omnes his monitis statim adsonabant
 Aptantes capiti meo coronam,
 Baccatam nitidis & hinc & illinc
 Gemmis, ac niveum aureæ catenæ
 55 Collum multiplici orbe circinantes:
 Postremoque vale vale canentes.
 Tanti lumine prænitens decoris
 Bissenas medius feror volucres
 Inter flumineas eo, citatæ
 60 Quo me cursus aquæ vocat perennis.
 Sic dum continuo fluore labor
 Abbandunica tecta derelinquens
 Cissæ cognita Saxonum tyranno:
 Mox cernô Hydropolim sacram, Birino
 65 Quondam præfule, confluentiamque
 Tamæ ac Ifidis: insuper vetusti
 Castri culmina lapsa Sinnoduni.
 Tum paullo inferius mihi obtulit se
 Urbs clarissima semper Atrebatum
 70 Gaudens nomine pristino Calevæ.
 Et Chaufega locus sacer, furentes
 Quam Dani miseris modis premebant.
 Hinc, lapsu rapidi cito fluenti
 Delatus, video oppidum, quodfoliam
 75 Pontes, si memini satis, vocatum
 Alfridi cecinit trophæa magni,
 Quà Cunetio fertur inquietus:
 Sunningum quoque, præfulum cathedram,

- Henlegam & veterem, forum popello
 80 Vicino bene cognitum, frequensque.
 Herstelega ferax deinde sylvæ
 Apparet, Mediamnis atque pulcher.
 Felix pertinet illa ad Atrebatas :
 Hæc spectat Catichlanicos colonos.
- 85 Ad dextram ulterius nitet serena
 Bustelli domus, inclytum sepulchrum
 Montis nobilibus viris acuti.
 Post hæc remigio feror superbo
 Ad ripas ubi vicus est Alaunus.
- 90 Et tandem penetro impetu volucris
 Pontem Vindelesoricum, duarum
 Qui vel limina gentium coarctat.
 Hic alas cohibens meas, ocellos
 Verto in sideream quietus arcem.
- 95 Miratusque loci situm nitentem,
 Et tures validas, sacrumque templum,
 Dulce exaudio coelicumque melos :
 Clari quale quidem canunt olores
 Undis in mediis vagi Caystri.
- 100 Tunc ripam citus ambiens finistram
 Molem conspicio alteram, scholamque
 Sexti Principis elegantiore,
 Nomen cui veteres dedere Aquædon.
 Alas explico rursus, & labore
- 105 Grato pervenio ad locum celebrem
 Cervi antiquitus insulam vocatum :
 Erchenualdus ubi pius sacerdos
 Templum perpetuo Deo sacravit.
 Et mox, defluvio volans aquarum,
- 110 Anchoreticum ego finum benigne,
 Stenum & nomine viculum saluto :
 Contendens volucris deinde cursu
 Altæ ad conspicuas domos Avonæ.
 Non hic purpurei nitent galeri,
- 115 Ut quondam soliti, cruces, columnæque ;
 At stant gemmiferæ, & nitent coronæ,
 Eduardumque suum colunt alumnum,
 Gentis delictum unicum Britannæ.
 Cujus dextera Scotticos tumultus
- 120 Compescet, manibusque dura vincla
 Gallorum injiciet. Sed ad receptum
 Munus conféro me. Hoccine est celebris

- Famæ Regiodunum, honore summo
 Quod treis regibus obtulit coronas ?
- 125 Ripas tam virideis juvat videre.
 Et jam summa procul suberbientis
 Shenæ culmina splendide coruscant,
 Quas rex septimius serenus ædes
 Montem nomine divitem vocavit
- 130 A quadam regiuncula Brigantum.
 Hæres cujus erat domo paterna.
 Decursus Tamefis celer profundi
 Jam me ducit, & impigre ad sinistram
 Ripam, fulget ubi velut corona
- 135 Sedes æthereus Sion decora.
 Quod templum posuit Deo supremo
 Quintus Maximus ille, Galliarum
 Gentes qui domuit manu potenti.
 Brentæ fluminis hinc vadum notando
- 140 Binas conspicio insulas olorum
 Nidis officium suum exhibentis.
 Cygni, qui mediis aquis frequentes,
 Admirarier, & decus, meamque
 Pompam, ac tollere cristulas a comanteis.
- 145 Prudens ipse tamen, fatisque certe
 Securus, Zephyro meo favente,
 Ducor navigio secundiori
 Ad Chevam hospitio piæ Mariæ
 Gallorum Dominæ celebriorem.
- 150 Dehinc & Mortuus est lacus superba
 Villai effigies, domusque nota :
 Cygnorum insula promicat benigna
 Nostri quæ gentis fovet volucres.
 Puttennega etiam nitens amœnum,
- 155 Præter quas alacri feror vigore
 Procursum accelerans, Domus volucrum
 Tum frontem exerit, ante multa secla
 Danis cognita villa bellicosus,
 Quam dum suspicio lubens micantem
- 160 Amplis nobilium ædibus virorum,
 Attentum me alio vocat recurvi
 Batterfega sinus polita cultrix.

a Comanteis.] Sic in prima Edit. cum puncto. Sed comanteis
 in secunda, sine distinctione. male.

- Et Chelsega, locus ferens coronam,
 Henrico veniente Rege, primam.
- 165 Ad dextram placido alveo, phaselo
 Tanquam, devehor intuens aperte
 Lomithin titulo palatii alto
 Dorvernensis episcopi nitentem.
 Ad lævam locus est scaturiente
- 170 Circumseptus aqua, cui priores
 Thornegam proprium dedere nomen.
 Hic reges statuere præpotentes
 Sedem magnificam sibi, suisque,
 Quæ nunc, temporis evolutione,
- 175 Splendoris decus omne comparavit.
 Henricus tamen omnium unus instar
 Octavus precium tulit laboris,
 Romanis folio suo galeris
 Excussis, spatiis palatiique
- 180 Auctis mirifica expolitione.
 Quid magnas referam ædium nitelas
 Multarum, radiant suo emicanti
 Quæ nunc lumine, clivus adjacet quâ
 Ripæ excelsior, aspicitque lymphas
- 185 Nymphæ cæruleas sibi faventis?
 Aedes turrigeræ hinc micant, & inde,
 Quas Antonius ille Beccus, urbis
 Dunolmensis honos, decusque struxit.
 Dignas plumiferis quidem coronis
- 190 Eduardi modo Principis fereni.
 Tum Sabaudia lucet alta sedes
 Olim nobilibus viris dicata:
 At nunc pauperibus domus sacrata,
 Regis Septimii labore sancto.
- 195 Sed nec laude sua carent venustæ
 Aedes, Balnea queis dedere nomen.
 Hinc templi veteris ruina sensim
 Frontem attollere cœpit excitata.
 Splendent mirifice & superba tecta
- 200 Queis fons nomina Brigidæ sacravit.
 Jam pervenimus alta Trenovanti
 Celsi ad mœnia, quâ per occidentem
 Amnis nomine Fluctus intumescit,
 Olim cujus in ostio, minaci
- 205 Arx apparuit undecunque fronte.
 Illius periit decus sed omne,

- Bainardi & peperit novos honores
 Castellum radians nitore multo.
 Miranti similis feror per undas,
 210 Fanum suspicioque dedicatum
 Paulo, pyramidemque percelebrem,
 Tangit vertice quæ suprema cœlum.
 Mox & nobilium domos virorum
 In ripa facile adnoto virenti.
 215 Tum demum memini fuisse quendam
 Cygni munere maximo beatum
 Cultorem illius : at virum impotentem
 Tandem mors rapuit manu cruenta.
 Atque hæc dum meditor vagus per amnem,
 220 Germanosque pio saluto nutu,
 Merces sollicitæ suas paranteis,
 Ad pontem venio arcubus valentem
 Surgentemque novemdecim, domorum
 Quos fastigia comprimunt suprema.
 225 Sunt & qui referant notæ probatæ
 Scriptores, tabulatum opus fuisse
 Richardi imperio Leonis. Ignis
 At postquam violasset illud ; ecce
 Joannes ditione fratris auctus,
 230 Largo & munere civium bonorum,
 E saxis solidis opus refecit,
 Dignum laude quidem sua perenni.
 Hic me non patitur manere gurgēs
 Magno murmure defluens ab alto.
 235 Quin arcum penetrabo. Sudoverca
 Multis nominibus valetō clara,
 Tu Cygnum peperisti & elegantem,
 Quæ stant lucida te a, Branodunus
 Reginæ Mariæ potens maritus
 240 Struxit quæ studio nitoris amplo.
 Tu Ventæ hospitio foves alumnos,
 Giffardi veteris tui patroni,
 Rupinique Petri memor patroni.
 Tu felix colis insulam celebrem
 245 Bermundi nivea benignitate,
 Notam & Pontificum domum tuorum.
 Bellini vocor ad sinum, frequentem
 Nautis, Turrigeramque regis alti
 Sedem, armaria Martis amp'la magni.
 250 Arx hæc terminat urbis orientem

- Versus mœnia, calculoque gaudet
 Magni roboris, hostibus timorem
 Ingentem objiciens, trucemque mortem,
 Tot serpentibus æneis in omnem
 255 Sortem ad fulmina sæva comparatis.
 Sed nunc protinus urbe derelicta,
 Dextra nauticus est sinus petendus
 Insignis statione puppium, tum
 Villis, eximio labore cultis.
- 260 En spirat Zephyri faventis aura :
 Et me nunc Ruber ille clivus altas
 Ad ripas vocat illici fufurro.
 Est plane paradifus ifta villa
 Structuræ nitidæ ferens coronam,
- 265 « Peftanifque rofas fuâvioreis
 Profert, ac genus omne liliorum.
 Hic fons ; hic nemus eft facrum Camœnis.
 Cygnorum hic numerus pius canentûm.
 Hic vel perpetuo juvat manere.
- 270 Sed me Limodomus cupit videre.
 Fiet : nam cupio videre & illam.
 Hoc sentire quidem videtur unda :
 Sic me flumine promovet fecundo.
 Fumus naribus uftulans oberrat.
- 275 Creta hic affiduo domatur igne,
 Albo & tota nitet colore ripa.
 Ventis vela dabo, finufque curvi
 Leni perfequar ambitum natatu,
 Donec contigero Vadum profundum.
- 280 Claffem jam videor mihi videre.
 Galli, fi fapitis, fugam parate.
 Accedam propius, trirremiumque
 Intentus numerum adnotabo juftum.
 Prima & maxima nomen imperantis
- 285 Henrici retinet. Secunda vero
 Et navis Catarina bella fertur.
 Nomen tertia prædicat Mariæ,
 Inter quæ reliquas nitet puellas,
 Digna Semideûm toris virago.
- 290 Gaudet quarta quidem Petrus vocari.
 Quinta infignia jactitat Leonis.

- Hæc est prima rosa. Hæc & est Hirundo:
 Hæc est Palmifera: & Phæelus illa:
 Hæc Pinus volucris: nova hæc Triremis
 295 Cui præfectus erat meus Viatus,
 Cultor Nereidum, volat celebris:
 Cultor Pieridum celebris ille,
 Nostri & Martia seculi voluptas.
 Quid plures memorem? Juvat recessum,
 300 Et navalia pervidere vasta.
 Gunteri mea filius nitela,
 Qui tot naumachiis Getas feroceis
 Et Gallos domuit genus superbum,
 Vicinas habitat benignus ædes.
 305 Intrarem, nisi me suprema cursus
 Meta hinc ad Viridem sinum vocaret.
 Alas carbasa candidas parata
 Expando. Fluvius favere perstat,
 Et ventum Zephyrus meus ministrat.
 310 Ecce ut jam niteat locus petitus,
 Tanquam fidereæ domus cæthedra!
 Quæ fastigia picta! quæ fenestræ!
 Quæ turres vel ad astra se efferentes!
 Quæ porro viridaria, ac perennes
 315 Fontes! Flora sinum occupat venusta
 Fundens delicias nitentis horti.
 Rerum commodus æstimator ille,
 Ripæ qui variis modis amcenæ
 Nomen contulit eleganter aptum;
 320 Aethelredus erat, Britanniarum
 Princeps: Danicus hunc frequenter hostis
 Contorsit miseris modis, coëgitque
 Urbis præsidio sibi cavere.
 Danorum interea truces catervæ
 325 Dervernum spoliant, trahuntque sævi
 Elphægum ad loca nota Grenovici
 Sacrum pontificem, necique ibidem
 Tradunt, ah! capiti securi adacta.
 Longo temporis inde perfluente
 330 Cursu, nobilium decus virorum
 Humfridus ditione Claudiana
 Auctus, magnificas beatus ædes
 Hic primum posuit, Placentiamque
 Illustri titulo vocavit apte
 335 Linguae candidus utriusque censor.

- Sed quum Curia sustulisset illum
 Poli fraude, dolisque Sudovolcæ
 Festas deposuit relicta cristas,
 Eluens Domini sui ruinam,
 340 Horti tunc periere Adonidisque,
 Quos insignia tanquam amœniora
 Fatali omine pinxerat fenestris :
 Nimirum fragilibus sciens honores,
 Et rerum instabileis vices novarum :
 345 Tam clari meminit viri togata
 Recte Gallia ; tum chorus suavis
 Cygnorum Isidis ad vadum incolentum,
 Cui magnum numerum dedit bonorum
 Librorum, statuitque sanctiori
 350 Divinus studio scholæ theatrum ;
 Nostro quale quidem videtur esse
 Magna tempore, forsân & futuro.
 Quid, quod munere Verolamienſes
 Non cessant merito suum patronum
 355 Ipso reddere sole clariorem ?
 Eduardus coluit deinde Quartus
 Aedes, funera post cruenta Sexti.
 Tandem & Septimius potitus arce
 Regni, restituit locum decori,
 360 Auxitque egregie domum venusto
 Frontis lumine, splendidisque pinnis,
 Cognati memor inclyti, bonique.
 Quam regi bene cesserit secunda
 Structura, indicat & potens alumnus
 365 Octavus patris æmulator altus :
 Quo non magnificentius potentum
 Quisquam exædificavit, aut deinceps,
 Nî fallor, faciet. Loquatur ipse
 Per me nunc Viridis sinus, suosque
 370 Exauctos titulos, suos honores
 , Amplos, culmina prædicetque celsa.
 Concentus liquide canorus aures
 Percellit mihi. Fallor ? an recessu
 Isto personat ? Illud est receptum
 375 Cygnos hic habitare concinenteis,
 Qui famam Domini sui, decusque
 Summum lucida transferunt ad astra.

Vos ergo comites profectionis
 Selectus numerus meæ, videtis

- 380 Partes esse meas, labore plene
 Confecto, unde quidem profectus huc sum,
 Ut laudes alacri sono celebrem
 Henrici patriæ patris Britannæ.
 Nolo sollicitos mea esse causa
- 385 Vos, quod carmina concinam suprema.
 Certe non moriar, petam sed astra
 Cœlites habiturus inter ipsos
 Sedem conspicuo polo micantem :
 Phœbus noster ubi coruscat almus.
- 390 Vidistis thalamos, sinusque curvos
 Cognati Ifidis : Itionis hujus
 Nec vos pœniteat. Juvabit olim
 Hæc forsan meminisse. Cantilenam
 Quin nunc aggredior favente Phœbo,
- 395 Musarumque novem choro *a* annuente.
 Felix illa dies notanda gemmis
 Plane ter niveis, suāvibusque
 Sertis, lumina quæ serena primum
 Henrico tulit inclyto puello.
- 400 Felices genuere qui parentes
 Talem fidere filium secundo.
 Felix quo Viridis sinusque alumno.
 Ridebant elementa sole tali
 Orto, lumina qui referret orbi.
- 405 Fortunata fuit rotundioris
 Quæ nutricula præbuit mamillas.
 Fortunati etiam, & quater beati
 Illi qui comites fuere parvo.
 At quum jam teneros adultus annos
- 410 Vicisset, velut Hesperus minora
 Inter sidera totus enitebat.
 Illum vir, mulier, puer, senexque,
 Omnes denique prædicare magno
 Certe numine maximis volente
- 415 Natum rebus, & hoc probavit usque
 Fortunæ facilis rota eminentis.
 Solus fratribus omnibus superstes
 Regni præcipuum decus ferebat,
 Una divitiisque vel Midæas,

a annuente.] Sic in Ed. prima. Sed est interrogandi nota
 post *annuente* in Ed. secunda,

- 420 Quas congefserat ufibus futuris
Cura, & iufta quidem parentis illa.
Quis novit meritis modis referre
Pompam conspicuam novæ coronæ,
Ibat quâ mediam nitens per urbem?
- 425 Quis nunc munificentiam profufam
Illius : validos quis aut lacertos
Exculta fatis exprimat camœna ?
Natos nam tenui loco beavit
Multos, & Morinorum ab urbe victor
- 430 Insignis rediens tulit coronam
Ex lauro, precium laboris altum.
Regnorum Comes inclytus cruento
Bello perdomuit genus malignum
Scottos. Rex Iacobus impetuque
- 435 Illo concidit, ac fevioreis
Pœnas perfidiæ tulit tyrannus.
O factum bene ! Vicit Anglus abfens.
Patris gloria, filiique virtus -
Houerti virideis ferent coronas :
- 440 Et victoria læta permanebit
Henrici domitoris improborum.
Tornaco interea potitus Anglus
Fundamenta novi profunda caſtri
Victor mox poſuit perenne vallum.
- 445 Non eſt nobilium chorus virorum
A me prætereundus, ille Carl'um
Quo Quintum hospitio fovebat amplo :
Quâ ſtant mœnia celſa Duroverni.
Congreſſus celebris celebriorem
- 450 Paulo poſt peperit. Corona fulgens
Francorum Angligenûmque conſuebat
Guiſneſſum inter, & Ardeam virenti
In valle, Aurea quæ deinde dicta eſt
A rerum inſolito nitore quodam.
- 455 Hic reges nivea benignitate
Conjuncti ſpecimen dedere tale
Pompis, quale quidem à gravi ruina
Romani imperii extulere nulli.
Admirabilis ædium venuſtas,
- 460 Quas erexerat eleganter illic
Henricus, ſubitum intulit ſtuporem
Raptis Galli oculis amœnitate.
Quintus Carolus lætium petebat

- Portum, Cæsareo nitens honore.
 465 Hinc fit continuo apparatus alter.
 Anglus splendidus erigi theatrum
 Jussit, nomen & inclytum loco ex re
 Miraculi domus inditum est decenter.
 Post annos aliquot revisit ipse
 470 Cæsar flavicomos potens Britannos,
 Londinique celebrioris urbis,
 Henrico duce, moenia alta vidit.
 Nunc si præterea canendo vellem
 Accuratius explicare fictæ
 475 Quæ pugnae simulachra equestris acer
 Ostentaverit is domi forisque,
 Longo carmine vix referre possem.
 At possum interea docere veras
 Fictarum comites fuisse pugnæ.
 480 Ter Gallum impetiit severus hostem
 Henricus gladio, & quidem cruento,
 Virtutisque suæ tulit coronam
 Victor tot spoliis onustus amplis.
 Tum fortuna noverca cœpit esse
 485 Gallo, Cæsareisque æ cum triumphis
 Captum tradidit illico molesta.
 Anglus candidus illius ruinæ,
 Quamvis hostis erat, misertus egit
 Capti Cæsare cum potente causam.
 490 Illa redditus actione Gallus
 Regno est. Num poterit mereri inique
 Post hæc tam bene de merenti amico?
 Anglus sollicito obsides parenti
 Gallo filiolos studens labore
 495 Grato reddere: Carolo remisit
 Auri non leve pondus erogati.
 Hinc reges stabilem fidem dedere,
 Et junxere manus utrinque dextras
 Cincti nobilium virum catervis:
 500 Urbes quæ Morini colunt superbas.
 Anglus tam placidæ quietis auctor
 Gaudet munere pacis innovato,
 Quoscumque artifices fovens politos:

æ cum triumphis] Sic in Ed. prima non cum triumphis, ut in Ed. secunda.

- Hac lege ut laceros palatiorum
 505 Muros restituant labore iusto,
 Conferantque suum novis nitorem.
 Hinc crevit Viridis sinûs corona,
 Hundesdenaque pervenusta sedes.
 Hinc bellus locus extulit serenæ
 510 Frontis lumina, Brigidæ & facer fons,
 Aedes magnifico decore festæ.
 Hinc Thernega vetus suos honores
 Auxit, splendida Principum cathedra.
 Shelfesega etiam domus renidens
 515 Signis ventivolis, & albicante
 Crista. Sideris instar est Avona,
 Ottelandaque verticem alta tollit,
 Et nulli titulo domus secunda,
 Cœlo quæ caput inserit corusco.
 520 Sic res publica prænitens quiete
 Successum studiis dedit politis,
 Queis florentibus, exuit veternum
 Lex Evangelica, & suo vigori
 Sacro numine restituta plene
 525 Incrementa tulit, bonosque fructus.
 Huc admoverat & manum valentem
 Prudentissimus omnium fuere,
 Vel qui sunt modo Principum, labore
 Henricus facili, utilique plane.
 530 Orta hinc quæstio magna de suprema
 Romani quoque dignitate. Sanctus
 Illam Præsulibus senatus esse
 Communem asseruit, paremque cunctis.
 Tunc ecclesia cœpit Anglicana
 535 Romanas nihili æstimare merces :
 Et Rex magnanimus jugum rejecit
 Non portabile publico suorum
 Consensu : unde quidem petita longum
 Libertas rediit suum ad theatrum
 540 Romanisque vale beata dixit.
 Fraudes, seditio, doli, cavillæ
 Bella horrentia Principi intonabant.
 Princeps consilio valens secundo
 Fraudes, diffidium, dolos, cavillas
 545 Evicit. Deus hoc volebat ipse.
 Prudens continuo per alta passim
 Arces littora confici jubebat.

Pendinas

- Pendinas tenet asperi cacumen
 Celsum montis, & intonat frequenter.
- 550 Mauditi quoque subsidet rotundum
 Castrum, & fulminat impetu furenti
 Portus ostia quæ patent Falensis.
 Tum Portunia comminatur hosti
 Audax arce nova, crepantibusque
- 555 Tormentis : brevis unde transitus per
 Scapham ad littora fracta Durotrigum ;
 Quo nec longius est loco arx timenda,
 Saxa ingentia provolent quod inde,
 Piratas quæ abigant procul scelestos.
- 560 Couæ fulminæ duæ coruscant ;
 Hæc casum colit, illa solis ortum,
 Vectam quæ Neoportus intrat altam.
 Fauces Hursta premit minax Avonæ.
 Vinchelfega suos sinus tuetur,
- 565 Quæ Liménus aquas agit profusas.
 Doris littore prominet bicorni
 Gallis tormina comminans superbis.
 Jactat Dela novas celebris arces :
 Notus Cæsareis locus trophæis.
- 570 Castrum Regius editum recepit
 Burgus fulmina dira, & insulanos
 Tutos servat ab impetu vel omni.
 Sed nec Greva suo caret rotunda
 Moles præsidio : frequens viator
- 575 Urbem qua volucris petit celoce.
 Floret Regioduni honos venusti,
 Castellique novam sui figuram
 Lætis suspicit adsolens ocellis,
 Et pontem celebrat novum, furenteis
- 580 Hulli nil reflui timens procellas.
 Sic gens Martia libere Deïri
 Vicinum repetunt forumque agrumque.
 Luguballia civitas Novantum
 Incrementa quidem ter ampla cepit :
- 585 Et majora tulit Tuësis alta.
 Celsas insuper Iccius recepit
 Portus robora firmiora turre.
 Guineffus radiat, novaque fossa,
 Vallo & cingitur undecunque forti.
- 590 Oram littoris antea recensit.
 At nunc interiora concinam, & quæ

- Henricus fabricis tulit politis.
 Struxit splendida tecta Duroverni.
 Hinc & Durobreui venuftiorem
 595 Sedem constituit fibi, suisque.
 Ifuri quoque regiam virenti
 In ripa posuit decenter amplam.
 Porro Fanum Iacobi opus renidens
 Erexit placidæ studens quieti.
 600 Et nuper posuit nova elegantis
 Fundamenta domus amœniori
 Derenti in fluvii vado liquentis.
 Sedes pontificum novas sacrorum,
 Doctas instituit pius scholasque.
 605 Hinc se Deva putat beatiorem,
 Attollitque caput venusta Venta,
 Quam lymphis gelidis Avona lambit.
 Hinc & Claudia civitas celebris
 Excelsum caput exerit, nitetque.
 610 Hinc & Petropolis micat serena.
 Quid, quod Granta novem dicata Musis
 Henrici pietate literati
 Tersis prænitent erudita linguis?
 Et Chæcos celebrat suos alumnos,
 615 Doctam candida Smithiosque turbam.
 Ponetum sophiæ severiorem
 Cultorem insuper approbat, fovetque
 Heueddunum etiam, cui supremam
 Dat phrasin Ciceroniana laudem,
 620 Carrum, Christophorum, Aschamumque cantat.
 Postremo Isiacis suum nitorem
 Omnem reddidit insulis benignus,
 Cygnorum apposuitque concinentium
 Multis nominibus chorum celebrem:
 625 Nostræ gloria crevit unde stirpis
 Felix Isidis hoc vadium patrono.
 Sunt testes fidei fatis probatæ
 Sheprevus decus utriusque linguæ.
 Hocherus nitor artium bonarum.
 630 Colus Cæsarei fori venustas.
 Cheadsegus resonæ scholæ columna.
 Visidunus apex sacræ cathedræ.
 Hebræi radius chori Bruernus.
 Caius rhetor, & elegans poeta.
 635 Petrus cosmographus ferax oliva.

Facundus

Facundus Curio Minervæ alumnus,
 Harpesfeldius Atticæque linguae
 Interpres facilis, disertus, aptus.
 Cultor præterea sacrae loquelæ

- 640 Hardingus numerum politus auget.
 Dumque hæc magnifice pararet ille :
 Fractos undique poenitudo lberos
 Sylvestreis domuit, suave legis
 Ferre & perdocuit jugum Britannæ.

- 645 Quæ victoria comparanda magnis.
 Scottus senserat eminentioris
 Fortunæ patruo favere fortem.
 Gallus senserat, atque pertimebat
 Quorsum cresceret illius triumphus.

- 650 Ambo conveniunt, manusque tradunt
 Conjuncti solitas : prior sed ipse
 Scottus Martia tela promovebat.
 Incerta alea Martis illa semper.

- Scottorum incaluit cruore fuso
 655 Iscæ fluminis alveus vadofus.
 Capta & nobilium virum corona,
 Infelixque Iacobus, ingruenti
 Ex mœrore animi, statim peribat.

- Gallus vulnere faucius Tyranni
 660 Infestissima quæque cogitare,
 Anglus bellipotens tumultuantis
 Victor conteret omne robur hostis.
 Postremo repetet sui que juris
 Cœlo lilia missa de sereno.

- 665 Scotti perfidiæ graves tulerunt
 Poenas. Litha jacet redacta prorsus
 In mœstos cineres, minaxque classis
 Præda est facta quidem. Proinde castrum
 Cui nomen celebre inditum à puellis

- 670 Ter ferro violenter, atque flamma
 Concussum patitur meras ruinas.
 Et clades similis ferocienteis
 Adfixit Morinos. Superba facti
 Testis victa Bononia impotenter

- 675 Quæ nunc fata vocat, Deos & astra
 Vel crudelia, forte diminuta
 Galli, cujus erat columna nuper.
 Syrtes nobilium madent cruore,
 Et Bessus peperit fuga salutem.

- 680 Clades Ardea pertulit frequenteis,
 Neptunusque favet suis BRITANNIS;
 Nostræ hic terminus esto a Cantioni;
 Undis non juvat amplius manere.
 Henricus valeat nitela regum.
- 685 Centenos Catarina vivat annos
 Casti conjugii decus supremum.
 Eduerdus quoque floreat venustus:
 Et tandem solio potens avito
 Sublimis sedeat, piusque Princeps.
- 690 Jam longum Viridis sinus valeto.
 Te præconia, te manent coronæ.
 Me cælum petit arduum canentem.
 At Cygni interea tui memento.
 Nutritor Tamesis valeto charæ,
- 695 Et Cygnis facilis faveto nostris.
 Pulli, grex niveus, mei valete:
 Nymphis Isiacis, Favonioque
 Vos committo. Agite: insulamque vestram
 Unusquisque suam lubens revisat.

a Cantioni] Sic lego cum Ed. secunda, non *Cantionis*, ut habet Ed. prima.

F I N I S.

Notæ aliquot in Cygneam Cantionem ex exemplari mecum benigne communicato ab Amico eximio THOMÆ RAWLINSONO, Armigero. Exemplar autem hoc (quod paullo serius ad manus pervenit) olim fuit Viri cl. Lanceloti Andrews, primo Cicestrensis, dein Eliensis, & tandem Wintoniensis episcopi. Notarum auctorem fuisse conjicio Antiquarium celeberrimum Thomam Allenum ex Aula Gloucestrensi.

AD CULTORES ISIDIS.

Isidis affidue ripas qui fluminis altas
Incolitis, tacito venerantes pectore numen,
Accipite arguto redeunteis carmine cygnos
Aurea quod feriat resonanti fidera voce.
Gloria perpetuo sic vos comitetur ovanteis,
Et fortuna parens tribuat faustissima quæque.

AUGURIUM.

Vergilius cecinit celeberrimus ille poeta

Aspice bis senos lætanteis agmine cygnos.
Vos decet augurium vatis pernoscere magni
Sortis & eventum felicem amplectier ulnis.
Qui modo bissesti repetunt loca cognita Cygni
Candida Musarum referunt insignia secum,
Isidis inque vado statuent sua regna perennes.

A D C A N D I D O S

B O N A R U M L I T E R A R U M

A M A T O R E S.

EXIMIE suum certe præstitit officium Cygnus, cantorum decus immortale, Henrici octavi Regis incomparabilis cum majestate, tum gloria tam accurate callaudata: qua parte & vos opportune admonet, ut ejus non modo facta in primis memorabilia, verum etiam animi ad ipsa virtutis fastigia conscendentis magnitudinem simili diligentia, labore, studio posteritati expedite, alacriterque unanimes commendetis: cujus nec vos unquam operæ tam utiliter, splendide, magnifice collocatæ pœnitebit. Juuabit potius ista cura, & Princeps vestris, tum eloquentiæ, tum ingenii, veris testimoniis accensus incrementa suæ virtutis merito approbatæ ampliora, duce bono Genio, feliciter cumulabit: tandemque & vos amplissimarum splendore fortunarum illustrabit. Sic pietas, sic virtus, sic conscientia recti monent, jubent, imperant. At vos interim, quibus hæc bonis avibus fortuna arripserit, infinitæ à Principe ter optimo liberalitatis collatæ assidue meminisse decet, quam non alio ille nomine prudentissimus exhibuit, nisi ut exemplo vobis, & quidem luculentissimo præsens esset: quo recte admoniti similia enascenti literatorum soboli benigne, prompte, profuse conferatis: alioqui ejus in vos beneficia omnia, una cum oleo & opera funditus periisse. Mementote professionis, cui initiati estis, certe, si prudentia adsit, & amor recti, longe honestissimæ. Cavete à sordibus, tanquam à Scylla, & Charybde. Aequales insigni artium cognitione, consilio sano, ac judicio sancto promovete. Absit luxus, studiorum bonorum inimicus longe pessimus. Absit aurea mediocritas quietis alumna suspicienda illa. Majorum in dandis conferendisque fortunis eruditorum mediocribus consuetudinem nunquam plane satis laudatam modis omnibus honestis integre conservate: ne vim interim raptores inferant, exquisitæ, elimatæ, consummatæ eruditionis contemptores iniquissimi.

Sint Meccenates, non deerunt, Flacce, Marones.

At, sublati præmiis, ingenia alioqui felicissima frigent plane.

K 2

Srenus

ae Strenue igitur venienti occurrite morbo. Sic Principis nullo unquam emorituram tempore in doctos munificentiam filici imitabimini, & vestram quoque gloriam, institutum tam undecunque sanctum Deo. Opt. Max. promouente, perpetuam constituetis. Vivite, & valete.

ae Strenue igitur venienti occurrite morbo.] Deest hæc sententia in Ed. secunda.

COMMENTARI

IN

Cygneam Cansionem

Indices Britannicæ Antiquitatis
locupletissimi.

Auctore JOANNE LELANDO
Antiquario.

Ad Sacrosanctæ Antiquitatis
amatores.

*Præteriere decem jam secula longa, Britannæ
Antiquum gentis delituitque decus.
Indolui, fateor, potuisse silentia tantum,
Ut premerent patriæ fortia facta meæ.
Admonuit Genius cælo delapsus ab alto
Ne paterer tenebras solis habere locum.
Nubila discussi cupidus, lucemque reduxi,
Sedibus inque suis fidera clara nitent.
Vos antiquarum colitis qui lumina rerum
Plaudite, & auctori dicite, vive, vale.*

AD

CANDIDOS LECTORES.

CONQUERITUR Studioforum chorus multa in meis subesse libris nuper editis, quæ insinuationem, explicationem, denique & lucem desiderent. Sed interim adeo me hæc qualiscunque non offendit querela, ut eam, candorem, & quidem eximium, adolescentum magnis passibus ad venerandæ antiquitatis gratam, exoptandam, utilem etiam cognitionem contendentium facile interpreter: qua parte nec gravaber instituti rationem omnem mei, non modo verbis, sed & fide quæque longe optima testatissimam orbi facere. Credo autem tam stupidum esse neminem, aut à communi sensu illo alienum, ut inventis jam frugibus desideratissimis, etiamnum glandibus velit amplius vesci. Edidici certe, instructissimus infinita veterum scriptorum non Latinorum modo, verum etiam Græcorum lectione nomenclaturas urbium, oppidorum, vicorum, simul & castrorum, ut mittam fluvios, sylvasque, montesque, Britanniae nostræ, si nunc *mutatissimas*, certe interim corruptissimas esse. Quare cogor, velim nolim, antiquam cum eloquentiam, tum gloriam olim traditam à maioribus viris plane incomparabilibus, desuetudine quadam, ac Saxonica barbarie late invalescente, tenebris miserrime obductam decori, amplitudini, luci restituere. Hic forsitan videbor quibusdam sciolis, argutulis, invidulis magnifice interea polliceri. Deprecor hanc culpam, si tamen culpa appellanda est. At liceat interim mihi, quod æquissimum peto, cum bona gratia facile obtinere; nempe si me, per commentarios in Cygneam editus cationem, eruditi diligentem, industrium, expeditum persenserint, ut ab injuriis calumniatorum saltem immunis sim. β Nec noceat vati mala lingua futuro. Operam denique mihi ex hac cultura desumo lubenter omnem. At si herba in lætas aliquando segetes excreverit, illas ego vestris usibus candidus vel universas offero, consecroque, lectores humanissimi. Valete.

α Mutatissimas] Consilio quodam licentia mixto *mutatissimas* dixi, participio in nominis formam converso, inquit Lelandus ad calcem opusculi. Unde in Ed. secunda textus sic perperam mutatur: *Britanniae nostræ, consilio quodam licentia mixto mutatissimas, certe interim &c.* β *Nec noceat*] *Ne noceat* Ed. secunda.

ELENCHUS

E L E N C H U S

Auctorum quorum testimonia in præ-
fenti citantur opere.

Externi.

Aristoteles.
Ptolemæus geogr.
Cæsar.
Gratius.
Diodorus Siculus.
Strabo Geogr.
Cornelius Tacitus.
Juvenalis.
Vibius Sequester.
Sextus Rufus.
Pomponius Mela.
Antoninus.
Aulonius.
Agathias.
Isidorus.
Hiericus.
Gorcelinus.
β Abbo Floriacensis.
Robertus Beccensis.
Rodolphus Dicetensis.
Gulielmus Gemmeticensis.
Ponticus Virunnius.

Britannici.

Gildas.
Nennius.
γ Samuel.
Anonymus.
Beda.
Flaccus Albinus.
δ Vilibaldus.
ε Felix.
Afferius.
ζ Osbernus Durovernenfis.
Marianus.
Simeon Dunolmenfis.
Ealredus Rhævallenfis.
Gallofridus Monemuthen-
fis.
Henricus Venantodunen-
fis.
Gulielmus à Maildulphi
curia.
Stephanides Durovernen-
fis.
» Gulielmus Ramefeganus.

« *Elenchus Auctorum*] Elenchus iste omittitur in Ed. se-
cunda. β Abbo Floriacensis.] de vita Edmundi Martyris.
γ Samuel.] Annotat. in Britann. historiam Nennii. δ Vili-
baldus.] Scripsit vitam episc. Moguntinensis Angli. ε Fe-
lix] de vita Guthlaci. ζ Osbernus Durovernenfis.] de vita
Elphegi. » Gulielmus Ramefeganus.] de vita Guthlaci.

Petrus

Petrus Candidus.	Epitomographus.
Aretinus.	Aluredus Fibroleganus.
Paulus Æmilius.	Josephus Iscanus.
Lilius Gregorius.	Joannes Annævillanus.
Polydorus.	Sylvester Giraldus.
Beatus Rhenanus.	Rogerius Hovedenus.
Alexander Nechamius.	Eliota.
Matthæus Parisius.	Chronica β Deiorum.
Thomas Spottæus.	Chronica Fani Eadmundi.
Gervasius Durovernenfis.	Chronica Duri Cantiani.
Joannes Hagustaldensis.	Chronica Dunolmenſia.
Gulielmus Thornæus.	Chronica Iſiaci vadi.
Joannes Fiberius.	Chronica Richomontana.
α Hugo Albus.	Chronica Ventæ Belgarum.
Matthæus Florilegus.	Chronica Fani Albani.
Ranulphus Higedenus.	Chronica Grantana.
Thomas Vicanus.	Chronica Barnouellenſia.
Gulielmus Pachendunus.	Chronica Fani Neoti.
Thomas Rodoburnus.	Chronica Severiana.
Henricus Bradeshauus.	Chronica Fani Fredisquidæ.
Joannes Frumentarius.	Chronica Claudiana.
Joannes Roſſus Verouicanus.	
Copgrevus.	

α Hugo Albus.] de rebus Petroburgenſibus.

Ad calcem Elenchi hanc habemus notam de viis quatuor antiquis:

Watlingſtreet. Dover, Weſt of Weſtminſter, Albons, Dunſtable to Cardigan in Wales.— Foſſe. Cotneſſe by Devon. Somerſet, Coventry, Newark to Lincoln.— Erming ſtreet. St. Davies to South Hampton.— Rykneld ſtreet. Worceſter. Lichfield, Darby, York to Cinnmouth. β Deiorum] Potius Deiorum.

C O M M E N T A R I I

I N

Cygneam Cantionem.

ABBANDUNUM. Saxonice Abbāndune, vulgo Abbingdon. Antiquiori tamen nomine Seufham dicebatur. Loco ingens tum fama, tum gloria accrevit à condito ibidem monachorum cœnobio, auctore Cissā patre Inæ Visifaxonum rege, quod postea Danica violentia, imperante Ealfrido rege, concidit. Sunt qui prædicent prima tanti operis fundamenta jacta fuisse in Bachelegana sylva, alias Bagley, duobus passuum millibus supra Seufham, ut Isis defluit fluvius, eremitamque quendam Cissæ cognitum, pauperem eo loco vitam duxisse. Fama refert & aliud cœnobium ad Ochidem, sive Oncum fluvium, Fanum videlicet Helenæ, virginibus sacrum, eodem concidisse tempore. Constat ex secundo libro Gulielmi à Maildulphi curia de pontificibus Anglorum, Eadredum Ealfridi nepotem regem Visifaxonum Abbāndunum instaurasse: quo tempore erat domus regia, sive castellum, in Andrefega Rivanum nomine propter ripam Isidis, non longe à monasterio, tanquam in mediamni loco: cujus & adhuc paucula exstant vestigia. Temporis procurfu Eadgarus rex potentissimus magnifice cœnobium auxit consilio Etheluuoldi, quem ibidem Præfectum coluit, & paullo post episcopum Ventæ Simenorum designavit. At postquam Gulielmus Nortomannus imperio Angliæ potitus fuisset, monachi nova cura deduxerunt majorem partem fluminis Isidis à veteri alveo in ipsum monasterium. Oppidum deinde sensim accrevit, & celebritatem hoc uno peperit nomine. Via publica à Demetia Cambrorum, & gente Claudiana Londinum versus, erat per Calevam Atrebatum, quæ nunc Walengasforde. Abbāndunenſes suæ rei studentes, favente Henrico Quinto rege, duplici ponte quadrati lapidis Isidem violento & profundo gurgite ibi delat-

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L

bentem

bentem pervium fecerunt. Hinc viatores commoditate illi lecti, relicta Caleva, per Abbandunum recta Londinum petebant. Sic crevit in justam magnitudinem fori & oppidi celebritas.

ALFRIDUS, qui & Ealfridus, & Aluredus. Erat hic quatuor filiorum Etheluuolphi regis Visisaxonum natu minimus, unctus tamen Romæ, vivente patre, in regem: at non apud suos regia prius functus est dignitate, quam mors treis fratres natu majoreis sustulisset. Debellavit Danos, & unicus sui seculi Mæcenas fuit. ^a Academia ad Isidis vadum, quæ nunc urbs ^β corrupte Oxforde pro Ouseforde dicitur, ejus benevolentia & pietate instituta. Hujus viri nunquam satis laudati res gestas scripsit Asserius Menevensis, postea episcopus Clarendonensis, vel, ut notiori utar vocabulo, Shireburnensis, cujus ego historiam plurimi merito facio, quod Alfrido regi præceptor aliquando fuerit, & ejus factorum oculatus plane testis. Henricus Huntendunensis hunc regem à fortitudine illustri carmine collaudat.

ALAUNUS, Anglice Southeaillington. Nostra ætas vicum nominat recentiori vocabulo Maidenheved à capite virginis superscriptione nuper ibidem celebri.

ANACHORETICUS sinus, Anglice Ankerwike, nuper cœnobiolium Virginibus sacrum plus minus quingentis passibus supra Stenum in sinistra, ut Tamesinus amnis defluit, ripa. Hoc templum Deo Opt. Max. posuere Gulielmus & Richardus à Monte Fichetio.

ANTONIUS BECCUS. Hic fuit episcopus Dunolmenfis, regnante Eadueardo ejus appellationis ab adventu Gulielmi Magni in Angliam primo. Electus est in Patriarcham Hierosolymitanum, Anno D. 1305. Splendidus erat supra quam decebat episcopum. Construxit castrum Achelandæ ^γ 4. passuum millibus à Dunolmo in ripa Vinduglesti fluviali. Elteshamum etiam vicinum Grenovico, ac Somaridunum castell-

^a *Academia ad Isidis vadum,*] E regione horum verborum in exemplari Editionis primæ RAWLINSONIANO hanc notam scripsit quispiam: *Alured de the fyrste townder of Oxforde.* Sed Aluredum *primum fundatorem* male vocat. Adeo ut Auctor *notæ* forsitan fuerit Cantabrigiensis. ^β *Corrupte Oxforde pro Ouseforde dicitur*] Hanc Lelandi aliorumque eum sequentium opinionem resutavi in notis ad Antonini Iter Britanniarum, pag. 152. Vol. III. Lelandi Itin. ^γ 4. *passuum*] 7. *passuum* Ed. secunda.

lum Lindianæ provinciae ædificiis illustria reddidit. Denique & palatium Londini erexit, quod nunc Eadueardi Principis est. Tandem ex splendore nimio & potentia conflavit sibi apud nobilitatem ingentem invidiam, quam vivens nunquam exstinguere potuit. Sed de Antonio fusius in opere, cui titulus de pontificibus Britannicis, dicemus. Nam illorum res gestas magna cura exquisivi, & majori propediem in ordinem redigam.

ATREBATES olim dicebantur qui ripam Tamefis meridianam accolebant à ponte Fani Joannis ad Vindelesoram. Saxones victores dederunt regioni nomen Berroc-shire à Berroc Sylva, ubi buxus abundantissime nascebatur, si fides Asserio adhibenda, cujus hæc sunt verba in ipso Annalium suorum exordio, ubi repetit genus Ealfridi regis in Vanatinga, vico ejusdem provinciae, nati, "Anno D. 849. Natus est Ealfridus Angulaxonum rex in villa regia quæ dicitur Wanating in illo pago qui nominatur Berroc-shire, à Berroc Sylva, ubi buxus abundantissime nascitur." Hactenus Asserius. Non me latet quosdam esse qui prædicent provinciae nomen fuisse inditum à nuda quercu, ad quam provinciales convenire solebant. Atrebatum meminit Ptolemæus, & eo recentior Antoninus. Vixit enim temporibus, si recte memini, Constantini Magni; tantum abest ut Antoninus imperator Itinerarium scripserit, quod vulgo circumfertur.

AQUÆDON, Anglice Eidune, vulgo Eitoune, vicus flumine Tamefino tantum à Vindelesora disjunctus. Alluitur autem Fernamenſi amniculo, qui paullo inferius se in Tameſim exonerat. Splendor loci omnis in schola publica, quam erexit Henricus Sextus Vindelesoræ alumnus, rex longe pietior, quam imperio fortunator, & Venſuctus Simenorum episcopus cumulatiſſime auxit. Ex hoc alveario commigrant apes Grantam Girviorum, ubi Regiorum alumnorum notiſſima ſocietas. Sextus Aquædunenſes prædiis donavit. At bona ædificiorum pars accrevit, ut ego aliquando à fide dignis didici, & opera, & impenſis Gulielmi Venſucti episcopi Ventæ Simenorum. Favebat is impenſius operi ab Henrico incepto. Sed Eadueardus in regno ſucceſſor parum æquus erat illius & amicis, & factis. Hoc Aquædon, hoc Granta ſentit, ſentietque ſemper.

AVONA. Hampton Courte. Avondunum propius nomen exprimit. Hoc nomen etiam eſt urbi celebri apud Simenos, quam vulgus Hampton corrupte pro Avondune vocat. Sed nos brevitati ſtudemus. Eſt enim Avon frequens fluviis nomen apud Britannos.

AVONA etiam, qui & Avon, celebris fluvius est, qui Bladunum urbem antiquam, alias Maildulphi curiam à Maiddulphesbyri Saxonico vocabulo sic dictam, pene in insulam redigit: ac deinde Copenhamum, Bradenfordam, & Balnea aluens, Ventam Belgarum, quæ nunc Brightestow, penetrat: paulloque inferius in Sabrinae æstum defluit.

AVONA fluvius, qui vulgo, at corrupte pro Avene, Neene dicitur, fama notissimus est. Oritur ex duobus fontibus, quorum brachia ad Avonam mediterraneam urbem à fluvio nominatam coeunt. Deinde & toti regioni nomen à flumine « Avonia, quam vulgus corrupte Northamptonshire pro Northavonduneshire appellat. Tum vero Avonæ vallem, emporium non ignobile, alluit, quod nostra ætas pro Avondale corrupte vocat Oundale. Postremo Petroburgum attingens paullo inferius paludibus Girviorum immergitur, junctusque Isidi, jam Granta aucto, Linum nobile emporium petit, & paucis ab eo loco passuum millibus Oceanum ingreditur.

AVONA fluvius numero tertius oritur in Vilugiana provincia, alias Wileshire, non procul à Semarii Lupino, villa splendida. Fluit per Ambrosiam, & Severiam, ac tandem una cum Duro fluvio, à quo Duria provincia, vulgo Dorsetshire dicta, & gens Durotriges nomen accepere, ad Interamnam, quæ vulgo Twinhamburne dicitur, in mare properat.

AVONA, quartus ejus appellationis fluvius, per Avonam labitur oïm oppidum & castrum nobilissimorum Bigotiorum Comitum Icenorum, qui nunc Nordovolcæ & Sudovolcæ dicuntur. Nomen autem oppidi pro Avoney corrupte nunc vocatur Bongey. Inde Belloclivum, & Fanum Oswaldi, non incelebria loca, alluit, & tandem humili solo late stagnescens falsis Garieni aquis se immiscet.

AVONA denique fluvius qui & numero quintus ceteris fama non cedit. Oritur Navesbize circa limites Avoniz mediterraneæ. Verovicum urbem cum antiquam tum nobilem alluit: Chineglissi etiam castrum, quod nunc Killingworth, & Stratosfordam: postremo Eovesum, Perforam, ac Theoci curiam, ubi Sabrinae conjugio se nobilitat. Sunt & alii passim fluvii in Britannia Avonæ nomine. At sufficiat in præsentia quinque maxime memorabilium meminisse.

B

BALNEA, numero multitudinis, urbs non modo antiqua, verum etiam celebris Romanorum monumentis multis, *α* liquido in muris comparet, qua itur à porta meridionali ad borealem. Hanc Britanni sua lingua Cair Badune appellabant, à balneis; quanquam minus proprie, quum balnea industria incalescant. Urbs igitur à Ptolemæo Θέρμην Græco rectius vocabulo appellatur. Thermæ etenim natura calent. Antoninus hanc urbem nomine Aquarum solis recenset. Beda primo capite primi libri historiæ Anglicanæ de his balneis, secutus Basilii Magni auctoritatem omilia 4. in opere sex dierum, quod Græce ἐξαίμαρον, non inepte dislerit, nisi quod vocabulo balneorum parum apposite eo sit usus loco. Neque ego certe hoc nomine urbem appellassem, nisi admonitus, ut quam minimum ab antiquo discederem vocabulo. Gildas Britannicæ scriptor historiæ hanc urbem montem Badonicum vocat: quanquam mons redundat. A Baduno recte formatur Badunicus. Lapsus autem ab V in O facilis. Dunus sive Dunum significatione maxime propria montem designat. Et quoniam antiquitus fortitudinis ergò in montibus, utpote locis natura munitis, & pene inaccessis oppida exstruebant: aut quia oppidi effigies confurgens altis tectis, turribusque, longe intuentibus montis instar est, visum est vocabulorum formatoribus oppida pleraque duni terminare nomine. Hic mons est Badonicus, qui usque adeo male Urbinatem, virum alioqui doctum, torfit, ut illum impulerit vel ad Blacomoram Brigantum rem ignotam quæsitum proficisci. Gallofridus Monovaganus, Britannicæ interpret historiæ, figmenta secutus, Bladudo regi necromantico Thermarum inventum tribuit. Utinam incidisset Gallofridus in historiam probatæ fidei. Neque hæc dico ut fidem omnem Britannicæ auferam historiæ, quum multa verissima illic legantur; sed ut lectores majori cum iudicio legant. Gulielmus à Maildulphi curia scriptor Gallofrido longe illustrior oratione, plerumque etiam & fide, prædicat libro de pontificibus secundo, creditum ab antiquis Julium Cæsarem fuisse Thermarum inventorem. Ut crediderint, certe ego non credo. Tantum salutabat ille à limine Britanniam. Nec ultra Atrebates, quantum ego intelligo,

α *Liquido in muris comparet,*] Sic plane in utraque Ed. Nonnulli forsân malint, *ut liquido in muris comparet.* aut quid simile,

progressus est. Sunt & alibi Thermæ in Britannia, ne hoc interim studiosus lector ignoret, qua late patet Dorventania, quæ à vulgo Darbyshire dicitur. Locus, ubi scæpent, Buccostenum nomen habent. Est ibi sacellum Annæ matri dedicatum, appendix parocciæ Bacheuellerpsis. Hactenus de Thermis.

BAINARDI CASTELLUM. Legi ego aliquando hoc castellum in ditione insignis familiæ fuisse, cui filius Gualteri cognomen, penes quam mansit usque ad tempora Roberti filii Gualteri, quo deficiente à Joanne Anglorum Rege ad Francos, jussu Angli eversum est. Sævitum & eodem modo in reliquam Roberti filii Gualteri hereditatem. At an id temporis castrum, quod antiquitus Londini ad Fluctum amniculum situm erat, teste Stephanide scriptore, fuerit castrum Bainardi dictum, non possum certo pronunciare. Eaduear-
dus 4. rex Angl. castrum refecit, quod nunc Bainardi nomen obtinet.

BATERSEGA, Villa non admodum magni nominis. Laurentius Bouthæus archiepiscopus Isurovicanus, vulgo Eboracensis, hic prædiolum dato precio Nicolao Stenolego sibi comparaverat, ut in secessum se conferret, quoties vel Londini, vel palatii, quod ibi habebat plane magnificum, satiatus eum caperet. Unde & villæ fama, splendorque, accrescere cœpit. Nomen autem loco inditum, ut ego conjicio, ex cymbis.

BELLINUS sinus, Angl. Bellinesgate, à Bellino Britanno-
rum rege, ut produnt scriptores, & fama refert, publ. nomen accepit, & adhuc retinet. Tradunt etiam & castrum porticulo vicinum ad orientem, Bellini nomen antiquitus habuisse.

BELLUS locus, ædes vel in primis illustres apud Saxones orientales, quæ non multis ab hinc annis Novæ aulæ nomine gaudebant, possidente eas Botelero Ormundiæ Comite: deinde & Thoma Bononio ejus ex filia nepote, & herede Vilugiz Comite. Sed quum illustrissimus Henricus octavus, permutatione cum Bononio facta, ædes sibi comparasset, cœperunt in immensum excrescere ingentibus Principis impensis, novumque juxta ac elegans nomen Belli loci adsumere.

BERMUNDI INSULA, Anglice Bermundeseye, locus humilis ac palustris. Hic Alwinus vir nobilissimus, teste Joanne Fiberio Vilimonasteriensis annalium scriptore, & Mat-

« & castrum porticulo vicinum.] Non intelligo quædam sit, nisi turrim ipsam velit.

thæo, qui Flores historiarum collegit, monasterium constraxit, quod partim donationibus Guilielmi Magni, & Gæl. Rufi, regum Angliæ, partim etiam Valerani, in justam excrevit magnitudinem. Erant autem ante conditum monasterium amplissimæ ædes in Bermundi insula, quas ego certe puto fuisse Alwini, & in novæ fabricæ usus cessisse.

BIRINUS. Missus hic fuit ab Honorio pont. Ro. tanquam apostolus ad Anglos. Pervenit ad Vissfaxones, & beneficio Kinegilsi regis, quem una cum D. Osualdo Transabrinorum rege baptizavit, ac dono accepit Hydropolim, alias Durocastrum, oppidum Romanis non incognitum, situm autem in ipsa Tamæ ripa, in sedem episcopatus sui. De hac donatione scribit Beda quinto cap. tertii libr. Anglicæ historie. Acta hæc circiter annum à Christo nato 635. Successerunt in episcopatu viri fama clarissimi, donec Remigius Nortomanus sedem Lindum transferret.

BRANODUNUS. Nomen illustris familiæ apud Icenos, qui nunc Volcæ. Ad verbum è Britannico Latine interpretatur Corvinus mons. Brane etenim Britannice corvum, Dune vero montem significat. Non multum abludit ab hac compositione & aliud nomen Britannis celebre, videlicet Brennodunus, id est regius mons.

BRENTA, fluvius. Oritur in sylva Henodunensi, tribus à Barneto vico passuum millibus. Desluit per radices Aroi montis ad Vilodunicos agros, tandem se exonerans in Tamesim paullo inferius Brentæ vado, vico Danorum fuga celebri.

BRIGANTES, gens Hyperborea, quorum meminit Cornelius Tacitus, scriptor elegans, & rerum Britannicarum, nempe à Julio Agricola focero edoctus suo, non ignarus. Meminit & eorundem Ptolemæus, adfirmans hanc gentem & occidentale, & orientale littus inhabitasse. Connumerat etiam Epiacum, Vinnonium, Caturaetonium, Calatum, Isurium, Rigodunum, Olicanam, & Eboracum Brigantum civitates. Ubi autem sit Epiacum nondum perdidici. Crediderim Vinnonium eam fuisse urbem, quæ nunc Bincester prope Vedram sita, non procul ab Achelanda, villa rustica est, via lapide trans flumen strata insignis, & famosa fictilibus tubulis, tessellatis pavimentis, & numismatibus Romanis frequenter erutis. Calatum vero, ut ego judico, ea fuit, quæ ab Antonino & Beda Calcaria dicebatur, Saxonice Helecaester. Nisi quis putet Tadecastrum vicum celeberrimum vicinum eam fuisse. Rigodunum eam dictam arbitror, quæ nunc Ripodunum, & hæc quoque antiquitatem ostentat suam. De Olicana quidam id pronunciat, quod ego non omanino affirmo,
nempe

nempe eam esse, quæ modo Sacra sylva alias Haligfex dicitur. Eam igitur incolebant regionem, quam nunc Eboracenses. Absurdum profecto erit posthac Brigantes cum Hectore Bœthio Scotto in Gallovidia quærere. Antoninus etiam mentionem facit Brigantum, quo loco de Isuria antiqua urbe scribit. Porro Juvenalis satyra decima quarta hoc versiculo Brigantes gentem, ut ego opinor, Hispanicam, nominat.

Dirus Maurorum attegias, castella Brigantum.

Neque desunt qui suspicentur Brigantes, gentem Britannæ aquilonarem, à Brigantibus Hispaniæ nomen & originem traxisse. Sed ego nihil in re nondum subtiliter excussa affirmo.

BRITANNIÆ numero plurali dictæ ad distinctionem primæ, & secundæ, quarum Sextus Rufus, qui de provinciis scripsit, meminit. Est autem prima, quæ citra isthmum, quæ vero ultra secunda, nunc Scotia dicta: de quibus & Beatus Rhenanus Selestadiensis in opere de rebus Germanicis illustrem facit mentionem. Sylvester Giraldus Menevensis, homo antiquitatis Britannicæ studiosus, Vibium Sequestrem, ut ego arbitror, sedulo imitatus, de Britannicæ divisione ita scribit libello Distinctionum secundo: ubi de adventu Fugatii & Damiani apostolorum ab Eleuthero Romano episcopo in Britanniam missorum meminit. "Britannia provincias habet numero quinque. Britanniam primam, Britanniam secundam, Flaviam, Maximiam, Valentiam. Prima dicta est pars occidentalis insulæ, quia primum in illa Britones, Bruto & Corineo Ducibus, applicuerunt, eaque primo à Corineo & suis & occupata est, & habitata. Britannia secunda Cantia, quia secunda à Bruto, & suis inhabitata fuit. Tertia Flavia, hoc est flava, quæ dicitur & Mercia, quasi mercibus abundans, caput cujus est Londonium. Quarta Maximia, id est Eboracia, ab imperatore Maximo sic dicta. Quinta Valentia ab imperatore Valente sic dicta, Albania scilicet, quæ nunc Scotia." Hactenus Giraldus, cujus nomen in Decretis Romanorum pontificum celebre. Erat ille quidem suo eruditus seculo: attamen tantum abest ut hanc ejus de Britannia in partes divisa interpretationem in solidum admittam, ut aperte ausim pronunciare illum subinde in interpretatione impendio hallucinatum fuisse. Ineptum plane quod de prima, & secunda scribit Britannia. Et ejusdem farinae est, quod insert de tertia Britannicæ provincia. Flavioꝝ familiam longe nobilissimam, à qua & Constantinus Magnus originem duxit, ulais amplector. At flavam repudio, unà cum Mercia, quæ à Mercis Ger-

Germanica gente, vel limitanea, non à mercibus nomen accepit. Illud quod de Bruti in Britanniam adventu adfert, quamvis, temporum iniquitate sublati antiquissimorum scriptorum monumentis, nec illustrium Græcorum, aut Latinorum iustis, quod ego sciam, testimoniis confirmetur, in optimam plane accipio partem, ingratiſſimus alioqui, si instructus satis domesticorum scriptorum non levi auctoritate, peregrina & exotica foris anxie disquirerem. Interea igitur magni merito facio monumenta ingeniorum, & antiquæ cognitionis, quæ priores nostri non vani, ut Polydorus cenſor certe moleſtiſſimus imperio quodam ſuo prædicat, grate, candide, opportune etiam poſteritati religione juſta ducti conſecraverunt. Gildæ fragmentum quod circumfertur non meminit Bruti. Quid tum? Hoccine ſatis eſt ut eludant, aut pernegent Brutum in Albionem cum ſuis tranſmigrasse? Collectio, ita me Dialectica amet, frigidissima. Nennius Britannus ſcriptor non contemnendus affirmat Brutum nomen Britannicæ indidiſſe, quaquam & Britonis etiam meminit. Galloſſridus Monæmuthenſis Britannicæ fidem ſecutus hiſtorie idem vel conſantiſſime adſcribat. Conſtat teſtimonio Ariſtoteliſ in libello de mundo, atque adeo aliorum Græcorum, Britanniam principio Olbionem & Albionem fuiſſe dictam. Nec deeſt auctor luculentus, qui ſcribat nomen inſulæ inditum ab Albione gigante Neptuni filio, cujus & Pomponius Mela meminit. Gigantes autem Olbionem incoluiſſe veriſſimum eſt. Poëta qui epitomen Britannicæ hiſtorie edidit, ſic de gigantibus Albioniciſ ſcribit.

Terra ſerax, & amæna ſitu dum nomen habebat,

Albion indigena plena gigante fuit.

Joannes Annævillanus libro Architrerii, ſi recte computo, ſexto hæc recitat de gigantibus.

Hos avidum belli Corineus robur Averno

Præcipites miſit, cubitiſ ter quatuor altum

Gogmagog Herculeâ, ſuſpēdit in ærea luſâ,

Antæumque ſuo ſcopulo detrufit in æquor.

Vidi ego paſſim, quum totam perluftrarem Britanniam, oſſa gigantea. Ter etiam noſtro ſeculo Londini inventa ejuſmodi oſſa iater fodiendum. Jugulus columnæ appendet in Fano Laurentii ad Prætorium. Crus inventum me puero in arenariis prope crucem Charinianam. Denique & cranium ampliſſimum erutum eſt Viſimonafterii, quum jacerentur ſani fundamenta, in quo Henrici Septimi oſſa conqueſcunt, maniſeſto ſunt indicio. Vidi etiam oſſa gigantea Dori Cantipruri, Sturoduni Durotrigum, Londini quoque in cœmet-

rio Paulino. Inventa & Gallovini ossa ingentia, vel, ut ego rectius arbitror, gigantis alicujus, una cum sepulchro in Rosia provinciola Demetarum, teste Gulielmo Maildunensi libro de Regibus Anglicis tertio. Denique annis ab hinc paucis sepulchrum gigantis in Cornubia erutum. Quin omiffis gigantibus ad Brutum Britannicæ gentis parentem redeo. Epitomographus Britannicæ historiæ, hæc quæ sequuntur de Bruto canit.

Dicitur à Bruto sortita Britannia nomen,

Dicitur & Bruti Britto fuisse genus.

Pars Corinea datur Corineo. a De Duce nomen

Patria, deque viro gens Corinensis habet.

Josephus Iscanius, poetarum suo seculo delictum & facile princeps, in Antiocheide sic canit.

—————*His Brutus, avito*

Sanguine Trojanus, patriis egressus ab oris,

Post casus varios consedit finibus, orbem

Fatalem nactus, debellatorque gigantum,

Et terræ victor nomen dedit.

Joannes Annævillanus, poeta, ut illa ferebant tempora, certe egregius, his versiculis Britanniam à Bruto nomen accepisse clarissime ostendit.

Hæc eadem Bruto regnante Britannia nomen

Traxit in hoc tempus.

Alexander Nechamius, cujus in doctis artibus cognitio non modo Britannis suis, verum etiam Gallis, & Italis, atque adeo orbi universo, incredibili cum admiratione ita innotuit, ut miraculum ingenii diceretur, his verbis in libro de sapientia divina magnifice Bruto assurgit.

Dehinc Bruti tellus est dicta Britannia major.

Nam minor Armoricos gaudet habere finus.

Et alibi.

Quos Bruti claudit insula clausa mari.

His, aliisque multis edocti Britanni testimoniis sane luculentis, jure quodam optimo Brutum tanquam sui generis indubitatum parentem mordicus retinent, & præcipue Cambri. Gloriantur illi quidem se à Trojanis originem accepisse. Qua parte non solum fidei unius Gallofridi Monæmuthensis, verum etiam Nennii, qui trecentis amplius ante eum annis

a De Duce nomen Patria, deque &c.] Ita distinxī. Sed in primo Ed. punctum, in secunda colon post nomen ponitur. Quin & in fine comma post patria omittitur.

floruit, innituntur: tantum abest ut iuste hoc inventum Gallofrido interpreti Britannicæ historiæ obiciat vel Gulielmus Parvus Novoburgensis, vel Polydorus Urbinas. Bene habet interim quod Ponticus Virunnius causam Gallofridi defendendam suscepit, aut rectius Gildæ, cujus versiculos Gallofridus primo Britannicæ historiæ libro vel ignoto, vel ingrate suppresso, auctoris nomine, recitat. A Gallofrido autem verus non fuisse compositos vel hinc constat. Referunt enim aurea fluentes vena antiquitatis inimitabilem quandam cum eloquentiam, tum majestatem, qualem Gallofridus, poëta suo tempore minime malus, ut liquido apparet ex prophetico Merlini Sylvestris libello ab eo in carmen redacto, cum admiratione facilius potuit suspicere, quam felicius exprimere. Quare operæ precium erit carmen hîc subicere, ut nomen Bruti eximium diffusis orbi radiis plenius luceat. Consecratum autem carmen est, votis multis, Dianæ venatrici. Nam Britannia illis nemorosa temporibus fuit, ferarumque altrix.

Diva potens nemorum, terror sylvestribus apris,

Cui licet anfractus ire per æthereos,

Infernasque domos, terrestria jura resolve :

Et dic quas terras nos habitare velis.

Dic certam sedem, qua te venerabor in ævum,

Qua tibi virgineis templa dicabo choris.

Agnosco hîc numen eloquentiæ, quod & suspicio, venerorque religione permotus quadam. Sequitur faventis Dianæ responsum elegans, rotundum, propitium. Crediderim plane Deam heroicum quiddam in Bruto penitus deprehendisse, quod beneficio magno posteritati, & æternitati commendatissimum relinqueret. Sic enim magnifica respondet.

Brute, sub occasum solis, trans Gallica regna

Insula in Oceano est undique clausa mari.

Insula in Oceano est, habitata gigantibus olim,

Nunc deserta quidem, gentibus apta tuis.

Hanc pete, namque tibi sedes erit illa perennis :

Hæc fiet natis altera Troja tuis.

Hic de prole tua reges nascentur, & ipsis

Totius terræ subditus orbis erit.

Ponticus Virunnius pronunciat Gildam poëtam Britannicum versiculorum quos recitavi fuisse scriptorem, ejusque operis meminit, cui illustris titulus Cambreis. Hæc ille de Cambreide loquens. De qua etiam libro quinto epigrammaton Gildas Britannus poëta sic canit insignis.

Jocundæ totiens cecini tibi carmina Cambres.

Lilius Gregorius Gyraldus Ferrariensis, dulce decus omnis antiquitatis

tiquitatis non Latinæ modo, verum etiam Græcæ, ita in quinto de poetarum historia dialogo de Gilda Britanno loquitur. “Gildam etiam memini me legere Britannicum poetam, his, “ut puto, longe antiquiorem, cujus tum mihi elegiacum carmen mira facilitate conscriptum visum fuit, nec ideo aspernabile: quem postea etiam citatum reperi in pervetere Britannica historia.” Hactenus Lilius. Adducor certe ut credam alterum hunc fuisse à Gilda historiographo. Phrasis, dictio, elegantiaque carminis majora promittit, quam speranda quidem à monacho tam barbaro seculo nato. Quare Gildam poetam ab historiographo alterum, judicio quodam persuasus certo, non temere constituo. Liceat nunc Britannis cum bona venia originem à Trojanis, & Bruto suo repetere. Fecerunt idem & Itali, & Galli, multæque aliæ gentes, gloria infinita illa Trojani nominis illecti. Quales Britanni initio fuerint non temere definitio. Doctissimorum esto iudicium. Scio interim Josephum in opere, cui titulus Antiocheis, hæc magna cum laude cecinisse.

Inchyta fultit

*Posteritas Ducibus tantis, tot dives alumnis,
Tot fecunda viris, premerent qui viribus orbem,
Et fama veteres. Hinc Constantinus, adeptus
Imperium, Romam tenuit, Bizantium auxit.
Hinc Senonum ductor captiva Brennius urbe
Romuleas domuit flammis victricibus arces.
Hinc & Scæva satus, pars non obscura tumultus
Civilis, Magnum solus qui mole soluta
Obsedit, meliorque fletit pro Cæsare murus.*

Non defunt & alii melioris notæ scriptores, quorum opera & diligentia antiqua Britannorum virtus elucet. Josephus, cujus carmen elimatum præposui, unus multorum, brevitatis causâ, instar erit. Hoc certe constat, cultores Britannicæ eo jam gloriæ pervenisse, ut cum gente quavis alia omni virtutum genere facile contendant, hostesque jugo premant. Tantum hoc defuit palmæ antiquissimorum Britannorum, quod ante Romanorum in insulam adventum operi manuario, & militiæ studuerint potius, quam literis, quibus famam posteritati prorogarent. Artium & bonarum literarum cognitio eo tempore certe omnis penes solos Druides fuit, quibus & Græca lingua tantum non familiaris. Strabo geographus libro quarto Bardos, & Vates adjecit, hæc referens. “Bardi quidem laudationibus, rebusque poeticiis student. Vates autem sacrificiorum naturaliumque causarum curæ dediti.” Conjectura ducor eo tempore vulgus Britannorum inruditi-
tissimum

issimum fuisse, ac prorsus non potuisse linguae suae voces callamo depingere. Quo etiam morbo & pleraque aliae gentes omnes barbarae laborabant. Caroli Magni temporibus coeperunt barbarae gentes aliquot suae linguae voculis chartas pingere. Rudiores Hungari ne adhuc quidem apte suo idiomate scribunt. Caesar meminit numismatum Britannicorum, & annulorum, quibus in permutatione utebantur. At ego, qui excusserim omnes Britanniae angulos, & tantum antiquarum rerum viderim, ne unum quidem, quod sciam, Britannice inscriptum inveni: quum tamen Romanorum numismatum passim per agros Britannicos erutorum pene myriades viderim. Causa autem cur Britannorum numismata nulla appareant, haec est. Cautum fuit edicto Ro. imperatorum, severo, ne quis in Britannia nummis uteretur nisi signatis imaginibus Caesarum, id quod & ex Gildae sapientis historiola liquido constat. Et quamdiu imperium Britanniae in provinciam redactae penes Romanos stabat, tamdiu necesse erat Britannis, magistratum gerere cupientibus, Latine loqui, etiam si non pure pute. Unde & provincialis linguae ortum apud Britannos, ut arbitror, nomen. Vulgus tamen magna cum difficultate, & id quidem corrupte, discerebat. Tabulas donationum omnes, & rationes alicujus momenti Latine scribebant. Haesit tamen in lingua, in fibris, in animo apud vulgus sermo Britannicus. Qui sunt peritiores linguae Britannicae, qua nunc Cambri Britannorum reliquiae utuntur, facile sentiunt infinitam vim Latinorum vocabulorum consuetudine Romanorum in colloquium vulgo familiare irrepisse. Cetera vocabula Cambrici idiomatis partim Hebraica, partim Graeca, partim barbara sunt. Sed latius in praesentia exspatiatus sum dum sollicite hoc ago, ut Britanni splendore sui Bruti, à quo una cum patria fama super aethera nota nomen accepere, illustrati, Trojani meminerint generis, factisque parentem victuris assidue expriment. Fortitas hic quispiam dixerit me belle munus perornasse meum; subesse tamen, quae diversum suadeant, & Brutum non minus quam Britanniam ab eo denominatum negligant, contempnant, rejiciant denique. Qua parte, ut veritatem à calumniatorum impetu praetenso clypeo fortiter protegam, aperte significabo quibus armentur telis. Nennius confirmator magnus Bruti, ne varietatem scribentium de origine Britannica aut consulto praeteriisse, aut non cognovisse videretur, Britonis

a Denominatum] Denominatum Ed. secunda.

cujusdam,

cujusdam, filii Hificionis, alias Ificonis, qui fuit filius Alani de genere Japheti, mentionem facit, significans se legiffe apud quendam hiftoriographum ab hoc Britones nomen accepiffe: quam tamen opinionem recitavit potius, quam confirmavit, prælata merito Bruti gloria. Sunt & aliquot præterea obscuræ famæ scriptores, qui leviter Britonis, & Britonum nomen attigerunt. Scriptoribus antiquis Græcis *Βεττωνία* percognitum nomen: Britannia Latinis: aut Britonum utrisque infrequens. Aufonius Burdegalensis falſiuscule ludit in Sylvium Britonem. Profecto crediderim eo tempore Britonum nomen exortum, quo Romana eloquentia & gloria una cum Britannia ad inclinationem vergebant. Sunt qui putent Britones gentem fuiſſe continentis Gallie ad littus Armoricanum (inter quos & Volaterranus Polydori inſtructor) & olim in Britanniam commiſſe. Sed ea opinio à nuda proſiliens conjectura judicio doctorum exploſa eſt. Agathias Græcus libro ſecundo de bello Gotthico ſcribit Britones Hunnicam eſſe gentem. Nil igitur antiquitus Britonibus cum Armoricano littore commune. Cornelius Tacitus hæc refert in vita Agricolæ. “In univerſum æſti-
“manti, Gallos vicinum ſolum occupaviſſe, credibile eſt. Eo-
“rum ſacra deprehendas ſuperſtitionum perſuaſione. Sermo
“haud multum diverſus.” Hæc ille. At Taciti illud credibile, rem tanquam veram, quum ſit vox incerta, non pronunciat. Nuda plane conjectura eſt. Nam & ſuperius ſcripſerat, parum compertum eſſe. Quantum autem ad ſacra pertinet, crediderim potius cum doctis ſcriptoribus, & maxime Cæſare (quem Britannicarum rerum cognitio aliquando occupatiſſimum juſta detinuit cura) Gallos à Britannia, quam contra, ſuorum rituum perſuaſionem accepiffe: id quod vel facile hinc liquet, quod Galli ad Druides Britanniæ incolæ de more miſſitabant quæſitum de vera rituum cum interpretatione, tum cognitione. Denique quantum ad idioma pertinet, ſum pene ejuſdem cum Tacito ſententiæ. Nunc mihi negotium, nec illud quidem leve, erit cum illis, qui contendunt Britannos olim gentem vagam, ſylveſtrem, inconditamque fuiſſe, & à brutis moribus nomen deſumpſiſſe, inter quos & Hierichus primus eſt, ut liquet ex his verſibus deſumptis è tertio ejus operis libro, quod de vita D. Germani epifcopi Altifioderenſis carmine heroico ſcripſit, & Carolo Magno dedicavit.

*α Insula ni vasse terrarum plurima ductu
 Alterius pene nomen conduceret orbis,
 Edicto veterum vocitata Britannia, brutis
 Barbara quod furiat gens ultro moribus omnis.*

In hac etiam hæresi fuit Isidorus Hispalensis episcopus, ut apparet libro nono Etymologicon. Horum ego iudicium non ex auctoritate scriptorum probatissimorum enatum, aut ex vivis fontibus haustum, quin potius à lacunis temere derivatum, discussio longe rectius, quam admitto. Colligo utrumque in barbarum plane incidisse seculum, quo bonæ artes omnes, una cum eloquentia & genuina illa antiquitatis cognitione, frangebant. Ut concedam Britannos aliquando rudes, vagos, & incompositum genus fuisse; an ideo ratione æqua statim bruti dicendi? Minime. Tales initio fuere gentes pleræque omnes, ne Græcos quidem, Italosve excipio, qui tamen postea societate, civilitate, æquitate conjunctissimi illustribus factis, quemadmodum & Britanni, gloriam sui nominis vel longissimam fecerunt, posteritatiq[ue] memorabili exemplo, virtutis titulo fuerunt. Eliota, amicus noster ille candidus, inter Græcos versatus, contendit beneficio cujusdam vetustissimi exemplaris, opportuna usus conjectura, Britanniam antiquitus à rerum affluentia Prytaniam Græce, nomine à re aptissime desumpto, dictam fuisse. Hæc memini legere me in Vibii Sequestris libro de regionibus ac provinciis. “Calabria quæ primitus ab antiquis Prytania, ob immensam affluentiam totius delicij, atque ubertatis.” Hæc ille. Industriam Eliotæ collaudo. Cupiebat ille hac conjectura Britannicæ gloriæ appellatione & eleganti, & significanti extendere. Nec interim tamen conjecturas ullas tanquam certa promittentes statim recipio, ne forte videar iudicio valentibus patriæ ingratus, neglecto, aut contempto Bruto incomparabili, & ac ab antiquis, nostratibus maxime receptissimo. Postremo ille certe corrigendus, & opportune, error est, quo quidam imbuti, & temeritate potius, quam iudicio ullo saltem certo freti, deprædicant Britannos ex Armorico littore primum in Albionem commigrasse, novumque Britannicæ nomen insulæ indidisse. Beda vir citra controversiam omnem doctus, at non perinde in penetralibus Britannicæ antiquitatis versatus, scribit hoc modo, primo capite primi libri Anglicæ hi-

α Insula ni vasse] In pro ni male habet Ed. secunda, *β Ac b antiquis,*] Sic in Ed. prima. Comma post *antiquis* omisit Ed. secunda.

storiz. "In primis autem insula Britones solum, à quibus
 "nomen accepit, incolas habuit, qui de tractu Armoricano,
 "ut fertur, Britanniam advecti, australeis sibi partes illius
 "vendicaverunt." Hic certi nihil pronunciat, tantum di-
 cit, ut fertur. Quo loco, si fidem à lectoribus sibi dari vo-
 luisset, aperte auctoris nomen, cujus opinioni subscripsit,
 produxisset, ut & sic pondus, fidemque dictis solidam ad-
 jiceret. Polydorus tamen, vir alioqui tum elegans, tum
 doctus, ex hoc Bedæ loco errorem hausit, haustumque in
 fibris conservat. Tam difficile est dediscere, quæ semel
 male aliquis didicerit. Quid interim fiet de judicio Cæsa-
 ris? Ille quinto commentariorum libro Britannos mediter-
 raneos *Aborigines* appellat, & tanquam in ipsa eadem genitos,
 quod antiquioris originis essent, quam ut generis sui primor-
 dia cognoscerent. Diodorus Siculus libro 5 quarto biblio-
 thecæ suæ hæc refert. "Britanniam incolere tradunt Abori-
 "genes." Liquet communi scriptorum suffragio incognitum
 fuisse Britannicæ nomen oræ Armoricanæ, ante Maximi, qui
 Britannis insularibus præfuit, tyrannidem. Britanni indu-
 bie Armoricæ à se devictæ nomen imposuere novum, quod
 vel adhuc retinet. Commigrationis autem Britannorum in
 Armoricam cum Maximo Gildas in sua historiola, & Bedæ
 in libro de ratione temporum, titulo Theodosii, luculentam
 faciunt mentionem. Ut concedam Brutum & Britannos a-
 liquando solvisse à littore Armoricano Albionem petitu-
 ros: an statim hoc admissio constabit Britannos colonos fuisse tra-
 ctus Armoricani? Nihil minus. Nam aliter ipsa Gildæ
 verba pronunciare videntur. "Exin Britannia omni arma-
 "to milite, militaribus copiis, rectoribus licet immenibus,
 "ingenti juventute spoliata, quæ comitata vestigia supradicti
 "tyranni domum nusquam rediit." Hactenus Gildas. Si ergo
 domum non redierunt, quem locum, aut quas possidebant
 sedes? Certe non alias quam Armoricanas, quibus victores
 patriæ suæ nobile dedere nomen, Armoricanorum & gloria,
 & appellatione sensim cadente, ac tandem pereunte. Nen-
 nius Britannus de hac quoque transmigratione in sua oppor-
 tune scribit historia. Quin & ista fufius, luculentius, atque
 adeo certius, additis ad cumulum Constantini Magni triumphis
 maximis, depingit Gulielmus à Maildulpî curia in prima de

a Tanquam in ipsa eadem genitos,] Sic Lelandus ipse correxit in
 Erratis. Antea, *tanquam in ipsa terra genitos*, quo modo & in
 Ed. secunda. *β Quarto]* Antea *sexto*. male.

regibus tabula his lineamentis. "Constantinus, ut aiunt, vir magnæ civilitatis, Constantinum, ex Helena stabularia susceptum, egregiæ spei juvenem, reliquit heredem, qui ab exercitu imperator salutatus, expeditione in superiores partes indicta, magnam manum Britannorum militum abduxit, per quorum industriam, triumphis ad vota fluentibus, brevi rerum potitus, emeritos, & laboribus functos, in quadam parte Galliæ ad occidentem super littus Oceani collocavit. ubi hodieque posterius eorum manentes in immane coaluere, moribus linguaque nonnihil à nostris Britonibus degeneres." Et ibidem paullo inferius: "Succedentibus annis in eadem insula Maximus, homo imperio aptus, si non contra fidem ad tyrannidem anhelasset, quasi ab exercitu impulsus, purpuram induit, statimque in Galliam transitum parans, ex provincia omnem pene militem abstrahit. Constantinus etiam quidam non multo post ibidem spe nominis imperator allectus, quicquid residuum erat militaris roboris exhaustit. Sed alter à Theodosio, alter ab Honorio interfecti, rebus humanis ludibrio fuere. Copiarum, quæ illos secutæ ad bellum fuerant, pars occisa, pars post fugam ad superiores Britannos concessit." Hæc Maildunensis fusiis reliquis scriptoribus narravit, exorsus à Constantio patre, & Constantino filio Imperatoribus. Quid, quod & addidit ad Maximi tyrannidem, præter communem morem nostrorum scriptorum, Constantini alterius imperii invasoris facinus suppliciumque? De hac quoque transmigratione, & nomine Armoricæ in Britanniam continentis mutato, Henricus Venantodunensis in sua accurate scribit historia. Ut interim mittam Aluredi Fibrolegani, Gervasii Durovernensis, Joannis Anglici, Ranulphi Higedeni Castrensis illustrissima de eadem transmigratione testimonia. Hæc, quæ auctoritate virorum illustrium confirmatus adduxi, si non satis comprobant Armoricam Britannicæ continentis nomen à Britannorum insularum commigratione accepisse, & Britannos continentis nullam unquam appellationem indidisse nostræ Britannicæ, disquirant per me importuni calumniatores crassiores umbras, quibus gloriam frustra conentur Britannici splendoris obscurare. Ego interea loci strenue causam meæ patriæ defendam, & famam ejusdem modis quibus possim omnibus promovebo, augebo, ornabo.

BUSTELLI Domus, Angl. Bustelsham. Erat aliquando sedes Templariorum, quorum existimatione decrecente Mons acutus à Severia comes collegium Canonicorum Augustinianorum

norum ibidem instituit. Ab eo tempore Bustelli domus consecratum est principibus viris Montis acuti.

C

CALEVA, nobilissima semper Atrebatum civitas, de qua & Græci, & Latini scriptores mentionem fecerunt. Ptolemæus hæc scribit. "Atrebatii, & eorum civitas *Μαλαυία*". Sic enim Calevam, ut mihi videtur, invertit Græcus codex. "Sunt qui adfirmant hanc urbem eam esse, quæ nunc Isis vadi nomine censetur. Sunt & alii qui Calevam dicant eam fuisse urbem, quam in solitudinem redactam vulgus hodie Silcestre vocat, quod à Pontibus, alias Rheadingo, plus minus septem passuum millibus distat, & tribus à Basingo. Sunt porro qui Guldæfordæ Calevam quærant. Sed has conjecturas non magni facio. Puto certe Silcestre eam antiquitus fuisse urbem, quam Henricus Huntendunensis libr. quarto hystoriæ suæ dicit à Britannis antiquitus Cair Segent fuisse appellatam. Sita autem est in ipso limine Avoniæ littoralis non in ripa Tamesina, ut habet Huntendunensis, ni sit corruptum exemplar. Erat & urbs altera Segontium nomine, quam Cairarvon nostra ætas vulgo appellat, quod è regione Monæ, quæ nunc Anglesega dicitur, sita sit. Mea plane opinio semper fuit, atque adeo nunc est, Calevam eam fuisse urbem, quæ nunc Walengaforde dicitur. Facilis lapsus erat mutare V geminatum in G, & rursus G in C. N autem litera quum invertitur fit V. Ita ex Walena orta est corrupta Caleva. Quanquam & Antoninus Gallenæ meminit. Facies, situs, antiquitas, spatium, magnificentia denique arguunt Walengaford olim urbem fuisse clarissimi nominis. De vallo, fossa profunda, & arce pene inexpugnabili, nihil dicam. Dani, devicta hac urbe, custodiam, & præsidium arci magnum imposuerunt. Bona pars murorum urbis Danicis procellis cecidit, nec ab eo tempore instaurata. Ab adventu

a *Sunt qui adfirmant hanc urbem eam esse, quæ nunc Isis vadi nomine censetur.* } In his est Nicolaus Fierbertus in Descriptione Academiæ Oxoniensis, vir pereruditus, sed Pontificius. Prodiit hic libellus (in 8vo) Romæ, apud Guglielmum Facciottum, A. D. 1602. superiorum permissu. Multa notatu digna, & quæ non alibi legi, continet. Sed rarissimus est. Denuo usque edendum curavi. Lectorem tamen monitum esse velim, me illa omnia imbrobare quæ in gratiam Pontificiorum scripserit auctor, exemplarque quo usus fuerim ab amico singulari RICHARDO RAWLINSO me accepisse.

Nor-

Nortomannorum Brientius urbem & castrum possidebat, quem Gulielmus à Maildulphi curia in tertio Novellæ historiæ libro Limitaneum, id est Marchionem, Walengafordæ appellat. Comes etiam Devanus, sive Castrensis, eandem, nisi me fallit memoria, sub ditione tenuit. Matildis, filia Henrici primi, ab Hidis vado clam fugiens Stephanum tyrannum hic se occuluit. Comites Coriniæ urbem & castrum possidebant. Inter quos effloruit Richardus semper Augustus rex Romanorum, filius autem Joannis regis Angl. & frater Henrici tertii, cujus opera castrum insigniter reparatum est, ut refert Marthæus Parisius. Fuit Walengaforde oppidum percelebre vel ipso Eadueardi tertii imperio: quo tempore ingens pestis per duodecim urbis paroccias immisericorditer grassata est, & tantum non desolatam reddidit. Cupiebat veterem Richardus secundus loco restituere dignitatem, datis diplomatibus, & vectigalibus diminutis. Votum tam honestum suos non habuit successus. Ab illo decrevit quotidie urbis gloria, & à constructione pontis Abbandunici & Durocastrensis, viatoribus ab antiqua semita declinantibus, tantum non concidit.

«CASTRUM puellarum, vulgo Eidenburge, regio Scottorum sedes, de quo multa Hector Boëthius in sua refert historia. Hæc urbs aliquoties ab Anglis vim passa est, & nuper igne fœde desolata, victore Anglo, tota pene concidit.

CERVI INSULA, Anglice Ceortesege, vulgo Chersey, in ipsis pene Regnorum finibus sita est. Ego aliquando legi Erchenualdum filium fuisse Offæ regis Ostroanglorum, natumque Stallenvorti apud Lindisfos. Sororem habuit Ethelburgam virginem pudicissimam. Fuit hic episcopus Londinensis, & duo erexit cœnobîa, de quibus Beda in ecclesiastica historia mentionem facit. Fritheuoldus, teste Mariano Scotto, & Gulielmo à Maildulphi curia, subregulus beneficio Wolpheri Regis Merciorum & Erchenualdi adjutor fuit in constructione Ceortesevani cœnobii. Ethelburga virgo Berechingi virginibus velatis præfuit.

«*Castrum puellarum, vulgo Eidenburge, &c.] Fallitur egregie Lelandus. Edenburge nomen habet à flumine Eden prope oppidum corrente. at castellum Edenburgi castrum puellarum nominatur quia ibi regis filia servari debent. Sic in nota MS. ad oram exemplaris RAWLINSONIANI Ed. secundæ. β Erchenuald.] Malim, Erchenualdo.*

CHAUSEGA, vulgo Cheaufey. Erat hîc antiquitus nobile monasterium, sed concidit ea calamitate, qua Dani totam late Atrebatum provinciam devastabant. Instaurata tamen postea pars aliqua pristinae dignitatis Cheaufeganae, habuitque, ut ego colligo, Canonicos, quos praebedarios appellant. Tabulae donationum in Rheadingenſi monasterio Rogeri Decani Cheaufegani mentionem faciunt. Illud liquido constat Henricum Belloclericum Angliæ regem prædiis Fanni Leonis, id est, Leonminster, & Cheaufegæ novum monasterium suum, quod magnificentissime Rheadingi erexerat, dotasse, misertum, ut referunt, neglectæ in illis locis religioni. A quo tempore serviebat Cheaufega Rheadingo. Nunc villula est non alio certe clara nomine, quam quod Domino fructus uberes reddat.

CHEVA, vulgo Kew. Villa elegans. Aedes autem non multis ab hinc annis constructæ tempore Henrici septimi à quodam poenuarii, ut ego audiui, præfecto.

CLAUDIA, Britannice Cairglo, Angli. Gloucester. Claudiae nomen celebravit Gul. à Maildulphi curia quum dedicaret illustre opus historiae suæ de Angl. regibus Roberto Claudiano, notho Henrici primi, at præcipue in libro de Pontificibus Anglicis tertio. Nennius Britannus Claudiae meminit sed affirmat ab alio quam Claudio Cæsare urbem nomen accepisse. Annales Britannorum referunt olim sedem hîc fuisse episcopalem, antistitemque habuisse Eldadum. Adornaverunt hanc urbem claris ædificiis reges multi. Præcipue Ofricus subregulus, Comes Claudianæ provinciae, & regibus Merciorum sanguine conjunctus, maxime Etheldredo, cui & familiaris, ut ex Chronicis Claudiani monasterii liquido apparet. Fuit hic Ofricus postea Rex Transhabrinorum. Sed Danica tempestas cœnobium Ofrici sœde tractavit, virginisque Deo sacras fugavit. Sunt qui scribant hoc factum flagrante bello civili inter Egbertum Regem Visifaxonum, & Mercios. Successere in virginum locum Canonici. Tandem expulsis illis, inducti per Canutum regem, consultore Wolsteno episcopo Vigornienſi, monachi. Sed de Claudia fusus in libris de Civili historia, sive de Antiquitate Britannica, dicemus.

CISSA, inter Saxones nobilis, pater Inæ regis Visifaxonum, & erector Abbandunensis cœnobii.

COUÆ, duæ arces munitissimæ, à loco in quo sitæ sunt sic dictæ. Una orientis, altera occidentis titulo elucet. Stant autem in ipsis Neoportus faucibus, quæ aditus in Vectam insulam. Est in hoc æstu castrum antiquum à Britannis Cairbro

bro dictum. Cair enim Britannice castrum, aut urbem muris cinctam, Bro autem æstus maris, significat; unde & Penbro, id est, caput æstuarii, urbs notissima Demetarum, quæ nunc Penbroc. Sylvester Giraldus in Itinerario suo Penbro interpretatur caput maritimum. Hujus castri jus omne ab adventu Nortomannorum erat penes Rigidios, sic enim interpretor Redde Gallicum nomen, & Reddeur est rigiditas. Aptius est proprium nomen in ius quam in us terminare, alioqui dixissem Rigidus. Inter Rigidios, quos vulgus scriptorum Redueros, & Riparios corrupte appellat, Richardus Henrici 2. consobrinus connumeratur. At alter prænomine Balduinus in primis illustris fuit, quem Vectæ comitem fuisse testantur multi rerum Anglicarum scriptores. Hunc ego esse puto Balduinum de Betona, sic forsitan à natali solo dictum, Comitem Vectæ, qui beneficio Richardi Regis in uxorem duxit filiam & heredem Gulielmi Comitis Albemarlæ, ac Holdernessæ: quo titulo multum ei accessisset ad dignitatis cumulum, si prolem de ea suscepisset. Duxerat ante Balduinus Vectanus in uxorem Joannam filiam, & heredem Gulielmi Vernonii Comitis Devonix: quo conjugio auctus est altero Comitis honore. Mortuo Balduino, ejus uxor, filia Gulielmi Grossi Comitis Albemarlæ, secundo nupsit Magnovillano, vulgo Mandeville. Tertio etiam nupsit Gul. de Fortibus, qui Skippoduni castellum, à Gul. Grosso socero suo magnifice inceptum, magnificentius absolvebat. Ditio Albemarlæ, Vectæ, & Devonix, ad hos Fortios pervenit, & honos uterque in Isabella Fortia cessavit. Rex Eadueardus, si recte memini, tertius precibus & precio ita per interpretes cum Isabella egit, ut hæc vivens jus omne suum de Vecta insula illi perpetuo remitteret. Hoc pacto Vecta pervenit in possessionem Principis.

CURIA, Saxonice Byri. Sic enim vocant brevitatis studio. Alias appellatur lingua vernacula Sainct Eadmundesbyri, id est, Fani Eadmundi curia. Habebat hoc oppidum antiquius nomen. Dicebatur enim Latine Bedericia, Saxonice Bederichesworth. At postquam reliquix Eadmundi regis Ostroanglorum à Danis interfecti Aquilæduni, vulgo Hoxton, sed corrupte pro Eglefdune, 33. annis quievissent, translatae sunt Bedericiam consensu Ostroanglorum, tanquam ad locum celebriorem. Fama refert nomen Eadmundi multis ibi inclaruisse miraculis. Anno autem D. 925. & secundo Ethelstani regis collegium sacerdotum Bedericiæ institutum est, sacrum videlicet Eadmundo. Nec longo post tempore Canonici Præbendarii ibidem instituti, ac oppidum Eadmundi titulo

titulo nominatum. At Canutus Danus, Anglorum imperi^o potitus, consilio Ailwini episcopi Ulmetensis, alias Helme- ham, Canonicos expulit, ac monachos substituit. Devenerat ante hæc tempora Bedericia oppidum in usum Canonicoꝝ liberalitate Eadmundi regis patris Eadgari. Post adventum Gulielmi Nortomanni in Angliam, Hervæus ædituus Fani Eadmundi oppidum muro cinxit, unde & statim magnificē- tiora urbi ædificia addita. Quid ego hic pluribus collaudo Curiam verbis? Unum hoc tantum addam, solem non videre urbem situ elegantiorē: (sic molli delicata pendet in clivo, & rivulus ad orientem defluit,) aut cœnobium illustrius, sive quis dotationem, seu amplitudinem, aut magnificentiam in- comparabilem æquis rationibus expendat. Dicerēs plane cœnobium urbem esse: tot portæ, partim etiam æreæ, tot turres, & templum, quo nullum magnificentius, cui & alia tria egregio opere nitentia, uno & eodem cœmeterio sita, subserviunt. Amniculus, de quo superius, mediis monasterii septis illabitur, duplici ponte arcuati operis pervius.

D

DELA, Saxonice, ut ego arbitror, Dale. Locus est in lit- tore Cantiano inter Dorin & Rutupinum, urbes Romanis cognitissimas, ubi solum humile, & subsidens descendētibz è navibus facilem in insulam aditum præbet. Fama publica est, in promontorio Cantiano Julium Cæsarem à portus Du- rensis aditu prohibitum, hic in terram loco opportuno de- scendisse una cum copiis suis, & castra in spatiosa illa pla- nitie, cui nunc nomen Barendunia, posuisse. Neque his dissimilia referunt Chronica quæ ego aliquando legi de rebus Dori gestis.

DEIRI, gens notissima rerum Saxonicarum scriptoribus, quorum leviter meminit Samuel homo Britannus, Beda au- tem fusc. 14. cap. 2. libri Anglicæ historiæ, & alibi. Incole- bant latam regionem ab Abri flu. ripis ad ripas Tyssæ. Ber- nicii vero (de quibus & Beda etiam cap. præcedenti scribit) sedes habuerunt à Tyssa ad Tuefim flu. & ultra. Utraque gens principio imperii Saxonum in Britannia suum Regem retinuit. At temporum intervallo utrumque regnum in unum coaluit. Deiros crediderim à ferarum Sylvis, ubi vitam duce- bant, appellatos. Θ, Græcum est, fera Latinum, unde Sax- ones damas & cervos Deire patrio appellabant vocabulo, hac tamen scribendi lege, ut Θ Græcum in D verterent, transfixa prima literæ parte virgulâ, quam & Thorn sua no- minabant lingua, quod virgula spinulæ exhiberet speciem.

Beda

Beda sylvæ Deirorum librò quinto historiæ suæ capit. 2. his verbis meminit: "Berthunus abbas monasteriũ, quod vocatur "Derewald, id est, Deirorum sylvæ." Hactenus Beda. Hic locus hodie celeberrimus est, & à fibris aquaticis illis Fibrilega Latina compositione appellari potest; quanquam indoctum vulgus oppidum Beverley vocat, clarum videlicet Joannis olim archiepiscopi Isurovicani, sive Eboracensis, consuetudine, sed clarius Ethelstani regis de Scottis triumphis, ac liberalitate, quam vel hodie deprædicant. Illud non est silentio prætereundum, quod ea Deiriæ pars, quæ subsidet, & Hullò flu. ab ostiis reflui Abri, alias Humbri, tanquam extrema meta discluditur, vulgo Holderneffe vocatur, quod Latine sic redditur, cavæ Deiriæ peninsula. Terra enim ibi se extendit in mare, id quod quum sit Cherronesus dicitur. Non tamen ita se extendit, ut proprie Cherronesus dici possit. Libellus qui inscribitur, at incerto auctore, de antiquitate Deirorum, hæc refert: "Cava Deira respectu altioris inter mare & Humbrum. Et quia extenditur instar nasi, additur hæc syl-
"laba Nese, & dicitur vulgo Holdernes." Mihi quidem non aridet hic nasus. Sequar igitur priorem interpretationem. Quæ vero sequuntur ad hunc modum in eodem libello aliquanto lucidiora sunt. "Deirwalde locus nemorosus, id est, sylvæ Deirorum. Hæc postea Beverlac, quasi locus, vel "lacus castorum dictus à castoribus, quibus Hullæ aqua vicina "abundabat." Hactenus antiquitatum scriptor. At ego ut castores, & locum facile admitto, ita lacum rejicio, & amplector priorem Fibrilegæ concinnationem: nisi quis Fibrolegam Græcam compositionem prætulerit. Saxones scribebant Beverlege. Recentiores in hujusmodi terminationibus commutaverunt plerumque lege in ley. Hoc loco, principio monasterium erat virorum & virginum egregie à regibus donatum, sed bellis Danicis conflagravit. Eathelstenus postea Scottorum debellator collegium Canonicorum ibidem instituit, & liberalitate ampla institutum insignivit, asyli immunitate addita.

DERENTUS flu. Angl. Derente, corrupte, duabus literis mediis sublati, Derte. Conjectura est quorundam & a probabilis hunc flu. olim appellatum fuisse Dorguin, alias Dorguent Britannico vocabulo, quod Latine aquam lucidam & perspicuam significat. Facilis mihi quidem videtur lapsus à Dor-

a Probabilis] Sic lego cum Ed. secunda. Probabilis Ed. prima.

wente in Dērente. Oritur hic flu. Titeſegæ, quæ Regnorum in finibus ſita eſt villa. Spectabilis autem eſt Craii & Dērenti confluentia in ipſo Dērenti vado. Origo Craii cernitur Dorpenduni, vulgo Orpington: quod nomen Britannicum Aquæ caput montanæ Latine exprimit, quaſi ipſos fontes & a originem flu. ſignificans. Loca non obſcura alluit, & tandem Dērenti vadum vicum celebrem attingens, Dērenti petit alveum, quo loco viatoribus pene pervius eſt. Nuper mortuus cœnobium virginum Doruenta cingebat, opus Eadueardi à Gulielmo Magno regis Angliæ ejus appellationis tertii. Nunc lætiſſimus palatiolum Henrici octavi regis, opus undecunque ſplendidum, admiratur, amat, colit. Paullo inferius Doruenta pleno alveo Tameſum, fluviorum regem, æſtum marinum patientem ingreditur.

DEVA, Britan: Cair leon ar dour Dew, id eſt, caſtrum Legionis ſuper Devam flu. Ar Dew à Britannis conſulte additum, ut flu. titulo diſtinguerent à Cair leon ar wiſke, quam urbem Romani Iſcam appellabant, & Iſcelegiam. Antoninus ſcriptor Latinus hanc urbem Devam a flu. appellat. Beda 2.cap.2. libr. hiftoriæ Anglicanæ urbem Cairlegion appellat, ſecutus Britannos. At Saxones aliud indidere nomen, videlicet Legeceſter à legionum caſtro, ut apparet ex Rogeri Hovedeni hiftoria. Admiror interim quæ auctoritas eo deduxerit Gulielmum à Maildulphi curia, ut libro de episcopis Angli. 4. ſcriberet, Legionum urbem inde dictam, quod emeriti milites Julianarum legionum illic confederint. Ego vero palam pronuncio nec legiones Julii, nec ipſum Julium eo perveniſſe. De Deva flu. fuſius hic ſcriberem, niſi nuper in libello, cui titulus Genethliacon, in gratiam Eadueardi Principis edito, accurate pinxiſſem Tegæum lacum, Penliniæ ornamentum magnum, à quo deſluit, ac præterea curſum illius omnem ad ipſa uſque oſtia. De antiquitate & magnificentiâ hujus urbis ſcripfere quidem multi, at fuſiſſime Ranulphus Hygedenus & Henricus Bradefhauus monachi Caſtrenſes: ille in hiftoria, cui titulus Polychronicon, hic in vita D. Werburgæ virginis. Sentiit magnam hæc civitas cladem tyrannide Ethelfredi Nortabrinorum Regis, at majorem longe perſecutione Danica, qua tantum non funditus concidit. Ethelfleda filia Ealfridi Magni, & conjunx Ethelfredi Comitſ Merciorum, quam Henricus Huntendunenſis

a *Originem flu. ſignificans*] *Originem fluviorum ſignificans* Ed. ſecunda.

eleganti

eleganti carmine vel ad sydera tollit, urbem & reparavit & exauxit. Leofricus Merciorum Comes vir tum nobilissimus, tum optimus, Devæ gloriam insigniter promovebat. Idem fecit & Lupus Comes gente Nortomannus. Tandem Petrus quidam coronidem magnificentiæ addidit, eo transferens Lichefelda sedem episcopatus, Gulielmo Magno Anglis imperante.

DORIS, five Durus, urbs fama celeberrima in ipso promontorio Cantiano, quam nostra ætas Dover appellat, unde ad Morinos transitus; at, ut ego conjicio, non brevissimus. Est autem brevissimus, ut rerum nauticarum peritissimi pronunciant, ab Hithino portu, qui vulgo Hive, ad Gessoriacum urbem Morinorum, nunc Bononiam, quamvis alii aliter somnient, indubie dictam. Sed nec interim Bononiæ nomen recens admodum. Ammianus Marcellinus, qui Cæsarum res gestas scripsit, hujus meminit, ^a sed Bonnam, ni codex mendosus, subinde appellavit. Doris originem traxit ab ^{idug} Græco vocabulo. Britanni etenim, detruncata ypsilon litera, aquam sua lingua Dor, subinde & Doure, auctis duabus literulis, vocabant. Neque aliud quicquam est Dover, si R suo loco reponas. At an fluviolus, qui urbem allambit, Dori, five Duri, nomen antiquitus retinuerit, non temere affirmo. Illud affirmare possum, bonam partem urbium Cantii à Dour Britannico vocabulo nomenclaturam accepisse. Sunt argumento, & quidem manifesto, Durobrevum quod nunc Hrofecester, Durovernum, vulgo Cantewarebyri, id est, Cantiorum curia, & Doris urbs, quæ modo Dover dicitur. Tradunt annales Dorensis cœnobii Arviragum Britannorum Regem arcem pene inexpugnabilem prope urbem in montis crepidine posuisse. De hoc rege sic scribit Juvenalis poëta satyra quinta, dum Neroni fœde adulatur.

Regem aliquem capies, aut de temone Britanno

Excidet Arviragus.

Erat tunc temporis Dori portus navibus percommodus instar lunæ, cornibus in orbem pene concretis. Sed tempus edax rerum, & procellæ, venti, denique fluctuum refluorum violentia, ita utrinque veteris portus cornua concusserunt, ut

^a *Sed Bonnam,*] Bonnæ mentio apud Am. Marcellinum in initio libri xviii. Sed an Codices MSS. variant mihi non constat. ^β *Procellæ, venti,*] Sic etiam distinguitur in Ed. secunda. & recte, ut opinor. Sed in prima Edit. comma post *venti* omittitur.

ablatis illis apertum littus vel urbis mœnia attingat. Hinc fit ut ingens calculorum vis æstus impulsu aggeratur. Incredibile quidem dictu, quantum thesauri exhâuserit Henricus Octavus Rex potentissimus, dum studet stationem, & portum commodum classi suæ hîc constituere. Si quis vero nunc contenderet portum hîc olim non fuisse, Antonini Itinerarium non contemnendum illi objicerem. Illic enim portus Dubris, nomine tamen corrupto, meminit. Nec interim Rutupinum, aut Limenicum, portum silentio obscuravit. Unde colligo hos tantum treis portus apud Cantios antiquitus fuisse celebres. Referunt ^a & iidem annales Lucium, regem Britannorum Christianum, ecclesiam Servatori suo in Durenſi castro consecrasse. Eadbaldus Cantiorum, Princeps, Ethelberti Magni filius, consilio Laurentii archiepiscopi Duroverniensis, Canonîcorum in eodem castro collegium instituit, quos postea Vitredus Rex Cantiorum alio tranſtulit, videlicet in vicinam urbem, Fano Martini mag-nifico opere in eos usus exſtructo, quod vel hodie desolatum insignem præ se fert, vel foro medio, antiquitatem. Sed manum de tabula. Alibi de his rebus fufius dicemus.

DOROBREVUM, alias Durobrevum (cujus mentio est ſemel atque iterum apud Antoninum) urbs ſita eſt in ripa Vagæ fluminis, qui modo Medewege dicitur, media pene via, qua itur à Londino Dorovernum. Saxones hanc poſtea à Hrof, viro quodam primario, & urbis Domino, Hroſceſter appellabant. Hujus quoque appellationis Beda cap. 3. libri 2. hiftoriæ Anglicæ meminit. Nomen etiam Hrofi adhuc vivit in quadam Cantiorum familia. Paulinus epifcopus Durobrevenſis fuit, & ſecundus, ſi recte computo, Ithamarus, cujus cum literas, tum vitam collaudat Beda 13. cap. 3. libri hiftoriæ ſuæ. Multas hæc pertulit urbs calamitates, & belli, & incendii. Ethelredus Rex Angliæ, inſenſus Cantiis, urbem variis adfligit modis, & Canonicos Fani Andreæ fugavit, qui tamen poſtea ſuo juri reſtituti ſunt. Gundulphus Cado-menſis, epifcopus Roſenſis, Cononicos expulit, ac monachos monachus induxit, ut apparet ex Eadmeri hiftoria. Lugebat longo tempore Roſa, pontē aut rupto, aut non confecto. Robertus Collinus, qui vulgo Knolles, Gallomafſix ille, mi-

^a Et iidem] Sic ex Ed. ſecunda. Sed in Ed. prima *idem*.

seratus urbis *solitudinem*, magnis ausis violentissimum Vagæ fluminis gurgitem vicit, jactis novi pontis fundamentis.

DOROVERNUM, alias Durovernum, Ptolemæo Darvenum, emporium totius Cantii illius, teste Cæsare, humanissimi emporium longe frequentissimum, & Romanorum aliquando in Britanniam venientium palatium, à Duro flu. vicino, qui nunc Sturus dicitur, quantum colligere possum, nomen accepit, servavitque inter eruditos. Sylvester Gyraldus Menevensis hæc refert 2. Distinctionum libro. "Dorobernia à Dour Britannico vocabulo, quod aquam significat, quoniam aquis abundat." Hactenus ille. Sed vulgus postea urbem Cantewarbyri, id est, Cantiorum curiam, appellavit. Britanni Romanique hic templum posuerunt Christo Servatori sacrum, cujus gloria, Saxonibus paganis late Cantium occupantibus, defloruit; & postea, Ethelberto Rege ad Christum, Augustino Romano concionante, converso, reffloruit. Calamitates non paucas bello Regulorum Angliæ intestino passa est hæc civitas. At ea longe maxima fuit, quum Dani, regnante Ethelredo Principe infortunatissimo, urbe capta, omnia vi, cæde, flammis confunderent. Osbeinus Præcentor Durovernenfis in elegantissimo libello de vita Ealphegi archiepiscopi Cantiorum, hujus nefandæ cladis abunde meminit. Hovedenus etiam historiographus hanc tragoediam tam aperte & lucide ob oculos lectoris ponit, ut hinc cuivis pio facile lachrymas excutiat. Lanfrancus Ligur beneficio Gulielmi Magni archiepiscopus urbem Cantiorum, & Fanum Servatoris utcunque restituit. At interim pars magnâ mœnium diruta jacebat. Simon Sudocurianus archiepiscopus, homo pius, at impie à seditiosis securi percussus, maximis sumptibus mœnia, quæ partim occidentem, partim boream spectant, refecit. Cetera hujus urbis cum monumenta, tum facta illustria ab ejus alumnis scriptoribus fidelissimis, videlicet Eadmero, & Gervasio, monachis Fani Servatoris, ac Thoma Spottæo, & Gulielmo Thornæo, Fani Augustiniani monachis, sunt quærenda.

DUNOLMÆNSIS à Dunolmo urbe non obscura deducitur. Nomen autem loco antiquitus inditum fuisse puto à Dune, & Holme. Constat enim Dune Britannice montem significare. Holme vero eminentis loci, interdum & sylvosi, & aquis circumsepti verticem, aut eminentiam exprimit.

[*solitudinem*] Ita ex Ed. secunda, non *solicitudinem*, ut in Ed. prima.

Exemplo sunt Holmehurst, id est, locus editus sylvam ferens; Axholme superioris Lindiae insula; Stepeholme, & ^a Flatbolme insulae Abrini maris. Urbs hæc pene tota fluvio cincta est, quem Ptolemæus, primi nominis geographus, Vedram appellat. At ætate nostra Verus dictus, olim etiam & Wirus, & Murus, nisi antiqua Bedæ exemplaria corrupta. Veri flu. ab origine cursum; & ipsis fontibus, accurate perscribere præsentis non est instituti. Tantum significabo bicornem esse originem, ex Burna, & Skello amniculis, nec Veri nomen esse cognitum antequam cornua uno confluant alveo: id autem fit plus minus 20. passuum millibus occidentem versus ab Achelandia, quo orientem ^β versus defluit. insignis ibidem Vinduglessi, alias Vandeles, confluentia. Deinde Dunolmum urbem 4. passuum millibus distantem receptis aliquot amnibus allambit, peninsulamque facit. Postremo decurrens spatio plus minus 8. milliarium, mare petit eo loco, cui Veri-ostium nomen. Hic fuit monasterium Petri quod toties à Beda laudari meruit, una cum Coelfrido abbate, viro incomparabili. Origo Dunolmensis urbis & episcopatus non tam antiqua est, quam vulgus eruditorum existimat. Operæ precium igitur erit dignitatem episcopalis sedis ab ovo repetere, & huc recta, sed brevi oratione perducere: id quod commodissime faciam beneficio historiæ, ab incerto auctore de rebus Dunolmensium tanta cura & fide scriptæ, ut una illa merito quidem dici possit, thesaurus ingens Transfabrinæ antiquitatis: tanta, tam varia, tamque recondita in ea rerum memorabilium cognitio. Exemplar vero commigravit à Dunia in Cantium. Crediderim certe bonam operis partem à Simeone Dunolmensi Præcentore, viro suo seculo eleganter erudito, fuisse scriptam. Hujus ego aliquando historiam ab hac diversam de rebus gestis Anglorum legi, quam & inchoavit commode à morte Bedæ, perstringens illustria facta & Anglorum & Danorum, spatio quadringentorum & viginti novem annorum, ac quatuor mensium: cui & alii viginti quinque anni appendebant, auctore Joanne Hagustaldensi. Hic mihi non placet Rogerus Hovedenus, vir alioqui laudandus, qui scrinia Simeonis, suppresso ejus nomine, strenue compilavit, & aliena pro suis, gloriæ avidulus, supposuit. Sedes episcopalis North-

^a Flatbolme] Elatbolme Ed. secunda. ^β versus defluit] Sic distinxit. Mox post defluit in Ed. prima comma habemus; in Ed. secunda colon.

abrinorum,

abrinorum, principiò constituta est ab Osualdo rege Christianissimo in quadam insula Lindisfarna nomine, quæ ab ostiis Tuesis, ubi nunc Abrevicum, urbs bello clarissima, plus minus octo passuum millibus distat, & æstu recedente pedibus aditur. Lindis fluviolus ex Glini valle, si recte memini, ortum habens huc properat per Hagedunum castellum, & sabulo, absente æstu, supernatans, è regione insulæ, cui nomen dat, Oceanum petit. Non hîc celabo studiosum lectorem, me aliquando deprehendisse ex veteri codice bibliothecæ Ventæ Simenorum, hanc insulam à Britannis Inis Medecaute fuisse dictam, cujus nominis & Gildam testem citat, alterum, ut videtur, ab illo, qui publice circumfertur. Quin & Ponticus Virunnius, qui epitomen Britannicæ historiæ ex Gallofrido Monæmutensi decerpfit, recitat versiculos ex Gildæ Cambreide, cui & Lilius Gyraldus subscribit. Nostra ætas locum diverso appellat vocabulo, nempe sacram insulam, Anglice Halig Eilande, à reliquiis sanctissimorum virorum ibi quiescentium. Aidanus homo Scottus primus fuit hujus loci antistes. Quis facile crederet quantum prædiorum donatione Principum huic sedi accreverit? Ingruentibus longo post tempore Danis piratis, & oram pelagi orientalem immisericorditer devastantibus, non potuit Sacra insula impias manus effugere. Spoliata igitur, solitudinem patiebatur ingentem, de qua Flaccus Albinus, qui & Alcuinus, Eboracensis, vir illis temporibus longe eruditissimus, utpote præceptor Caroli magni, & academix Parisiorum instaurator, in libro epistolarum suarum semel atque iterum, præcipue vero ad Higebaldum, scribit. Hac clade coacti sacræ insulæ ministri, una cum Eardulpho episcopo, sedem, quæ jam 141. annis inviolata floruerat, tandem reliquere, anno à Christo nato 875. Tum vero vel totum septennium cum reliquiis Cutheberti, Lindisfarnensis episcopi longe sanctissimi, incertis discurrebant sedibus: tandemque Cragum Brigantum, ubi tunc temporis monasteriolum erat, pervenerunt. Est vicus fama notissimus septem passuum millibus distans à Monachopoli, alias Novo castello, & quinque à Dunolmo, cui nomen à Cono fluvio præterlabente, & mox in Verum defluente, inditum est. Saxones hanc sua lingua vocabant Conecestre, de qua clarissima mentio tum apud Simeonem, tum etiam Hovedenum, scriptores rerum gestarum illustreis. At vulgus, detruncato nunc vocabulo, vico Castri nomen imposuerunt. Hunc locum Eardulphus sedem sibi, suisque constituit. Ecce rursus ingruunt Dani, quum Conocastrenses intervallum quietis

nacti,

naſti, nihil minus expectarent. Fit fuga altera, ſecumque deferunt chara D. Cutheberti pignora Ripodunum uſque. Sed pace poſt quatuor meſes reddita. Alduinus epiſcopus cogitabat Conocaſtrum una cum ſuis repetere. « Inter eundem oraculo admonitus corpus Cutheberti Dunolmum perduxit. Hic locus, & quidem opportunus, eſt, originem Dunolmi altius repetere. Fiet: ſed chronicon Dunolmenſe pro ſæ loquetur, quod fidem lectori, potius quam eloquentiam, promittit. Quanquam & utrumque. “ Dunelmum locum quidem “ natura munitum, ſed non facile habitabilem, invenit Alduinus epiſcopus. Nam denſiſſima undique ſylva totum occupaverat. Tantum in medio planities erat non grandis, quam arando & ſeminando excolere conſueverant: ubi epiſcopus “ Alduinus non parvam poſtea eccleſiam erexit, ſicut in ſequentibus patebit. Præſatus igitur antiſtes, totius populi “ auxilio, & Utreſi Comitis Northabrinſi adiutorio, totam exſtirpans ſylvam ſuccidit, ipſum locum brevi habitabilem ſecit. Denique à flu. Coqueda uſque ad Teyſſam univerſa “ populi multitudo tam ad opus, quam ad conſtruendam poſtea eccleſiam prompto animo acceſſit, & donec perſeſſetur, devota inſiſtere non ceſſavit.” Hæc Chronicon Dunolmenſe, & plura, quæ ſtudio brevitatis omitto. Conſtituta hic ſedes epiſcopalis, quæ etiamnum floret. Caſtellum quoque à Gulielmo notho Anglorum Rege Dunelmi poſitum, ut incurſionum vim epiſcopus repelleret. Crevit templum, immenſum quantum. Crevit & urbs, jamque Dunolmo floret epiſcopo viro undecunque erudiſſimo.

DUROTRIGES, gens nota, ut ex Ptolemæo liquet. Nomen autem non multum recedit à vernacula appellatione, qua vel hodie utuntur Angli, videlicet Dorſetſhire menne. O autem in prima diſtinctionis ſyllaba, mutatur, purgatæ auris iudicio, in V, ut molliùs & aptiùs ſonet, id quod invenio vetuſtiſſimorum exemplarium indicio in Doroverno, & Dorobrevi, de quibus ſuperius memini, factum. Doro videtur quiddam hiulcum, & pene ſtridulum perſonare. Sed omitto hæc levia. Durotriges à Duro flu. non incelebri nomen acceperunt. Ipſa quoque regio quam incolunt Duria dicta ab eodem flu. Aſſerius Menevenſis in ſuis annalibus hæc reſert: “ Et in pago, qui dicitur Britannice Durngueir, Saxonice autem Dornſeta.” Hæc obiter. Nunc Duri flu. originem & curſum breviter explicabo. Oritur Sturoduni è ſex fontibus

« Inter eundem] Sic emendavi. Antea, inter eundem.

boream

boream versus, quorum tres conspicui sunt in roborario Stur-
 rodunensi, septo videlicet ferarum amœno. Reliqui tres e-
 bullire videntur, non admodum distantes à prioribus, extra
 septum tamen. Hi fontes insignia nunc sunt nobilis Sturo-
 duni. Illud interim notandum, quod Saxones plerumque
 mutabant Dour Britannicum in Stour. Id quod tum in hoc
 fluvii nomine, tum etiam in eo, qui Durovernum Cantio-
 rum alluit, factum : quo loco si à plebe rogaveris, quod flu-
 vio nomen sit, Stour, non Dour, respondebunt. Durus, à
 Sturoduno vico cursum decem passuum millibus accelerans,
 Regium pontem penetrat. Hinc, sesquimillari superato,
 Sturodunum oppidum, cognomento Monasterii insigne, as-
 picit. Inferius aliquanto Aquævadensem pontem, qui vulgo
 Eiford, alluit. Tum properat Blancosfordam, ubi empor-
 ium. Deinde & Vindugladiam, nobile oppidum, alias
 Twineburne, attingens : hinc pontem Julianum, hinc Alau-
 nicum, insigne 12. arcubus, gurgite rapido concutit. Sexto
 ulterius lapide, Iverianum pontem perforat. Postremo, con-
 secto duorum milliariorum cursu, Interamnam, alias Fanum
 Christi, irrigat, ubi Avonæ flu. junctus, Oceanum suum
 petit.

E

EALPHEGUS archiepiscopus Durovernenfis, nobilissima
 natus ex familia. Juvenis vitam agebat monasticam Deiro-
 sylvæ, alias Deirhurste : quod cœnobium in ipso Sabrinæ mar-
 gine situm erat, non longe à Theoci curia, vulgo Theokes-
 byri. Deinde & Baduni, ac Ventæ Simenorum episcopi ti-
 tulo jam insignis. Postremo Duroverni in archiepiscopum
 consecratus est. Ealphegi vitam scripsit Osbernus monachus
 Durovernenfis, vir suo tempore eloquentia valens incredi-
 bili. Ealphegi etiam meminit Gulielmus à Maildulphi curia
 in opere de vitis episcoporum. Hovedenus refert Ealphe-
 gum in expugnatione Duroverni à Danis anno D. 1011.
 captum fuisse, & paullo post, quia precium non dederat, ab
 eisdem crudelissime trucidatum fuisse. Inter quos Trum-
 mius, unus reliquis crudelior, securicula mortiferum vulnus
 ejus capiti inflixit. Funus Londinum ad Fanum Pauli delatum
 est; deinde Durovernum.

ERCHENUALDUS, episcoporum Londinensium, ab ad-
 ventu D. Augustini ad Saxones, numero quartus, filius erat,
 ut ego didici à scriptore non ignobili, Offæ regis Ostroan-
 glorum, qui nunc Volcæ. Etymon nominis, ut ego con-
 jecturam facio, ab herinaceo & sylva concrevit. Herina-
 ceus

ceus Anglice Erchin, walde vero sylvam significat. Wolde; una tantum mutata literula, planities nemoris indiga est: unde & Voldia, campus spatiosissimus Claudianæ provinciae, qui ovium caulibus « celeberrima, dicta est. De Erchenualdo plura in Cervi insula scripsimus.

ETHELREDUS, rex Angliæ, filius clarissimi Eadgari, & Ealfrithæ. Hic in baptismo fontem ventris profluvio sedavit, teste Gul. à Maildulphi curia libro de vita Dunstani Cant. archiepiscopi secundo. Unde divinabant multi, futurum illum vecordem, sordidum, & parum reipub. utilem. Nec vana fuit divinatio. Ejus etenim socordia regnum Anglorum nobilissimum in Dani potestatem pervenit: quam Eadueardus ejus filius illud, post imperium aliquot Danorum, recepit. Scribere quidem multi de rebus ab Ethelredo male gestis. Nemo tamen eam partem tam fuisse tractavit, quam Hovedenus.

F

FALENSIS PORTUS, vulgo Falemuthæ. Nomen sumptissime videtur à Fala flu. Nam in ejusmodi vocabulis plerumque in lingua Saxonica, fluminis nomen præcedit, ut Weremouth (id est, Veri ostia) Tynnemouth, Wymouth, Coker-mouth. Ego tamen aliquando audivi quendam contendentem nomen loco ex multis ostiis fuisse inditum. Utcunque sit: constat secundum hunc esse à primo totius Britanniae portum. Cambri lubenter primas partes suo Alaunico portui, qui nunc Milverfordicus dicitur, tribuunt. Collustravi Falensem. Bone Deus, quantum ibi fidissimæ stationis, quantum recessuum, quantum divortiorum, quantum cornuum! Rursus, quam quieta, quam secunda sunt illic omnia! Non poterat facile luisse natura majori in portu commoditate. Aditus in portum expertis & amicis facilis, inimicis plane difficilissimus. Sic premunt gemina castella portus fauces & ostia. Inter utrumque stat ingens & alta rupes, Cragus nomine, & ardua mediis in fluctibus minatur hosti. Si Cragus castellum vertice portaret, terrorem, & quidem magnum, in portus ostiis navigantibus incuteret. At interim incautis infesta satis, dum cæcis rupibus naufragium infert. Pennorinum frequens emporium, in monte situm intra portum, duobus aut amplius ab ipsis ostiis passuum millibus, mercatoribus, & nautis lætum exhibet hospitium.

« Celeberrima] Malim, *celeberrimus*.

FLUCTUS

FLUCTUS amniculus est, oriturque in campis ad boream Londino urbi vicinis. Unde nomen inditum domui, quæ custodia noxiorum, & plateæ vicinæ, juxta ac portæ, qua itur ad Fanum Pauli: tantum abest, ut à Luddo rege, quem historia Britannica deprædicat, porta nomen sumpserit. Non igitur Luddinam portam à Luddo, sed a Fluctu, sive Fluento, Fluæuensẽ, aut Fluentanam, appellabimus.

FONS BRIGIDÆ à Fano Brigidæ vicino nomen desumpsit. Loci, me puero, fama exigua fuit. Crevit primum hospitio Volvefeii. qui in flagrantissima apud Principem gratia erat. Tum coepit Henricus octavus, Regum nitela, dirutis plebeix notæ ædibus, magnificentissime ibidem ædificare, ac Cæsarem novi palatii hospitio accipere.

G

GERMANI, gens bellicosa, & rerum commutatione universo orbi nota. Societas mercatorum Germanicorum, quæ modo ad Pantheon enitet, tempore imperii Eadueardi Vindelesorani prima illustris notæ incrementa tulit. Fama est, Theutones, & Germanos cum gratos, tum utiles admodum fuisse Eadueardo, quum bello Gallum hostem antiquum profligaret, & Iccium portum vi caperet. Princeps, memor beneficii tam opportune collati, vectigal, quod pendere solebant, minuebat. Et deinde societatem immunitate quadam, & libertate donavit, quam illi vel hodie retinent.

GRANTA, Britannie Cairgrante, Saxonice Grantecestre, & vocabulo recentiori Grantebrycge, corrupte autem, mutata G in C, & ablata R litera, Cantebrige: & rursus mutata N in M, & sublata T, Cambrige. Nennius, Britannie scriptor historiæ, Grantæ meminit in catalogo urbium Britannicarum. Idem fecit Henricus Venantodunensis, alias Huntendunensis, in suo de urbibus elencho: ut interim omittam Aluredi Fibrolegani non contemnendum in hac parte testimonium. Bedas 17. capite 4. libri historiæ Anglosaxonum (quo loco de Sexburga, Etheldridæ sorore, olim regina Cantiorum, at tunc Præsides Anguillariani, sive Eligenfis, monasterii, loquitur) talia commemorat: "Jussitque quosdam è fratribus quærere lapidem, de quo locellum in hoc facere possent. Qui, ascensa navi (ipsa enim Elig regio undique aquis ac paludibus est circumdata, neque lapides majores habet) venerunt ad civitatulam quandam desolatam, non procul inde sitam, quæ lingua Anglorum Grantecester vocatur, & mox invenerunt juxta muros civitatis locellum de marmore albo pulcherrime factum, operculo quoque simili

“lis lapidis aptissime tectum.” Hæcenus Bedas. Felix, antiquæ scriptor memoriæ, in libro de vita D. Guthelaci Crilandensis anachoretæ, quem Ealswaldo regi orientalium Anglorum à Reodualdo octavo, ab Uffa decimo, consecravit, Grontæ his verbis mentionem facit: “Est in mediterraneo-
 “rum Anglorum Britannicæ partibus immensæ magnitudinis
 “palus, quæ à Grontæ fluminis ripis incipiens, haud procul
 “à castello, quod dicunt nomine Grontæ, nunc caretis,
 “interdum nigris fuscis vaporis laticibus, necnon insularum
 “nemoribus intervenientibus, & flexuosis riparum anfracti-
 “bus, ab austro in aquilonem mari tenus longissimo tractu
 “protenditur.” Hæc Felix. Abbo Floriacensis in vita Eadmundi martyris non dissimilia in descriptione regionis Giviorum narrat. Gulielmus Ramefeganus, monachus Crilandensis, poëta tam barbaro seculo clarus, de Gronta sic scribit in vita D. Guthelaci.

*Est apud Angligenas à Granta flumine longe
 Orbe per anfractus stagnosus, & fluvialeis
 Circumsusa palus, orientalisque propinqua
 Littoribus pelagi: sese distendit ab austro
 In longum versus aquilonem, & gurgite tetra
 Morbosos pisces vegetans, & arundine densa
 Verborum strepitus, quasi quædam verba, susurrans.*

Ex his facile liquet nomen accepisse Grantanam urbem à Granta flumine: cujus si quis originem & cursum cognoscere cupit, quæ sequuntur attente perlegat. Fontes habet huc Neoportuensi, qui Neoportui oppidulo Ostrosaxonum, unde nomen accepit, adjacet, Confecto inde duorum miliarium cursu, relicta longiuscule ad dexteram Vallidena exporio celebri, viculum, & coenobium ejusdem nominis, olim sepulchrum Magnovillanorum, & Bohunorum Comitum Ostrosaxonum, præterlabitur. Hinc ad quartum lapidem, Hichelendunum, nupex virginibus sacrum, alluit. Tum vero, confecto aliquot millium passuum defluxu, Habergensem dextrorsum in se recipit amnem, ac non longo post intervallo sinistrorsum Barendunensem. Mox vicinus antiquæ Grantæ, Burnam fluviolum descendente à ruinis castri sui nominis, olim sedis Picotiorum Vicariorum Grantaniæ Comitum, & Piperellorum, ulnis suis amplectitur. Ab antiqua Granta, jam villa rustica, ad Grantanum pontem, oppidum undina-

* *Gurgite tetra*] Semicolo distinguitur post *tetra* in Ed. secunda, secus atque in Ed. prima.

rusti frequentia, & academice celebritate cognitissimum, pergit. Postremo Castronum villam famam claram alluit gurgite navicularifero, ac mox recepto Duro, alias Sturo, amniculo, ad ejus pontem undinæ totius Britannice celeberrimæ, lisdem quindecim passuum millibus, ut sunt aquarum mœandri, distantem petiit. Percognito jam Grantæ fluminis cursu, non erit erudito infucundum lectori cognoscere etiam, quæ satæ veteris, & incrementa novæ Grantæ fuerint: utque academice, quæ ibi longe florentissima est, exordium sumpserit. Subserviam igitur, sed compendio, studiosorum voris. Grantæ, antiqua quidem illa, concussa bellis Saxonice, & civibus vel fugatis, vel interfectis, indies magis magisque ad ruinam inclinabat: id quod vel ex decimo septimo cap. libri quarti historiæ Bedæ apparet, non desolatam suo fuisse tempore scribit. Nova autem quæ nunc Grantanus pons dicitur Saxones conditores habuit. At cujus hoc factum regis imperio, ex historia, quod ego sciam, nulla liquido constat. Constat autem Sigebertum, regum orientalium Anglorum, cujus ditionis & tunc Grantæ fuit, ac Felicem Burgundionem, episcopum Dunovicarum, novæ urbi favisse. Consensus etiam scriptorum illis attribuit gloriam gymnasii ibidem, auspice Christo, instituti. Nam antea cautum fuerat Gregoriano edicto, ne Angli gymnasia celebrarent propter Arrianam, & Pelagianam hæresim; ac quosdam Britanorum errores. Habebant tamen in monasteriis celebrioribus scholas. Theodorus & Adrianus docebant Duroverni Cantiorum: Maïdolphus Bladuni, quod oppidum nunc Maïdolphur curia, Angl. Maïdolphesbyri, & ibidem Aldelmus, vir regii generis, prælegebant. Bosillus, Ostophorus, ac alii in Sinupharo studium bonarum promovebant artium. Flaccus Albinus, qui & Alcuinus, Isurovici bonas profitebatur literas. Atque idem præfuit Hagustalduni. Beda vero Girovici, & in Vedræ suæ officis, ut alios omittam multos. Beda 15. cap. 2: libri Anglofaxonice historiæ Sigebertum Regem ab eruditione ita collaudat: "Sigebert vir per omnia Christianissimus, ac doctissimus, qui, vivente adhuc fratre, quum exsularet in Gallia, fidei sacramentis imbuitus est." Idem etiam 17. cap. tertii libri ejusdem historiæ hæc refert: "Mox ea, quæ in Galliis bene disposita vidit, imitari cupiens, instituit scholam, in qua pueri erudirentur, juvante episcopo Felice, quem de Cantia acceperat, eisque pedagogos, ac ma-

“gistros, juxta morem Cantuariorum, præbente.” Ex hoc Bedæ loco “colligunt scriptores, Grantanam academiam originem Sigeberti, cujus nos vitam scripsimus, & Felicii pietate sumpsisse. Illud plane constat, Grantaniam universam fuisse ditionis regum orientalium Anglorum. Exstat Grantæ Girviorum in archivis historiola incerti auctoris, & fidei longe incertioris. Hinc apparet Gurguntium, nescio quem, regem Britannorum dedisse Cantebrico Hispano, qui Athenis studuerat, orientalem Britanniae partem, eumque postea urbem super Cante flu. construxisse, ac academiam ibidem instituisse, quæ à Grantano Comite ejus filio nomen sumpsit. Addocet hæc eadem Anaximandrum, & Anaxagoram Græcos, Grantam venisse studiorum gratia. Centum sunt ibi præterea ejusdem farinae fabulæ. Profecto nihil legi unquam vanius, sed neque stultius, aut stupidius. Missas ergo facio has antiquitatis delicias. Ut nihil unquam certius de origine Grantanæ scholæ legerim, quam quod ex Beda, & aliis de Sigeberto rege colligunt: Ita crediderim ab ejus prima institutione incrementa & cœpisse. Quapropter quum annis ab hinc septem Grantam studiorum meorum parentem revisissem, non ingratus alumnus, hoc epigrammate urbem antiquitati, & gloriæ suæ restitui.

Olim Granta fuit titulis urbs inchoa multis,

Vicino à fluvii nomine nomen habens.

Saxones hanc belli deturbavere procellis;

Sed nova pro veteri non procul inde sita est,

Quam Felix monachus, Sigberti jussa secutus,

Artibus illustrem reddidit, atque scholis.

Hæc ego, perquirens gentis monumenta Britannæ,

Asserui in laudem Grantæ deserta tuam.

Dani, ut et Mariano, & Hovedeno liquet, ducibus Gothruno, Ofsentino, & Anuendio, Grantam, quum jam in hybernis ibi fuissent, devastabant, anno quarto imperii Ealfridi regis Wilsaxonum. Cladem at recuperavit illam. Ortum est civile bellum, & Henricus tertius rex Angliæ Anguillariam insulam obsessurus, quam Henricus Hastengius una cum suis vi, ut refert Thomas Vicanius, occupaverat, Grantam cum

“Colligunt scriptores.] Sed male id colligunt, ut monui in notis ad Ælredi M. vitam, ubi & Academiam Grantanam longe recentiorum esse quam voluit Lelandus à Petro Blesensi docui. & Cœpisse] Cœpisse Ed. secunda:

exercitu venit, ut chronica testantur Barnouellensia. Fit insultus. Insulani Henricianos repellunt. Rex ipse interea muniebat Grantam fossa, & portis: & muro jam tum, si per tempus licuisset, cinxisset. Gilbertus Claranus, absente Rege, Londinum occupat. Tum, relicta Granta, novæ rex prospexit calamitati. Insulani, hoc percognito, Grantam veniunt, quam misere spoliata incendunt. Quo etiam tempore diplomata antiquissima academiarum conflagrabant. Quin Grantæ gloriam accuratius, in opusculo, quod de academiis Britannicis sum propediem editurus, collaudabo.

GREVA, vulgo Grevesende, Latine Prætorius limes. Greve etenim Saxonice prætorem significat. Unde Portegreve, præfectus portus. Burgegreve, prætor, vel præfectus oppidi.

GULIELMUS Giffardus, episcopus Ventæ Simenorum, qui nunc Avonii, palatium, ut ego accepi, in ripa Tamefis meridiana condidit, ac Canonicis Marianis vicinis suis patronus impendiò bonus favebat. Hic Thonoduni Murotrigum, alias Taunton, Canonicorum collegium instituit. Denique, quum insignis pietatis officium societati, quæ Guaverlegæ coaluerat, præstitisset, obiit, & ibidem sepultus est.

GUINESIA, quæ multis annis Comitis titulo floruit, provinciæ Morinorum pars non minima, Anglum, ab imperio Eadueardi tertii, Dominum agnovit. Unde autem nomen traxerit, quamvis certo adfirmare non audeam, adducor tamen conjectura, vocabulum Guidonis insulam Latine sonare. Mœnia urbis ante multos annos diruta, sed castrum in usus bellicos integrum permanfit: cujus & Henricus octavus robur mirifice nuper auxit, & oppidum vallo fossaque munivit.

GUNTERI filius, Anglice Gunterfunne, contracte Gunfunne. Juvenis cum Turcicis piratis pugnavit, & vicit. Aetate maturus cum Gallis naumachia conflixit, & spoliis potitus, trophæa in navium coronis victor posuit.

H

HENLEGA, Henelege, alias Henley, oppidum & forum celebre Isiacorum. Nomen Latine versum, antiquus locus est. Ferunt olim pontem arcuati operis eo fuisse loco, ubi nunc ligneus, cujus fundamenta, decrecente fluminis gurgite, in æstate etiamnum videntur. Henlega Molendinarios patronos, & dominos olim agnovit: deinde & Hungrefordos: nostra autem memoria Hastengios Comites Venantodunenses.

HVL-

HULLUS flu. vulgo Huile. Aethum Humbri refectus violentia patitur. Ex tribus oritur fontibus, quorum qui maximus non longe à Disfelda, pago sexdecies millibus passuum à Regioduno distante, exoritur. Est equidem parva Disfelda veteri clava monumentis Ealsidi, literatissimi regis Northabrimorum, egregie à Beda laudata. Secundus Othburnas oritur. Tertius Emmeswale exoritur. Cœdunt autem tria brachia ad Disfeldam, & una ab eo feruntur. Tunc Hullus prout Fibrolegas vicina irrigat. Fibrolegani fluminis commoditatem sentientes, olim, facta fossa, partim ad se deduxerunt. Unde naviculas Regiodunum jam ducunt, & reducunt. Hullus à prædicto loco festinatione quadam Regiodunum petit, & paullo inferius in Abrium aethum præceps devolvitur. Hic ad coronidem aliquid subijciam. Historia Britannica, quæ vulgo circumfertur, Humbri fluminis meminit. Et fama ex historia nam docet, nomen suum inditum à nescio quo Humbra rege, de quo varus quidam hoc versiculos scripsit.

Dum fugit, obstat ei flumen, submergitur illi,

Deque suo tribuit nomine nomen aquæ:

Beda etiam, & chorus omnis Saxonum scriptorum Humbri nomen familiare habent: Sed ubi interitus oritur Humber? Constat Humbrum cum esse aethum, quo Isurus flu. cuius nomen ex Iside & Uro coalescit, pleno delabitur: alio: quæ etiam Dunus & Terentus confluunt. Humbri plane fictitium nomen est. Sed nec flumen aliquod in ea regione huiusmodi nominis, ut neque alibi, quod ego sciam, in Britannia. Est tamen in postrema syllaba corrupti nominis, videlicet Hery, quod conjecturam non faciat levem. Aber Britannicum in Humber degenerasse. Ptolemæus ubi recenset nomina fluviorum Britannias, qui se in mare orientale exonerant, Abi flu. meminit. Crediderim certe Abri, non Ahi, in antiquis Ptolemæi exemplaribus scriptum: quamquam facilis ille quidem lapsus homini extero, & Græco: peregrinæ linguæ prorsus ignaro. Saxones fluminum ostia vulgari hoc vocabulo scilicet Muthe, quod Latine os significat, denotabant: Eskemouth, Teignemouth, Derentemouth manifesto sunt exemplo. Britanni etiam ostia fluminum proprio designabant nomine: in hoc tamen à compositione Saxonum lege quadam sua discrepantes, quod ostiorum appellationem fluviorum nominibus præponant. Hoc abunde liquet in Aberdaron, & in Aber-Avon; in Aber-Tive; atque id genus.

a In Aber-Avon,] Hæc verba omisit Ed. secunda;

illis multis. Est autem id proprie Aber Britannia, quod Mæthe Saxonibus, quod ostia numero multitudinis Latinis, quod ~~opus~~ denique Græcis. Cogor igitur, iudicio quodam, ulnis complecti mediis Aber Britannicum recte cognitum, receptumque alibi, & Humbrum perpetuo repudiare. Excitant rem exquisitè eruditi, & tandem dubio procul intellexerint Aber, genuinum ostiis fluviorum nomen, in Humbrer degenerasse. Hoc idem etiam, ut ingenue id dicam, quod sentio, factam puto in Sabrina flumine, cui credula Cambricorum scriptorum simplicitas ab Habrina puella ibidem demersa nomen indidit, ut ex his liquet versibus.

In fluvium præcipiatur Abren.

Nomen Abren fluvio de virginis: nomen eadem,

Nomine corrupto, deinde Sabrina datur.

Ego neminem hic cogo ut meæ subseribat sententiæ. Hoc interim, votis multis à candidis expectaverim, ut, repertis frugibus, non amplius glandium amore teneantur.

HUNDESDENA, vulgo Huniden, ædes inter Catyechlanos, qui nunc Hertfordenses, splendidissimæ. Est autem nomen à lingua derivatum Saxonica. Hunde, Latine venaticus canis. Dene, vallis. Locus erat ditionis, si satis memini, Bohunorum, & Berneriorum: deinde etiam & Hauvertorum. Turris in ipso ædium aditu sane spectabilis. Thomas Hauvertus dux Icenorum ejus altitudinem suspectam habens, ne ruinam pateretur, fastigiorum gravissima pondera detraxit. Turris vero humilior facta etiamnum decus suam retinet. Postremo Henricus octavus Rex Angl. unicum hujus seculi in architectura lumen, facta cum Iceno permutatione, veterem structuram expolivit, & novam, opus undecunque conspicuum, addidit.

HURSTA à sylva nomen accepit, nec aliunde se jactat, quam à minaci castello. Ante autem quam illud caput extulisset, impune veniebant piratæ in portum Avonensem, & sinus in eo omneis impune excutiebant. Perventum est paucis hinc annis ab hoste vel ad ipsa urbis Avonduni, si diis placet, moenia. Is navem ex controversia onerariam magnam quidem, & præciosis mercibus refertam, abduxit, invitis civibus.

Non talis hanc labem magni mens Principis alta:

Quin Hurstam statuit vindicis ipse loco.

Hic, quoniam in Avonduni mentionem incidimus, habet candidum lectorem erroris admonere, qui frequentiuscule occurrit in quorundam historiis, qui res gestas Britanniae scripserunt. Conferant enim, at nimirum temere, portum, qui

qui Avondunum prospicit, Hammonis olim vocatum fuisse nomine. Tum præterea, ne desit errori veri speciei aliqua, ducem nescio quem Hammonem somniant eo loco pugnavisse, portuique appellationem dedisse. Portum Hammonis hic prorsus repudio, at Avonis facile admitto: admittitur etiam, ut Portus Ammonis apte significet Sabulovicum, vulgo Sandewiche.

HURSTELEGA, Saxonice Hurstelege, vulgo *a* Hurley. Recentiores verterunt lege, quod locum Latine significat, in le, & ley, Sonat autem Hurstelege Latine sylvestrem locum. Erat ditionis Visimonaasterienſis, unde veniebant monachi tanquam ad coloniam, atque hoc quidem factum ab adventu Nortomannorum. Nam ante Hurstelege leve nomen erat.

HUNFRIDUS filius Henrici Quarti, frater Henrici Quinti, patruus Henrici Sexti regum Angliæ, Dux Claudiz, Comes Penbroci, & Cubicularius præterea Angliæ supremus, excoluit tum juvenis, tum etiam senex virtutem, ut qui maxime. Hinc clarus domi militiæque, & bonis omnibus gratissimus. Amavit præter cetera politas literas, quibus etiam impendiò invigilavit. Vidi ego libellum de rebus astronomicis ab eo non infeliciter scriptum. Comparaverat etiam sibi ingentem plane veterum librorum thesaurum. Mæcenas ille quidem doctorum omnium, quos illis temporibus vel Anglia, vel Gallia, vel Italia protulit. Testes sunt libri, quos Joannes Frumentarius abba Fani Albani, & Capgrevus Augustinianus, ut alios Anglos omittam, ei dedicaverunt. Testes præterea exemplaria antiquissima quidem illa, numero 129. quæ academiz ad Ifidis vadum sitæ, inchoata ibidem longe pulcherrimi operis bibliotheca, liberaliter contulit. Id partim præstitit beneficio bibliothecæ Albanæ, partim amicorum operâ libros ad eum ex Gallia & Italia usque missitantium. De baltheo aureo, gemmis exornato, quod academiz dedit, non vacat in præsentia pluribus agere. Favebat Aretino Italo, idque impense, illius cum eloquentiam, tum iudicium acerrimum merito magni faciens. Quo nomine per epistolas pollicitus est Aretinus se consecraturum illi libros Ethicorum Aristotelis philosophorum Principis, quos tum Latinos fecerat: id quod, quandoquidem promiserat, re candide præstitit. Postea captus spe majoris prædæ, emittendos curavit Pont. Ro. nomine. Petrus

Candidus, vir nescio eloquentia, an eruditione superior, non tulit Claudiano illustri viro fucum ab Aretino homuncione factum esse. Arrepto igitur calamo Aretinum non solum in-
 gratitudinis, verum etiam perfidiæ quoque arguit. Et ne
 Hunfridus, de literatis tam bene meritus, inglorius esse vide-
 retur, transtulit in Latium Politicæ Platonice libros, ac, addita
 luculenta præfatione, opus undecunque tersum, elegans,
 splendidum, Hunfrido suo dedicavit. Plura de hoc tam claro
 Duce dicemus libro tertio de viris illustribus. Hoc enim
 opus magna diligentia, cura, & labore congestimus, atque
 adeo jam in tomos quatuor digessimus, ne Britannicæ nostræ,
 fama tot eruditorum, & elegantium scriptorum deperiret.
 Quotus enim quisque est hac nostra ætate, vel inter erudi-
 tos, qui recte norit quos literarum flores Britannicæ hortus
 protulerit? Certe ut ingratitude notam multi in hac parte
 eluant, nunquam profecto desidiæ maculam abstergent. Hun-
 fridus Curie Eadmundi in publico conventu 25. anno regni
 Henrici sexti miserrime interfectus erat eo loco, quo Xeno-
 dochium Servatori sacrum est. Polus, Dux Sudovolcarum,
 homo invidiosissimus, atque idem sordidissimus, carnificis
 partes agebat. Is autem adhærebat lateri Henrici Sexti regis
 pii, at non perinde rerum humanarum experientis, & Gallo
 favens, à quo forsitan pecunia corruptus erat, ita cum Prin-
 cipe egit, ut impetraret ab eo Andegaulam Gallo restituend-
 am permutationis nomine, tanquam *χρῆμα ἀντὶ χαλκίου*.
 Et quo minus hæc permutatio procederet, solus Hunfridus
 obstitit, miseratus tum simplicitatem nepotis, tum pub. com-
 modum. Sudovolcus hoc videns, fretusque nobilitate, popu-
 laribus suis, & fide servorum (erat enim in umbilico ditionis
 suæ) insidiis cruorem innocentis, patriæ hostis fundendum
 curavit. Legi aliquando Hunfridum confecto crimine ma-
 jestatis imminutæ apprehensum fuisse à Bellomontano Co-
 mite Vicario, ac Equitum Angl. Præfecto, conjuncto Duce
 Boccano, iniquo facti teste. Hinc fama refert eum mœrore
 periisse in Xenodochio Servatori sacro. Refert hæc eadem
 suffocatum fuisse eum vi culcitram plumeam involventium.
 Ab eo tempore sensim decrevit Anglorum felicitas. Deus
 ipse tanti sceleris tandem ultor erat. Pessima interiit pessi-
 mus Polus morte, detruncato in littore Dorenfi capite. Poli
 genus omne concidit. Hunfridi fama, eruditio, fides, gloria
 etiam florent, perpetuoque florebut.

a Ne Britannicæ nostræ,] Sic in utraque Ed.

HYDROPOLIS, vulgo Dorcestre, urbs ad Tamam flu. sita: olim quidem Romanis nota, ut liquido, non modo ex monumentis terra erutis, verum etiam ex numismatibus, appareret. Hic si quis me roget cur urbi Græcum nomen attribuam, huic ego respondebo, non potuisse nomen aut aptius, aut significantius, facile inveniri, quod decorum vocabuli ad plenum explicaret. Hydor Græcum belle exprimit illud contractum Dor Britannicum. Cestre, sive Caestre, à Latina descendit origine. Attamen Saxones non hoc vocabulum locis tantum castris munitis, verum etiam & civitatibus, quamquam alterum hoc minus proprium, attribuebant. Certe, quantum ego ex idiomate Britannorum deprehendo, non habent vocabulum, quo significanter urbem appellent. Aliqui dicunt Dinas civitatem significare: at rationem nominis nullam reddunt. Alii dicunt Cair urbem esse, quum sit interim & castrorum, & locorum omnium saxonum robore circumseptorum communis appellatio, descendens, ut ego arbitror, ab Hebræo fonte. Alcaire urbs fama apud Egyptios notissima est. Saxones dicunt se habere suum Stede, sive State. At ego hoc nomen locis frequenter non admodum celebribus inditum scio, ut in Polstede, Newstede, Hamstede: at civitatibus nostris vel raro, vel nunquam. Πόλις Græcum est. idem refert, quod civitas. Nihil igitur periculi si Græca Græcis cohæreant. Certe rectius hoc quam Latina Græcis miscere, id quod manifeste in Dorcester apparet. Birinus, de quo superius scripsimus, liberalitate Cuneigilsi regis Visisaxonum, Dorcester, tunc opibus & justis spatiis civitatem florentem, in sedem episcopalem accepit. Longo post tempore, regnante Gulielmo Magno, Remigius episcopus sedem Lindum transtulit. Alexander vero Lindianus, videns Durocastri desolata esse omnia, collegium Canonicorum Augustinianorum ibi instituit.

I

IBERI, gens fama celeberrima, sic dicti ab Ibero flu. qui apud Cantabros oritur: unde & Iberia, quæ nunc Hispania. Ex Iberis ingens turba immigravit in insulam quandam occidentis, cui nomen postea dedit. Nostra ætas non Iberiam vocat, sed Hiberniam vocabulo aliquanto recentiori. Poëtæ mentionem faciunt & Juvernæ, & Iernæ, quæ verba, ut ego interpretor, Hiberniam, de qua nunc tracto, denotant. Sylvester Giraldus, vir suo seculo inter literatos non parvi precii, scripsit Topographiam totius Hiberniæ, quam, comes Joannis, postea regis Angliæ, & vidit, & peragravit.

Ille quidem distinctione operis tertia docet Heberum, nisi corrupte scriptum sit pro Hiberno, & Hermionem fratres insulæ imperium inter se divisisse. Addit præterea borealem partem cessisse Hebero, australem vero Hermioni.

ITIUS PORTUS, alias Iccius, & Icius, de quo Cæsar in commentariis, nunc Calice. De portu ut non dubito, ita facile non possum adduci ut credam hunc esse locum, quem Latini auctores Gessoriacum appellant. Beatus Rhenanus li- quido probat ex antiquissima charta militari, Gessoriacum eam esse urbem, quæ nunc Bononia dicitur. Unde brevissimus est in Britanniam trajectus; id quod periti rei nauticæ affirmant. Quanquam nuper accepi, à Dori ad portum Icium brevissimum esse transitum, quod tamen non temere affirmo. Legi aliquando Anglum quendam tempore Henrici secundi delatum in Itium portum locum curiose collustrasse, recedentemque dixisse, futurum aliquando, ut illinc flagellum enasceretur, quod vel perpetuum Gallos urgeret. Paulus Aemilius, unicum eloquentiæ Romanæ nostro seculo decus, cuius floribus, quantum ad res Gallicas pertinet, Polydorus historiam adornavit suam, scribit septimo historiæ Gallicæ libro, Philippum Bononiæ Comitem Itium munivisse. Ead- ueardus à Gulielmo Magno ejus appellationis tertius: longa obsidione urbem expugnavit, expugnatam auxit, auctam de integro munivit, & munitam conservavit. At Henricus Octavus, unus instar multorum, tantum munitionis, tantum splendidiæ structuræ, tantum apparatus militaris urbi contulit, ut gloriam Regum omnium, qui illic dominati sunt, superaverit, & multis quidem nominibus.

ISCA flu. vulgo Eske. Oritur in Scotia, delabiturque in æstus Soluathianum, alias Sulwath. Vadum, ad quod nuper pugnatum est inter Anglos & Scottos, Sandifica appellatur. Perpetuo meminerint Scotti sanguinis sui eo loco effusi, & turbæ nobilium virorum captæ.

ISIS flu. Britannice Ise, Saxonice Ouse. Tres sunt in mediterranea Angliæ parte hujus appellationis celeberrimi flu. quorum qui primus Isidis vadum, vulgo Oxforde, sed corrupte pro Ouseforde: alter vero Boccinum, nobile oppidum, alias Buckenham, cui nomen à damis masculis inditum, alluit: tertius, conjugio Uri nobilis, Isurovicum, quod & Eboracum, alluit. Sunt & alii in Britannia fluvioli ejusdem nominis, quos brevitatis studio in præsentia omitto, contentus tantum prædictorum originem compendio quodam repetere. Isis, fluviorum rex, oritur in Cotesuoldia, spaciosa admodum Claudianæ gentis planitie, plus minus mille passibus ab oppidulo,

pidulo, cui nomen Tetocuria, alias Tetbyri, nec longius à Fossana via, ut inter alios multos testatur Maildunenſis quidam monachus, qui Eulogium hiftoriarum ſcripſit. Scio aliter ſentire & ſcribere Polydorum, virum multis nominibus clariffimum. Nam originem ſuam attribuit patri limitaneæ, qua Coteſuoldia Vincelocomum pene attingit. At nihil minus, quam nominis loci meminit. Novi Pennocum agrum Haileſianæ ditionis, amniculique fontem vicinum. Sed ortus Iſidis eo plane non eſt loco. Gaudebant Haileſienſes ſuum agrum nobilem Iſidis origine reddere. Ego quidem ingentem numerum ſcriptorum tractantium res Britannicas diligenter excuſſi. Inventus tandem unus, aut alter, obſcuræ notæ ſcriptor, qui Polydoro in hac parte ſubſcriberet. Utinam Polydorus tam oculatus fuiſſet teſtis in rebus Britannicis, quam interim eſt terſus, nitidus, elegans. Næ ille tum exciſſet opus immortalitate plane digniſſimum: modo & eadem opera cognitionem utriuſque linguæ, videlicet Britannicæ & Saxonicæ, tanquam ad coronidem adieciffet. At ille interim laudandus plurimum, qui domi ſedens, & numeroſo veterum auctorum de rebus in Britannia geſtis ſcribentium præſidio deſtitutus, præſtitit in tanta anguſtia, quanta potuit alius quiſquam maxima. Hæc ego de Polydoro modeste ſatis, ut arbitror, & candide retuli, quem interim aperte de me male loqui & ſentire certo ſcio, id quod ſuſque deque ſero. Nec enim quicquam eſt cur Italum cenſorem antiquitatis, gloriæ, majestatis Britannicæ iniquiſſimum metuum. Dies tandem lumen tenebris afferet, & veritas erecta ſuo prænitebit faſtigio, etiamſi Urbinaſ vel ad ravim uſque reclamitet. Sed ad Iſidis curſum redeo. Hic ſuam paucis à fontibus progreſſus miliarihus, Coui Berchelegani amnem in ſe recipit. Sic auctus, curſum ^a continuat, ac Corinum fluviolum, antiqua fama clarum, à quo Corinium urbs Dobunorum prima, alias Churneceſter, corrupte Cirenceſter, corruptius Cicceſtre, dicta eſt. Tum pleno petit alveo Crecoladam, non inſignem olim, ut vulgus indoctum ſomniat, Græcanicis ſcholis. Inferius paullo allambit Aquædunum, vulgo Aeton, caſtellum nobiliſſimi Stipiticii, alias Zouche. Deinde etiam & Lechenladam, ac continuo Joannitium pontem, locum inter prata humilem, & aquarum copia ^ß preſſam interſecat. Hinc Rodocotanum pontem, avicularum nidum notiſſimum, pene-

^a Continuat, ac Corinum &c.] Vel ad reponend. vel vox aliqua deſect. ^ß Preſſam] Sic in utraque Ed. Malim preſſum.

trat, Novumque pontem, ac Insulam, alias Egnesham, & Einesham, ab Ealmero Coriniorum Principe olim illustratam. Postremo divortium patitur, ac in cornua divisus, hac Botelegam, & Hinchefegam, trajectu celebres, petit; illac Deilocus, alias Godeftow. rursus in brachia fractus, quæ paullo inferius, facta insula, coeunt, ambit, & sui nominis insulas, ac urbem literarum cognitione super æthera notam, invisit. Credas data opera sic in insulis lussisse Isidem, ut loci cum amoenitate, tum celebritate urbis captus, cursum, alioqui rapidum, spectandi gratia, remoraretur. Confluxus autem brachiorum cernitur loco palustri non longe admodum ab Isidis vado distoq. Quod reliquum est defluxus, Cygnus, me tacente, Isiacus querentibus, ut est totus candidus, ac facilis, abunde ac lucide ostendit. Nunc alterius Isidis decursum brevi oratione perstringam. Oritur prope Stenum, ubi olim villa Murolégi, deinde Braili, & Sannæi; ac desluit Brachilegam, quondam nobile Avonæ mediterraneæ oppidum, quod Latine Filicetum sonat. Hinc præpete lapsu Boccinum, vulgo Buckenham, unde & regio vicina Boccinia, pervenit. Nec contentus nomen alicujus fluminis conjugio mutare, Stratofordam Stenicam, Neoportum Paganellicum, ac Budefordam antiquum fama emporium petit, ac omnem citus Provinciam ab eo dictam penetrat, quousque perventum sit ad Ernulphi curiam, alias Einesbyri, forum non infrequens, quod nunc Fanum Neoti appellatur, situm vero in ipso limine Venantoduniæ, alias Huntenduneshire. Deinde jam profundus & vagus Gumicastrum antiqua nobile fama, & monumentis insignis Romanorum; Venantodunum etiam, à qua urbe late circumjacens regio nomen accepit, ac Slepam, quæ & Fanum Ivonis Persæ, allambit: hinc dextrum latus Anguillariz insulæ, * alias Elig, auctus Granta flumine: hinc sinistram Avona tumidus recepto implicat. Tum vero in cornua dividitur, Fennicolas perlustrans. Denique cornibus fere omnibus ad unum rursus alveum recurrentibus, Linum, celebre emporium mercatorum, terra marique advenientium, perpetuo beat officio, ac tandem Oceano sic committit. Restat tertii Isidis cursus ab ipsis fontibus ad ostia deducendus. Quare opere precium erit primum Uri flu. sinuosos meandros describere, ut postea nomine, & alveo juncti, uterque suis eniteat coloribus. Urus extrema parte Richomontaniæ

* alias Elig,] Elig anguilla non est, sed salix. Ræque insula dicta est quasi salicibus consista.

provinciolæ Brigantum Occidentem versus oritur. Nomen autem loco, ut quidam prædicant, Muscomaria; ut autem alii volunt, Coterinus mons, quorum opinioni ego quoque accedo. Defluit per ignobiles pontes Bainum, & Aiscaranum, ac aliquanto inferius Ventolacentem pontem arcubus insignem alluit, deviusque statim Mediolamum, olim castellum Radulphi filii Ranulphi, relinquens, Urivallum, locum sui nominis vicinum, petit, pontemque Childegramensem. Hinc per Massamensem pontem, Tanfeldam, olim Marmioniorum castellum, & Nortobrigum, impetu quodam delabitur, Ripodunum in Schelli ripa situm rauco salutans murmure. Tum vero Vicanium pontem paullo inferius situm penetrat, ac Isurium, prælato Isidis nomine, venit. Ptolemæus, ubi de Brigantum urbisque loquitur, inter alias Ilurii meminit. Antoninus etiam Isuriam Brigantum celebrat in Itinerario suo. Concidit autem eo tempore, quo Danica vis totam fere Angliam ferro & flamma devastabat. Nunc seges est & villa rustica ubi Isurium fuit. Rudera murorum & numismata Romanorum hic frequentiuscule ab aratris eruantur. Nomen loco nunc Aldeburge, quod vetus oppidum significat. Pons Burgenfis ad Tudeladum amnem (celebris conflictu, quo, teste Gulielmo Pachenduno illustri scriptore, captus est Thomas Comes Mediolanensis) ab Aldeburgo non longe distat. In campis huic admodum vicinis exstant quatuor Pyramides ex solido saxo, Romanorum, ut quidam indicant, trophæa. Stant autem ad lævam viæ Vetelingianæ, sive, ut alibi lego, Eathelingianæ, ut nomen à nobilitate sumant, versus occidentem, qua itur à Burgenfi ponte Luguballiam. Hic unum est, quod me implicat arcto nodo. Nam sunt ex indigenis qui prorsus affirmant Isidem, aliquanto inferius Burgenfi ponte, Urum in se recipere, quod mihi quidem non sit verisimile, quum antiquitus Isurium, ut manifeste ex vocabulo colligere licet, utriusque fluminis nomen præferat. Minora vero flumina majorum nomina subinde concipere, non tam in Isuro, quam in Tamesi liquet. At à defluxu flu. per Burgensem pontem longissimo jam tempore Uri nomen, dum plebs brevitati studet, omnino sublatum periit, & Isis, prima dictionis compositæ pars, integra mansit: ita tamen ut pro Ise, vulgo Ouse appelletur: At si quis penitus excusserit etymon hujus nominis Yorewike, quod contracte Yorke, intelliget quidem

« Ut quidam indicant,] Malim, ut quidam judicant. & Sumant]. Sumat in Ed. prima. male.

illud nomen ab Isuzewik, retenta prima litera, abjecta vero secunda, & tertia in O mutata, sumptisse. Neque ego tamen interim Eboracum tollo, cujus jam frequens apud veteres mentio. Suo per me quisque utatur judicio, ita ut & mihi meum relinquant liberum. Unum hoc constat, Græcos & Latinos peregrinæ linguæ voces, dum suæ linguæ decoro & compositioni student, prodigiose corrupisse. Quin nunc quod reliquum est cursus Isidis expediam. A Burgenſi ponte defluit Monachodunum, ubi in se recipit Nidum flu. Hinc properat Eboracum, reginam Britanniæ aquilonaris urbem, ubi orientem versus Fossam amnem Calaterii nemoris alumnus placido accipit alveo. Tum vero naviger, & Guerſa flu. dextrorsum auctus, Cauodam, nobile archiepiscopi Eboracensis castellum, alluit. Denique Uroſſullo, castello nuper Perciorum tum elegantissimo, tum splendidissimo, sinistra longiuscule relicto, Doruenta fluvio superbus comite, ad Abrum, alias Humbrum, notum illi, Duno præterea, & Terrento fluminibus celeberrimis hospitium petit: unde via ad Oceanum recta.

ISIDIS INSULÆ, Anglice Oufenege, & Oufeney. Hi mediamnes loci pene inglorii ante adventum Roberti Oilli Nortomanni, cujus ditionis tota Isiacorum provincia, beneficio Gulielmi Magni, fuit. Ille autem eo, tanquam in secessum amoenissimum, à castello suo vicino frequentiuscule transibat. Erat autem Roberto frater Nigellus nomine, de quo fama non admodum multa refert. At ejus filius Robertus, nepos & heres Roberti primi, qui sine liberis obiit, vir maximi precii erat, cujus uxor Editha Fornæ, femina incomparabilis, Isidis insulas magni merito fecit. Contigit aliquando, ut Picarum chorus arborem insidens Editham, in insulis spatiantem, consono quasi strepitu salutaret: quod quum frequenter, & uni illi, fecisset, augurio tacta, Radulphum Canonicum Fani Fredisuidæ consulit. Ille magnum in augurio pondus inesse respondet, ac heroinam sollicitè rogat, ut templum ibidem Servatori consecraret. Illa hoc idem à marito petit, & impetrat. Hinc fundamenta coenobii jacta, quod tandem crevit in immensum. Thomas Vicanius in annalibus suis hoc factum affirmat anno D. 1129. Sic fama, sic gloria, sic honos insulis partus. Multa debent igitur Oillis insulæ Isiacæ.

ISIACUS, possessivum ab Iside aptissime derivatum. quo nomine non ineleganter appellabit aliquis accolam propter Isidis vadium habitantem. Defuit jam longo tempore aptum, elegans, & Latinum genti vocabulum. Fas igitur sit mihi, per candorem & gratiam eruditorum, eam à bonis literis optime

audientem, Iſiacos, nomine in hac parte novo, at interim apto & ſignificanti, poſteritati commendare.

ISIDIS Vadium, Saxonice Ouseforde, & Ouseford, a corrupte Oxforde. Hic forſitan obganniem ſcioli, omnis antiquitatis & politæ literaturæ ignari, me corruptorem eſſe veteris linguæ Saxonicæ, quam illi interim qualis fuerit ignorant prorſus. Per me vel ad ravim uſque oblatrent, canum ſtupidam imitantes rabiem, qui Lunam nitide elucentem, & nihil tale curantem, aſſidua inſectantur vociferatione. Nos equidem ſcribo huiusmodi tenebrionibus, contentus interim paucis, at candidis, eruditis, denique iudicio valentibus placuiſſe. De Iſidis vadi origine, multi multa prædicant: inter quæ hiſtoria circumfertur aſſermans hanc urbem olim ab amonitate ſuius Belloſitum dictam fuiſſe. Joannes Roſſius Verovicanus, accola Guidonici clivi, hinc edoctus, hoc idem affirmat. Cives, urbem ſuam quam illuſtriſſimam reddere cupientes, Vortigerium Britannum, conditorem neſcio, an inſtauratorem, urbis deprædicant. At qua id faciant auctoritate, luculentam non reddunt rationem. Hiſtoria rerum memorabilem, quam academia Iſiaca religioſe ſervat, aperte promunciat ſcholas fama antiquitus inſigneis à Græcolada (quæ rectius Crecolada) Lechelada, a & Lathelada fuiſſe Belloſitum translataſ. At quo tempore, quo auctore, qua cauſſa id factum ſit, ſilentium plane ingens. Secutus eſt & Roſſius Verovicanus, vir majoris longe diligentie quam iudicii, hanc quæſemcunque de ſcholarum translatione opinionem. Crecoladentes accolæ ripæ Iſiacæ conſervant neſcio quos verſiculos obſcuros in Vano Sampſonis, hanc originem aſſerentis: quorum, niſi me fallit memoria, hic primus eſt.

Postquam Pallas humi furians proſtravit Athenas.

Reliqui vero exciderunt mihi, ſed diſpendio pene nullo. Iſiacæ academiciæ hiſtoria prorſus nullam facit de Ealfrido mentionem. Sunt tamen alii ſcriptores, & fidei approbatæ, qui institutionem ſcholarum Iſiacarum manifeſte illi aſcribant. Videtur hoc etiam Aſſerius Menevenſis, teſte ſuppreſſo Iſidia vadi nomine, ſignificaviſſe. Sed is nec Græcoladæ, nec Lecheladæ, nec Letheladæ, vocabulorum mere Saxonicoꝝ, ut neque tranſmigrationis, meminit, ne per umbram quidem. Quin ipſa verba auctoris apponam, ubi de educatione ſilio-

a Corrupte Oxforde.] Vide ſupra in not. ad p. 34. ß Et Lathelada] Poſterior pars Parentheſis non poſt Lathelada, ſed mox poſt Lechelada male collocatur in Ed. prima.

rum Ealfridi regis Visifaxonum loquitur: "Eathelusardus
 "omnibus junior, ludis literariis divino consilio, & admira-
 "bili Regis prudentia, cum omnibus pene totius regionis
 "nobilibus infantibus, ac etiam multis ignobilibus, sub dili-
 "genti magistrorum cura traditus est. In qua schola utrius-
 "que linguae libri, Latinae scilicet ac Saxonicae, assidue lege-
 "bantur. Scriptioni quoque vacabant, ita ut antequam hu-
 "manis artibus vires haberent, venatoriae scilicet, & ceteris
 "artibus quae nobilibus conveniunt, in liberalibus artibus
 "studiosi, & ingeniosi viderentur." Et alibi, ubi de divisione
 fortunarum Ealfridi agit, hæc scribit: "Tertiam partem
 "scholæ, quam ex multis propriae suae gentis nobilibus pue-
 "ris, & ignobilibus, studiosissime congregaverat, dedit."
 Rossus Verovicanus in libello de Academiis affirmat prin-
 cipio tantum fuisse treis scholas in Isidis vado, quarum prima
 grammaticis, secunda philosophis, tertia theologis conse-
 crata est. Haraldus Levipes, Danus, Angliæ rex, infestus tum
 civibus, tum eruditis Isidis vadium incolentibus, quod Danos
 nobiles, fugientes ad Fani Fredisuidæ pyramidem, consilio
 Eadrici proditoris scelestissimi occidissent, armatum militem
 eo misit, qui urbem strenue diriperet, & collegia bonis arti-
 bus dedicata confringeret, scholasticis hinc illinc metu fu-
 gientibus. Chronica Fani Fredisuidæ referunt Isidis vadium,
 regnante Eathelredo, insignem accepisse cladem. Robertus
 Polenius, vir ad bonas literas natus, studiorum in Isidis vado
 resuscitavit, post cladem acceptam, alacritatem, tempore Hen-
 ricæ Belloclerici regis Angliæ. Hinc Polenius Romanam ur-
 bem petiit, ubi & Cancellarii dignitate functus est. Non
 possum liquido pronunciare an Isidis vadium muro fuerit
 cinctum ante imperium Gulielmi nothi, regis Angliæ. Illud
 constat Robertum Oilium, ejus appellationis primum, ca-
 strum, quod olim fortissimum fuit, in ripis Isidis vel à funda-
 mentis construxisse, anno à Christo nato 1071. teste Thoma
 Vicario fidei optimæ scriptore. Nos ista, dum antiquitati
 studemus, in gratiam Isidis vadi, memoriae sacrosanctæ con-
 secravimus. Exhibebimus autem de his fusiora & lucidiora
 in libro de origine & incremento bonarum in Britannia li-
 te. arum, * & in libro de Academiis.

* *Et in libro*] Sic lego cum Ed. secunda. *In* omittit Ed.
 prima.

L

LIMENUS flu. Britannice **Limene**. Refert hoc nomen originem Græcam, quod pleno defluens alveo portum efficiat. Est enim portus, littus, sinus maris, Græcis λιμὴν. Eadbertus rex Cantiorum Limeni meminit in quadam donatione facta anno D.741. Chronica Fani Neoti de Limeno sic loquuntur. "Limenus fluvius currit de sylva magna, quæ vocatur Andredeswalde. Habet autem ea in longitudine ab oriente in occidentem milliaria 120. & eo amplius, in latitudine autem triginta." Graius in opere, cui titulus Scalechronicon, Andredeswaldæ meminit, & Sigeberti regis Visifaxonum ab upilione ibidem interfecti. Henricus Venantodunensis quarto libro historiæ de regibus Anglorum hæc refert, ubi de Danis, fretus auctoritate Mariani, agit: "Postea rediit in Angliam ille magnus exercitus cum omnibus rebus suis ad portum Limene cum 250. navibus, qui portus est in orientali parte Cantix, juxta magnum nemus Andredeslege, quod centum & viginti milliaria in longitudine, triginta in latitudine continet. Egressi vero construxerunt castrum apud Apletre." Hactenus Venantodunensis. Saxonibus id Apletre est, quod Latinis malus, nota arbor. Et quoniam in mentionem Andredeswaldæ, cujus apud Marianum clara est memoria, incidimus, lubet hic obiter significare Henricum Venantodunensem Andredescastrum, urbis, ut ait, olim celeberrimæ, at ab Ealla primo rege Sudofaxonum funditus everse, non sine honoris præfatione magna, primo historiæ suæ libro, meminisse. Nomen Limeni nostris prorsus incognitum temporibus. Constat tamen eum fuisse fluvium, quem hodie Rotherum vocant. Oritur autem in Argasio monte, non procul ab Aquædunensi saltu, alias Waterdon, loco Sudofaxonibus notissimo. Unde labitur vicinum in campum, cui nomen indit, videlicet Rotherfelde. Hinc Vicanum, alias Hichingham, petit, ac Robertinum pontem. De hoc vico recentiores quidam scribunt, de nomine nil dubitantes. At mea conjectura est, Rotheri pontem in Roberti pontem degenerasse. A ponte Rotherino recta decurrit Bodiamum, olim Dalenrigii, postea Leuchenoriorum castellum. Deinde Noviodunum pagum, & Oxintegam, ubi trajectus, alluit. Postremo Apletream vasto defertur gurgite, ac mox aperto mari se committit.

LIMODOMUS, vulgo Limehouse, cui nomen à re inditum.

LOMITHIS, id est, sinus luteus, sive Lamithis, vulgo Lamehithe, notissimus Tamesinæ ripæ locus; de quo nihil antiquius legi, quam quod Canutus Fortis rex Angliæ hic inter convivia & pocula, ut refert Henricus Venantodunensis, libro sexto historiæ suæ, diem obiverit supremum. In confesso est, archiepiscopos à tempore adventus Nortomanorum in Angliam hic sedem habuisse. Balduinus & Hubertus, archiepiscopi, nobile Fanum Lamithi erexerunt, decreverantque Præbendarios, ut vocant, ibidem statuere. Durovernenſes monachi hoc ægre ferentes cum Ro. pont. de Fano diruendo egerunt. Postremo, monachis victoribus, ruinam locus passus est, & quidem magnam. Palatium archiepiscoporum jam ad senium deverterat. Ecce præsto est Joannes Moridunus, &, absterſo senio omni, florem ac juventutem renovato & aucto operi magnifice reddit. Hic ego juvenis, studio eloquentiæ & bonarum literarum totus conflagrans, Thomam Houertum, Principis Icenorum filium, Latine loqui industria, qua potui maxima, perdocui.

LUGUBALLIA, Britannice Cairluel, corrupte Cairlile. Hæc urbs ad Vetelingianam viam sita est, alluiturque à borea Aquæduno, & à meridie Calodeva fluminibus non ignotæ famæ, quorum confluentia spectabilis paullo inferius urbe. At unde urbi nomen inditum à nullo hætenus discere potui. Conjecturam interim meam non gravabor publicam facere. Suspicio fluvium, qui nunc Aquædon, alias Eidon, olim dictum fuisse Logum, sive Lugum. Ballia à valle, V litera in B facile mutata, originem sumpsit. Sunt & qui scribant vallia, non ballia. Familiare quidem est indigenis Aquilonaribus valles præposito fluminis nomine appellare, ut Glindale, Weredale, Tivedale, Alandale, Rhidale. Sic enim Luguballia Lugivallis erit. Nisi quis rectius appellationem ortam putet à Lough patrio vocabulo, quod lacum, aut stagnum significat. Abundat enim aquis Luguballiæ situs. Ptolemæus Luguballiæ corrupto nomine Lucopibiæ meminit, videturque eam genti Novantum attribuire. Meminit etiam hujus urbis Antoninus in suo Itinerario. Quo tempore Beda floruit, in precio hæc urbs quidem fuit: nam & ejus mentionem 27. cap. libri 4. historiæ suæ facit. In libello quoque, quem de Cuthberti vita carmine, & prosa scripsit, honorifice de Luguballia hæc prædicat: "Ecfridus rex ad Luguballiam civitatem, quæ à populo Anglorum corrupte "Luel vocatur, venit ut alloqueretur reginam, quæ ibidem "in monasterio suæ sororis eventum belli expectare disposuit. Postera autem die deducentibus eum civibus prodiit,

“ ut videret moenia civitatis, fontemque in ea miro quodam Romanorum opere exstructum.” Hæc ille. Concidit autem Luguballia calamitate Danici belli, & deserta mœrebat totos ducentos, & eo amplius, annos. Aluredus Fibroleganus historiographus, suo seculo clarus, scribit hanc urbem instauratam fuisse sexto anno imperii Gulielmi Rufi, regis Angliæ. Prædicat hoc idem Hovedenus. Adjicit Venantodunus, Gulielmum Rufum regem colonos ab austro huc misisse. Nec desunt qui scribant Flandros quosdam diluvio suis sedibus pulsos, ab Anglo, tanquam colonos, huc missos, qui & postea, ne quid cum Scottis commune haberent, Penbrocum translati sunt ut Rossos rebelleis perdomarent: id quod fecerunt, teste Sylvestro Girardo.

M

MAUDITI Castrum, vulgo Saincte Mawes. Erat autem Mauditus ex Hibernia ortus, & ut ferunt, episcopus. Vixit parce, ac duriter, sanctitatis nomine clarus, non longe à Falensi portu, ubi nunc villa piscatoria, & fanum illius nomini consecratum. Incolæ ostentant in cœmiterio fano adjacenti cathedram ex solido saxo, qua frequenter sedebat, fontemque superstitione celebrem. Forma castri in ipsis portus faucibus pene orbicularis est, & situ subsidet, ut serpentes ærei certius irrumpentis feriant hostes. Trefrius, qui structuræ castri præfuit, vir ad bonas artes, & humanitatem natus, tum præterea amicus, & summus quidem meus, à me flagitavit, ut late quadratis saxis, insignia Henrici octavi nunquam satis laudati, & Eadueardi Principis incomparabilis, ferentibus, paucos opportune verficulos affigerem, quibus alte insculptis posteritas nobile tanti Regis opus meritis extolleret præconiis. Feci quod voluit. Tali autem amico quicquam pernegare plâne religio fuisset. Accipe, candide lector, inscriptionum notas. Prima sic habet. *Henricus oct. Rex Angliæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ invictissimus, me posuit præsidium rei publicæ, terrorem hostibus.*

Secunda inscriptio.

Semper bonos, Henrice, tuos, laudesque manebunt.

Tertia.

Imperio Henrici naves submittite vela,

Quarta.

Gaudeat Eduardo Duce nunc Cornubia felix.

Quinta.

Exprimat Eduardus fama, factisque parentem.

Hæc

Hæc nos, in Henrici Octavi Regis incomparabilis gloriam, æternitati consecravimus.

MEDIAMNIS, vulgo Medemenham, monasterium Bernardinorum, quod Iliburnam Bedanfordanam, alias Ouseburne, parentem agnoscebat.

MONS Acutus, vulgo Montegu, nomen loci apud Gallos celebris: unde & nobilissima ejusdem appellationis apud Anglos familia originem duxit. Richardus Burdegalensis Rex Angliæ gloriam Montis acuti, alioqui claram, clariorem reddidit, Severiani Comitis titulo adjecto, anno ejus imperii 21.

MONS dives, Gallice Richemont, urbs famæ conspicuæ, à quæ & regioni, quam possidet, nomen. Brigantes olim hic sedes habuere, utpote cultores totius Isuriæ, vulgo Yorkshire, cujus & hæc pars fuit, ut plurimum montana, at interim quæ valles subsident fecunda utcunque, fluviiisque irrigua, videlicet Uro, Suala, & Couero. Gulielmus nothus rex Angliæ, dum Eboracum civitatem ejus imperio non audientem obsidet, Alanum nepotem suum Comitem Britannicæ continentis, Matilde regina exorante, hujusmodi illustravit donatione: "Ego Gulielmus, cognomine Bastardus, rex Angliæ, do, & concedo tibi nepoti meo Alano, Britannicæ Comiti, & heredibus tuis in perpetuum omnes villas, & terras, quæ nuper fuerunt Comitis Eadwini in Eborashira, cum feodis militum, & aliis libertatibus, & consuetudinibus, ita libere, & honorifice, sicut idem Eadwinus ea tenuit. Data in obsidione coram civitate Eboraci." Capta, spoliata, & incensa urbe Brigantum domina, ac gente in potestatem Gulielmi redacta, Alanus, vir maximi animi, studens provinciam acceptam solide sibi conservare, castrum, juxta Gillingham villam suam, fortissimum extruxit, quo se muniret contra impetus non modo Anglorum fortunis spoliatorum, verum etiam insultus Danorum. Operi autem absoluto Richemontis nomen quodam consilio inditum est, vel à loci magnificentia, vel à castro Britannicæ continentis aliquo ejusdem appellationis. Rodolphus Dicetensis in historia sua meminit Richemontis, castelli Armoricæ regionis. Ego quum, annis ab hinc aliquot, avidis hoc castrum oculis. collustrarem, videremque ambitum urbis intra moenia ipsa exiguum esse, cœpi cogitare urbem sensim crevisse in extrema castri area, quod tamen non refero tanquam cognitum. Nunc ut

splendor & gloria Comitum Richomontanorum fusius eniteant, operæ precium duco eorum ab origine stirpem repetere, & serie quadam ad secula recentiora perducere. Eudo Comes Britannię continentis, Gallofridi filius, tres genuit filios, Alanum Rufum, alias Fregaunt, Alanum Nigrum, & Stephanum, qui singulatim, eo mortuo, Britannię præfuerunt, & Richomontanię. Uterque Alanus sine liberis periit. Stephanus vero filium Alanum nomine genuit. Hic autem Conanum heredem reliquit, cui nupsit Margareta Gulielmi Scottorum regis filia, peperitque ei Constantiam, postea conjugio Gallofrido filii Henrici secundi regis Angl. felicem. Genuit Gallofridus Arturium, quem Joannes rex Angl. ejus patruus ob metum, ne Anglię regnum jure suo peteret, infidiis, ut quidam scribunt, interficiendum curavit. Constantia secundo nupsit cuidam Rodolpho, à quo adulterii crimine infamis divortio mulctata est. Hinc tertio nupsit Guidoni Tearcho, & ex eo peperit Adeliciam, quæ Petrum Maloclericum in conjugem accepit, & ei peperit Joannem. Joannes filius Joannis Comes Richomontanię accepit in uxorem Beatricem, filiam Henrici tertii regis Anglię, quæ maritum Arturio, Petro, & Joanne parentem fecit. At Joannes pater ultimus erat Richomontanię Comes ex stirpe Alanica, cujus si quem juvat antiquitatem, quæ Eudonis imperio præcessit, cognoscere, legat Gulielmum Geometicensem, rerum Nortomannicarum illustratorem. Recentiores Richomontaniz Comites omitto brevitatis studio, hac lege tamen, ut illos in memoriam redigam in opere quod de nobilitate Britannica, diis vitam mihi fortunantibus, in Procerum gratiam propediem scripturus sum, & editurus. Interea Richomontanię valedicam.

MORINI, gens « Gallicæ Belgicæ, quorum urbs celeberrima Tervana erat, quam ego potius Treventam nominarem à Tre, quod oppidum veteri Gallorum lingua significat, & guin, quod album, illustre, & splendidum sonat. Morinorum meminit Cæsar in commentariis suis. Meminit eorundem Gratius poëta in libro de venatione, de quo Ovidius.

Aptaque venanti Gratius arma daret.

MORTUUS Lacus, vulgo Mortelake, villa longo quidem tempore archiepiscoporum Duroverniensium, at nunc Regis, permutatione fundi facta, villa eximie splendida.

« Gallicæ Belgicæ] Malim, Gallicæ Belgicæ.

NAU-

N

NAUTICUS sinus, Saxonice Reatherhith, locus olim nautis tantum hospitium præbens. At nunc, quia urbi vicinus est, cœpit nitidis superbire villis, & sordes nauticas quasi contemnere. Sunt qui affirmant Henricum ejus appellationis quartum Anglorum regem hic delituisse, ut medicorum opera in lepra, qua foede aspersus fuerat, curanda uteretur.

NEOPORTUS, sive Novus portus, Anglice Newporte, statio carinis satis fida, ubi etiam & commodus in Vectam insulam aditus. In Neoportu emporium est, & unicum totius Vectæ, quod & eodem censetur nomine. Attamen, ut ego aliquando accepi, Medena oppido antiquum nomen erat.

NOVANTES, de quibus Ptolemæus, oram littoris Britannici occidentalem accolebant, ea parte, qua nunc Lugovallia Scottomastix illa floret, & Candida casa, quæ nunc Fanum Niniani, Gallovinorum sedes primaria, caput attollit. Non possum hîc certe satis admirari, quid sibi voluerit Hector Boëthius, Scotticæ scriptor historiæ, quum Galloviniam sedem Brigantum fuisse, contra communem tum Græcorum, tum Latinorum omnium consensum, affirmet. Ejusdem farinæ & illud Hectoris est, quo loco Dobunos, de quibus Ptolemæus mentionem facit, eam fuisse gentem scribit, quam nostra ætas vulgo Darbeshiremenne appellat. Notum est Corinium eam fuisse urbem, quam Saxones Churnecestre vocabant, & nostra ætas corrupte Cirencestre, & Cicestre. Sedes etiam Dobunorum primaria ibi olim fuit, ubi nunc pars Claudianæ, ad Coteuoldianum campum, provinciæ. Sunt & aliæ ejusdem notæ in Hectore maculæ, quas vulgus lectorum tanquam stellulas * suscipit.

NULLI-SECUNDA, novum ab excellentia operis nomen inditum loco, vernacula lingua Nonesuche dicto. Hîc magnificentissimus Henricus Octavus tam eleganteis, tam venustas, tam denique splendidas erexit ædes, ut quocunque prudens floridæ architecturæ æstimator oculos converterit suos, has dixerit inter ceteras quasunque facile palmam ferre. Quanta illic Romanæ antiquitatis æmulatio? Quantum speciosæ picturæ? quantum auri? quantum denique omnis generis ornamentorum? Diceret cœlum esse stellis interpolatum. Floreat æternum Princeps, qui nullis parcit impensis, quo minus

* *Suscipit*] Sic in Ed. prima. Sed in Ed. secunda *suspicit*.

artificum ingenia, miracula rerum, mentes atque oculos hominum sua quadam maiestate rapientia, exhibeant.

P

PENDINAS, id est, caput montis, locus adjacens Falensis portus ostiis occidentem versus, ubi nunc stat castrum in loco edito, non longe ab ædibus Cheligrevi, viri humanissimi, qui & ejusdem Præfectus est. Cujus operis gloria, quanta quanta est, Henrici Octavi Regis propria est.

PETROPOLIS, nunc Peterburch, at nomine antiquiori Medeshamstet Saxonice dicebatur: cujus & loci Beda 6. cap. 4. libri suæ historiæ meminit. Erat autem in primitiva Merciorum ecclesia in honore plane maximo. Operæ precium ergo originem monasterii, olim undecunque clarissimi, vel ab ovo repetere. Qua parte non gravabor Hugonem Album, rerum Petroburgi gestarum luculentum plane scriptorem, in suscepti operis evocare partem. Fidem ille lectori faciet. Ego vero quod ille fuscè scripsit in compendiolum redigam. Avona, sive Avena, fluvius, qui vulgo Nene pro Avene, sublata A capitali litera, & V sequenti in N versa, Petroburgum alluit, in cujus alvei medio vorago quædam incognitæ profunditatis. Quo etiam & loco fons ebullit, cui nomen Medeswelle. Quum vero Saxones in ripa fonti vicina ædes posuissent, veteri nomini novum, videlicet Hamsted, conjunctum est, atque ita coaluit Medeswellehamstede, quod nomen longo postea servavit tempore, detruncata tantum brevitatis studio sesquipedalis vocabuli syllaba media, ita ut pro Medeswellehamstede pronunciarent Medeshamstede. Ham vero domum, Stat, sive stet, civitatem Latine significat. Collucet autem in ipsis pene Girviorum paludibus. Girviorum meminit Beda. Paludes incolebant. Nomen Girviorum nostro obscurum seculo. Dicuntur hac ætate Fennicolæ. Appellationem accepere Girvii à Gyr Saxonico vocabulo, quod Latine paludosum, & alte luculentum locum significat. Hactenus de loci nomine. Nunc reliqua strictim dicemus. Penda rex Merciorum, sive Mediterraneorum Anglorum, reliquit treis filios, Peadam, Wolphærum, & Ethelredum, quorum singuli eo mortuo regno Merciorum præfuerunt, id quod confirmat Gotcelinus Bertinianus in vita Misburgæ virginis. Wolpherus detestatus impietatem, qua nondum Christianus

* *Luculentum*] Leg. *lutulentum*, ut & ipse Lelandus monuit ad calcem libelli.

Wolphadum, & Rufinum filios suos Christo à Ceadda initiatos, consilio Væbodi è medio sustulit, monasterii fundamenta amplissimi Medeshamstedæ jecit, quod Deo Optimo Max. & Petro consecravit, unde Petriburgus nomen loco postea inditum, ac Saxulphum religiosus præsidem ibidem statuit. At imperfecto obiit opere. Ethelredus ejus frater una cum fororibus suis Chineburga, & Chineswitha incepto operi manum supremam addidere. Longo post temporis intervallo Dani, gens piratica, à boreali littore toto misere spoliato in Mediterraneas Angliæ partes pergrassati sunt, ac inter infinita alia crudelitatis exempla Medeshamstatense monasterium totius Britanniae facile primum funditus everterunt. Hæc rerum humanarum est vicissitudo. Ausim pronunciare, exceptis tantum Judæis, hominum omnium fecibus, nunquam uspiam terrarum fuisse gentem unam, quæ majorem alteri calamitatem intulerit, quam Dani Anglis. Clades illa miseros flagellabat spatio ducentorum & pene quinquaginta annorum, quam quartam Britanniae plagam fuisse scribat Hovedenus in libro Annalium, ita ut præcefferit Romana, Pictica, & Saxonica. Eadgarus tamen, monarcha Anglorum, utcunque immunis erat à Danicis irruptionibus. Quo tempore Ethelwoldus Philomonachus, episcopus Ventæ Simenorum, cum Principe suo ita egit, ut ille, miseratus loci desolationem, erat enim tum temporis stabulum pecoris, novi monasterii fundamenta ingentia ibidem poneret. Aldulphus etiam, Eadgari Archigrammateus, luculentissima operi dona contulit, ductus juxta poenitudinem quod filius, quem unicum habebat, ab eo & uxore, somno & vino gravatis, suffocatus fuisset. Factus hic postea Aldulphus primus abba Petroburgensis cœnobii instaurati, & tandem archiepiscopus Isurovicanus. Deinde Eadgarus ædificato novo oppido diploma emporii contulit. Quid multis? Eo divitiarum, splendoris, famæ, magnificentiæ, denique gloriæ accrevit Petropolis, ut Chrysolopolis à multis appellaretur, quod nomen Saxonice sonat Gildenburch. Vicerat jam Gulielmus Nortomannus, & imperio Angliæ potitus est. Ecce Chrysolopolis, tot congestis multorum annorum spatio opibus, præda fuit Hereuardo Anglo, ac Danis Anguillariam insulam, alias Elig, vi defendentibus, & Gulielmo regi obaudientibus. Justo mihi hoc factum videtur Dei judicio. Nam monachorum saltem bonorum partes fuerant, tantos in eleemosynam thesauros à piis

æ Præcefferit] Alii forsan malint, præcefferint.

erogatos non sordide sibi conservare, verum larga manu opportune, & in loco pauperibus distribuere. Meminerint igitur ecclesiastici, vel perpetuo, ^asordium, hoc exemplo admoniti. Tuoldus Nortomannus, beneficio Gulielmi Victoris, cujus & nepos, ut quidam scribit, erat, abbatum Petropolitani, facinoris Hereuardini admonitus, Stenosforda urbe relicta, ad suos armato milite, ut fortem decuit abbatem, cinctus rediit. Tum vero partim dispendio rerum monasterii, & oppidi incensi, partim etiam Anguillarianorum vicinitate, vulneratus, ut piscis ictus, sapuit; ac castello sui nominis, Gallice Montuold dicto, strenue erecto, futura prospexit cladi. Hucusque ut plurimum ex historia Hugonis Albi. Henricus Octavus rex potentissimus splendorem novum Petroburgo, jam dignitate episcopi illustrato, contulit.

PETRUS Rupinus, Gallice de la Roche dictus. Hic fuit Ventæ urbis Simenorum episcopus tempore Henrici tertii regis Angliæ, homo tam invidiosus, quam qui unquam maxime fuit. Hic erexit Londini in suburbio, cui Sudoverca nomen, Xenodochium. Porro in Avonia meridiana instituit alterum Xenodochium, eo loco, quo stat oppidum in ostiis Portus magni, cujus Ptolemæus meminit. Instituit etiam duo cœnobia, unum Tichefeldæ, alterum Letelegæ, quæ vulgo Neteley.

PLACENTIA, Gallice Pleasauce. Nomen palatio, ab Hunfrido duce Claudiano instaurato, à loci amœnitate inditum, quod modo periit, resuscitata veteris Grenovici memoria. Has ædes Hunfrido mortuo coluit Eadueardus ejus appellacionis ab imperio Nortomannorum quartus. Cygnus de hac Placentia magnifice personat in mellita sua cantione.

PONTES, numero plurali, oppidum, ut ego conjecturam facio, quod Saxones Readige, & Reading, sic enim in vetustissimis exemplaribus scriptum invenio, sua lingua vocabant. Antoninus Pontium meminit. Quanquam milliariorum numerus, qui in Itinerario elucet, à pontibus Londinum non convenit Readingo. At ego experientia didici corruptos jam esse in Antonino numeros, & Alaunodunum vicum, qui nunc Maidenheved, & Uxinum pontem, ac Colunum, Saxonice Colunbroke, corrupte Colebroke, recentioris memoriæ esse, quam ut Pontium referant antiquitatem. Et eo loco tantum nominat urbes, ac celebris notæ oppida: cujusmodi

^a Sordium,] Sic ex Ed. secunda, non *sordidum* ut in Ed. prima.

nisi Radingum recta via nullum à Cunetione, alias Marlebyri, Londinum. Reading nomen, meo quidem iudicio, à copia & confluxu aquarum apud Saxones cœpit. Et hujus nominis pagus est ad Limeni, alias Rotheri, fluminis ripam, qui Cantios à Sudosaxonibus ex parte determinat. Fluvius vero Readingum interfecans Romanis Cunetio, Saxonibus Kenet dicitur. Oritur autem in Vilugiana provincia ad radicem tumuli terræ, in usus bellicos olim egestæ, cui nomen Selburgus. Hinc profluens, Cunetionem, celebre sui nominis oppidum, Hungrefordam, Spinas, alias Neocuriam, ac Readingum alluit, ac mox in Tamesim delabitur. Hæc confluentia aliquid facit ad nominis etymon. Idem præstat & Cunetio, qui antequam oppidum penetret, in cornua propter Beram villam splendidam se diffundit, ac majori alveo per pontem qui Readingi est ad meridiem defluit; minori vero, quem sacrum amnem vocant, borealem oppidi partem alluit, ac mox cœuntibus cornibus fit unus alveus. Huc etiam accedit, quod & illa duo brachia rursus divortii quibusdam vel in medio ludunt oppido, ac insulas plane amœnas efficiunt. Postremo neque hoc alienum à nominis significatione. Saxones rivum Rhe communi appellatione vocant, & subinde scribunt Hrie. Hinc Rhegate, id est, rivi cursus; Overrhe, ultra rivum; Rheford, rivi vadum; Rhidune, oppidum prope rivum; Suderhe, ad meridiem rivi: unde & provinciæ nomen, quæ australi Tamesis ripæ adjacet. Readingi primus, quod ego sciam, Aſterius Menevensis illustrem in Annalibus suis mentionem facit, ac sui collaudat Ealfridi regis Visifaxonum virtutem, qui Danos aperto Marte eo in castellum fugavit. Hujus castelli nec rudera, nec aliqua certa hodie exstant indicia. At plateæ Castellanae nomen in memoria quo itur via publica ab hoc oppido ad Spinas occidentem versus. « Constat ex historia Roberti Beccensis Henricianos pessum dedisse castellum, quod Stephanus tyrannus Readingi firmaverat. Ealfritha, secunda regis Edgari uxor, poenitudine ducta, quod privignum Eadueardum regem adhuc impuberem occidendum insidiis curavisset, monasterium virginibus sacrum Readingi instituit, eo, ut fertur, loco, quo nunc Fanum Mariæ in precio est. Henricus ejus appellationis primus cœnobium monachorum ad orientem posuit locum sepulturæ suæ, cui contulit virginum prædia, ac latifundia tum collegii Chaufegani, tum monasterii Leonis.

PONTIFICES, magistratus, nomen à re sumens, vide lice pontibus vel construendis, vel reficiendis: cujus generis sunt præfecti duo Londinensi ponti, habentque in Sudovercano suburbio domum amplissimam, utpote armamentarium rerum ad tantum opus pertinentium. Rodolphus à Diceto in sua refert historia Petrum de Colechirche sacrificulum jecisse prima fundamenta novi pontis. Sed erant illa levia. Quare regiis & civicis accrevit postea opibus. Hic, candidi lectores, obstrepat molesta sciolorum turba, cujus & unus obscurior reliquis, homo notioris loquentiæ, quam eloquentiæ, & *μυγαφίδωτος*, me scæde in enumeratione arcuum Londinensis pontis erravisse asserit. Incuriam in qua parte meam censor scilicet acutus, idemque rarus, convellit, lancinat, lacerat etiam pro imperio, si diis placet, suo. Cui ego tantum in præsentia, alias opportunius ejus intolerabilem male judicando arrogantiam pressurus, & conculcaturus, respondeo: pluris valet oculatus testis unus, quam auriti decem. Civis Londinensis sum, nec me patriæ poenitet meæ. Speroque aliquando futurum, ut nec illam sui qualiscunque poeniteat alumnus. Edico, tibi male conciliate Geta,

Nulli nota major domus est sua, quam mihi certe

Omnia Londini α sunt monumenta mei.

Fac periculum in eruenda penitiori illa antiquæ urbis nostræ celebritate. Doctior hoc nomine, nisi te discere suppudeat, forsitan evaseris me auctore. Quin pontis causam perago? Cataractæ in ponte Londinensi viginti, qua se ab austro in boream extendit. At arcus ex folido saxo incurvati tantum novemdecim conspiciuntur. Tabulatam illam, & planam pontis figuram ex asseribus compactam, & machinis trachilibus, si usus postulet, sublevandam, ne aditus hosti pateat, arcum nec possum, nec volo, sed neque per rationem debeo, certe appellare. Sperabas tu quidem magnum de me in hac re triumphum. At ego à te conceptam spem omnem illam his verbis facile tibi præripio.

Sis licet Antæus, Polyphemus, maximus Atlas,

Laurigeros noli de me sperare triumphos.

I nunc Geta, & inter compotores tuos viginti arcus Londinensis pontis victor deprædica,

POLUS, illustris familiæ nomen, cujus ego talem fuisse originem à fide dignissimis didici. Michael Polus, humili loco

α Sunt monumenta mei] Dolendum sane est Auctoris Collectanea de Londoño periisse.

natus,

natus, mercaturæ operam dedit Regioduni, in ipsis Hulli fluminis ripis siti, ubi nobile emporium. Navigavit autem frequenter ad orientales urbes Germanorum, tantaque dextertate, successu, felicitate quoque rationes omneis suas subducebat, ut brevi divitias ingenteis sibi compararet. Hinc fama inclarescere cœpit, & Richardo secundo Anglorum Regi non modo cognitus, verum etiam familiaris, & charus, atque adeo à consiliis esse. Uffenfordiorum Sudovolciæ Comitum gloria, deficiente herede masculino, inclinationem patiebatur. Richardus, studens Polo quam gratissimus esse, illum australibus præfecit Volcis, anno regni sui nono, & inter familiarissimos habuit. Polus ubi persenserat se in flagrantissima esse apud Principem gratia, strenue rem auxit, & indicia nobilitatis non pauca præ se tulit. Inter quæ illud vel palmarium obtinuit, quod nullum non lapidem moverit, ut Regiodunum suum quam clarissimum faceret. Constat oppidum, illius cum opera, tum impensis, auctum insignium numero ædium. Nam tempore Eadueardi regis ab adventu Nortmannorum in Angliam tertii Regiodunum oppidum piscatorium erat, solius Hulli præterlabentis, ut ego arbitror, tunc nomine gaudens. Poli ædes instar palatii adhuc elucent Regioduni, una cum muris oppidi latericiis, qua Fanum Mariæ occidentem spectat. Præterea duas alias conspicui decoris ædes in oppidi umbilico, & a tertias ad Hulli ripam posuit. Nec sic contentus egit cum civibus ut oppidum muro cingerent: id quod factum est. Locus, ubi lateres in muri usus cocti, Tegularius adhuc dicitur. Postremo à rege Richardo in civium gratiam libertatis diplomata exosculanda impetravit. Hactenus fortuna propitiam se parentem Polo exhibuit. Jam Richardi imperium, & majestas, civili turbata seditione, sensim decrefcere cœpit, unde & Polus novus homo, idemque invidiosus, una etiam decrevit. Princeps, volens nolens, coactus est nobilium instigatione publicum totius regni conventum ad certum diem designare. Hoc confessu Verus, Comes Isiacorum, & Polus Sudovolcarum, publico decreto, tanquam corruptores Principis, exsulabant. Uterque Lutetiam Parisiorum petiit. Richardus magno illorum tenebatur desiderio. Polus mutatam sortem ægerrime ferens, obiit Lutetiæ. Verus opes eo à Polo adductas invasit: atque hæc Poli finis. Filii ejus meliora tempora nacti patris hereditatem acceperunt: & non longo post tempore heres ex

a Tertias; Tertiam in Ed. prima, male.

asse, Ducis insignem sibi comparavit titulum. Tandem Eadmundus, imminutæ majestatis Henricianæ reus, se, ac nobilem una familiam funditus perdidit. Quin & hæc tragœdia paullo ante à Lindiorum Comite ejus fratre natu majori bello interfecto, aut Terento submerso, orta est, patre nesciente, & crucem filiis imprecante.

PORTUNIA INSULA, vulgo Portelande, sita est ad meridiem littoris Durotrigum non procul a Vagæ flu. ostiis, unde tenui dividitur æstuariolo. Qua Oceano alluitur in montes confurgit, at meditullio plana est, ferax etiam frugis, graminis, ac pecoris, at arborum prorsus indiga. Hanc ætlimant circuitu septem milliaria conficere. At si quis lineam per ipsas insulæ radices, quas mare alluit, circumduceret, decem milliaria computaret. Planities insulæ ut plurimum saxosa. Littora horrendis rupes ostentant. Conjunctæ tantum uno insulæ vico ædes, ubi & ecclesia: reliquæ sparsæ. Olim piscationi præter cetera accolæ studebant, nunc vero aratro. Funda, qua se incolæ exercent, plurimum valent, feriuntque hostem fortiter. Henricus Octavus impensis maximis castrum hic posuit monumentum nobile, & justum insulæ præsidium. Plura de Portunia dicemus in libro de insulis Britannicæ adjacentibus.

PROFUNDUM VADUM, Angl. Depeford, tantum villa piscatorum paucis ab hinc annis. Henricus Octavus, Principum decus omnium, Navale conservandis & reficiendis navibus hic instituit, armamentariumque juxta posuit, ac nuper splendidas etiam ædes Grenovitanis famulas excelsio erexit fastigio.

PUTENEGA, locus non alio, quod ego sciam, nomine memorabilis, quam quod amœnas ad ripam ædes ostendet.

R

REGIODUNUM Tamefinum, sic dictum, quod ad Tamefini flu. ripam situm sit. Fama prædicat vetus oppidum collocatum fuisse paullo inferius eo, quod nunc cernitur, Sheenam versus, loco humili, & excrefcentibus aquis obnoxio, atque hinc adeo alio translatum fuisse. Ethelstanus, Eadwinius, qui & Eadwius, ac Ethelredus reges, hic imperii sui corona redimiti sunt, testibus Henrico Venantodunensi, & Rogero Hovedeno. Accepi olim hoc medio factum fuisse foro, erecto alte tabulato opere, quo late à numerosa plebe viderentur: quod tamen tanquam recte cognitum non affirmo.

REGIUS BURGUS, Saxonice Cuningburg, corrupte Quinborow. Castrum hoc situm est in litore, qua Ovinia, alias She-

Shepæga, insula Tamesini & Vagani flu. ostia aspicit. Instauratorem Eadueardum Vindelesforanum agnoscit, & Gulielmum Perottum Vicanum, postea Simenorum episcopum, præfectum operis celebrat. Denique & Henricum octavum firmiora jam nactus robora extollit.

REGIODUNUM Hullinum, à flu. præterlabente ad differentiam alterius sic dictum. Seculis ab hinc aliquot elapsis piscatorium tantum fuit oppidulum, & appendebat parocciæ Haslileganæ, unde trajectus in Lindiam superiorem. Incrementa urbis paullo ante in vita Poli Sudovolcæ ostendimus. Tum præterea Hulli flu. originem, & cursum depinximus, adeo ut in præsentia eadem repetere *α* supervacaneum.

RUBER Clivus, vulgo Reddecliffe. *β* Gulielmus, Guidonis filius, hujus loci alumnus, novam viculo addidit lucem, constructis duabus elegantis notæ ædibus. Idem scholam grammaticam insigni quadam tum liberalitate tum pietate, ac Hospitium pauperum receptaculum, ibidem instituit, destinato vel perpetuum in tam sanctos usus prædio.

REGNORUM meminit Ptolemæus, qui, ut ego conjecturam facio, Tamesini flu. australes ut plurimum ripas, & interiora excolebant. Nunc regioni nomen Sudorheia.

S

SABAUDIA, ædes magnificæ, appellationem à Petro Sabauda, Leonoræ reginæ, conjugis Henrici tertii, avunculo acceperunt. Henricus tertius rex hunc Richomontaniz titulo insignivit, & castella nobilium aliquot ei servanda tradidit, quæ quum aliquamdiu servasset, declinans Anglicæ nobilitatis invidiam, regi restituit. Joannes Gandavenis Dux Mediolanensis longo post tempore Sabaudi ædes incoluit, in cujus *γ* conflagrabant odium orta Cantiorum seditione.

SCHELFEGA, vulgo Chelsey. Nomen autem villæ inditum à dorso excrecentis arenæ in alveo fluminis. Morus accola illustri villæ famam auxit. At postquam pertinax esse cœpit, & decretis publicis fidem abrogare, famam villæ partim labefactavit. Sed postea nova loco accessit gloria. Hen-

α *Supervacaneum*] *Supervacaneum fit* Ed. secunda. *β* Gulielmus, Guidonis filius,] Potius *Gilberti filius*. Nomen enim ei *Gibson*. *Gulielmus* vero nomen ei non erat, sed *Nicolaus*. *γ* *Conflagrabant odium*] Sic ex Ed. secunda. Antea, *conflagrabant mundum*.

ricus Octavus, regum splendor unicus, conspicuas ædes ibidem nuper posuit.

SHENUM, vulgo Sheene. Unde autem nomen inditum, si non à splendore, non possum satis conjectura consequi. Angliæ reges tædio urbis adfecti frequentiuscule huc concessere tanquam ad fecessum longe amœnissimum. Certum est Eadueardum tertium hunc locum coluisse, ibidemque obiisse. Eundem coluit & Richardus secundus, ejus nepos. Contigit autem anno D. 1397. ut Anna Regina, Richardi secundi uxor longe charissima, diem Shenî obiret supremum. Ille vero tanta perturbatus clade loco temere mala omnia imprecatus est. Nec sic contentus, vim etiam, si diis placet, ædibus intulit. Henricus Quintus, desolationem loci undecunque amœni non ferens, splendorem illis suum reddidit. Postremo Henricus Septimus, Regum omnium sui temporis cum ditissimus, tum prudentissimus, bonitate soli, venustate situs, fluminis commoditate, & vicinitate urbis illectus, tale ibi opus à fundamentis erexit, quale priores non viderunt: quale etiam & hujus seculi deliciae in immensum auctæ collaudant. Princeps vero, magnificentia operis mirifice delectatus, Richemontis nomine novam regiam appellavit, quo dignitatis titulo ante acceptum regni imperium clarissimus enituit.

SINNODUNUM, Mons editus in ipso vallis limite, cui nomen ab Albo equo, situm est. Distat enim à Caleva plus minus mille & quingentis passibus, & fossa cingitur profunda. Referunt Atrebates fuisse illic, Britannico imperio florente, castrum ingens, & memorabile totius provinciae opus. Cecidisse vero illud affirmant eo tempore, quo Danica rabies totam late provinciam devastabat. In præsentia ne levissima quidem ullius structuræ exstant ibi vestigia. Coloni numismata Romanorum aratris hîc sæpe eruunt. Manifestum quidem hoc signum loci hominum frequentia olim celebris. Sunt tamen qui putent Danos hîc castrametatos fuisse, orbicularique vallo tutelæ causâ locum cinxisse.

SION à Sione monte speciosissimum cœlum designante appellationem accepit. Locus ille quidem, ubi nunc Sion, famæ tantum plebeiae erat antequam Henrici Quinti regis invictissimi liberalitatem sensisset. Brigidianæ virgines, chorus, ut tunc temporis videbatur, pius, collegium « ambiebat. Princeps ratus positurum se opus posteritati spectabile, colle-

« Ambiebat] Malim, ambiebant.

gium

giū magnis instituit sumptibus. Jam debellaverat Gallos, & Cœnobiola in Anglia non pauca erant, quæ tanquam appendicia, Gallorum cœnobia; unde & derivata sunt, capita sua agnoscebant. Senserat Princeps in illis fraudem, dolumque subesse, maleque de ejus sentire contra Gallos triumphis. Quare consilio quodam suppressis illis, prædiorum quæ possidebant partem Brigidianis, partem literatorum collegiis contulit.

SUDOVOLCA, Dux australium Volcarum. Nomen ab excellentia sumptum, ut Anglus pro rege Anglorum. Folke autem Saxonice id significat, quod vulgus & plebs promiscua Latine.

SUNNINGUM imminet Tamesinæ ripæ, dextrorsum paullo inferius Readingo. Fuit olim pontificum sedes, & cathedra. Novem hîc numero pontifices fuisse, Severianæ ecclesiæ historia aperte docet. Eorum primus erat Ethelstanus. Postremus vero Hermannus. Hic beneficio Eadueardi regis filii Ethelredi Shireburnensem nactus episcopatum, utrumque conjunxit, ac unicam sedem Shireburnæ constituit.

T

TAMA fluvius oritur Bulburnæ in radicibus Catyeuchlanicorum montium, qui locus aliquot passuum millibus à Pennoiega, villa splendida Rodolphi Veronegi Equitis clarissimi, & amici nostri, dissitus est. Desluit per Trengofordam villam rusticam, per vallem Eilecurianam, & Crenodunensem pontem, vicinum Tamæ emporio, cui nomen indit. Deinde Veteleganum pontem, & Durocastrum petit, ac mox penetrato ponte Isidem ulnis complectitur, suumque nomen superbus præfert. Hinc fluvii conjuncti cursum deducentes uno Tamesis nomine coalescunt.

TEMPLUM, locus militibus Hierosolymitanis olim consecratus. Hîc multi nobiles viri sepulti, inter quos nobilissimus fuit ille Gulielmus senior Polemarchus Angliæ, & Penbrochiæ Comes, cujus hoc epitaphium in Thomæ Rodburni historia etiamnum exstat.

*Sum, quem Saturnum sibi sensit Hibernia; Solem
Anglia, Mercurium Normannia, Gallia Martem.*

THORNEGA, Saxonice Thornege, & Thorney. Latine spinarum insula, nunc Westminstre. Locus erat horridus, & incultus. Sunt qui adscribant templum, Thornegæ D. Petro cuidam ditissimo ejusdem urbis mercatori. Ego hæc aliquando legi Thornegæ in pensili tabula, Sebertum, regem orientalium Anglorum, filium Sleddæ, & Riculæ, filiæ Ethelberti

berti Magni, construxisse monasterium Petri in Thornega anno à Christo nato 604. Cui & subscribit Ealredus abba Rhizvellensis in libro, quem de vita Eadueardi regis filii Ethelredi infortunati edidit.

TRENOVANTUM, Troja nova, Gallofrido. Sunt qui oppidum Novantum interpretentur. Illud interim ne ad umbram aliquam veri accedit, quod Polydorus tamen affirmat, ut Trenovantum sit oppidum Britanniae mediterraneae, quod vulgus contracto nunc vocabulo Tranton appellat. Constat, Ptolemæo auctore, Trenovantes gentem fuisse maritimam ad orientem, ubi nunc Mediosaxones, & Ostrosaxones, inter quos fuere duæ illustres tantum urbes, quarum prima recentiori seculo, Romanis in Britannia imperantibus, Londinium à Cornelio Tacito dictum est, secunda vero Camudolanum, quæ rectius Colunodunum à Coluno flu. postea Coluncester, vulgo & corrupte Colchester. Erit mihi igitur Londinum veteri appellatione Trenovantum, id est, urbs, vel oppidum Novantum, donec eruditissimi, & in Britannica antiquitate exercitatissimi, maturo iudicio certiora referant. Quod autem Ptolemæus Londinum Cantii annumerat urbibus, aut parum recte illud à Cosmographis didicit, aut urbs scriptorum incuria suo luxata loco. Constat enim his, qui vel summis labris leviter Britanniae descriptionem attigerunt, Tamesim perpetuo Cantios à Novantibus disparasse. Quid Londino cum Cantiorum urbibus? Ut concedam Londinum suum nomen vel à principio retinuisse: an non igitur erit Trenovantum, id est, oppidum Novantum gentis antiquissimæ, inter quos & situm est? Nihil plane obstat, quum in confesso sit Londinum inter Novantes, non Cantios, fuisse. Cognitum est Novantes eas incoluisse regiones, ubi nunc Mediosaxones, & Ostrosaxones. De hac diximus aliquanto fusius in Syllabo dictionum antiquarum, quem ad-junximus libello de natali Eadueardi Principis. Hic me nunc etiam juvat non invenustos versus cujusdam poëtae, qui epitomen Britannicæ historiae scripsit, in medium pro-ducere :

————— *Aemula Trojae*
Mænibus, à Trojae nomine nomen habet.
Nomen ei Nova Troja datur, post & Trinovantum,
Utpote corrupto nomine, nomen habet.
Hæc est illa polis, cui tres tria dona ministrant;
Bacchus, Apello, Ceres, pocula, carmen; ador.

Hæc

*Hæc est illa polis, quam Juno, Minerva, Diana,
Mercibus, arce, feris, ditat, adornat, alit.*

TU^R SIS, Civitas antiquissima recte Ptolemæo de nomine cognita. Hanc nostra ætas Berwike, corrupte mea quidem sententia pro Aberwike, vocat, quod vocabulum sonat ostia finus, vel fluminis. Beda i2. cap. 1. libr. Anglofaxonicæ historiæ, ubi de orientali sinu Isthmi, qui Scottos ab Anglis dividit, loquitur, Tuëdi meminit. Fuit olim Tuëfis, atque adeo hinc maritima omnis ora ad Pertham, ubi nunc Fanum Joannis, urbs celebris, quam & muris cinxit rex Eadueardus Longus, Scottomastix ille, in Anglorum ditione usque ad Ecfridi regis Berniciorum occasum. Scottus postea Abrevicum invasit, longoque retinuit tempore. Eadueardus Longus, rex Angliæ, & Scottorum debellator, urbem recuperavit, & Anglis sollicitè conservandam tradidit.

V

VECTA, sive Vectis, Britannice Gueid, vel Guith, Anglice Wighte, Insula cum Latinis, tum Græcis, scriptoribus cognita. In primis autem Ptolemæo, Plinio, & Antonino. Samuel, Beulani discipulus, qui annotationes in Nennii Britannii historiam scripsit, hæc, dum Vectæ interpretationem significanter excutit, refert: "Quam Britones insulam Gueid, vel Guith, vocabant, quod nomen Latine divortium dici potest." Forma insulæ ovo simillima. Longa quidem est viginti passuum millia. Lata vero decem. Utrumque insulæ promontorium, sive extensio, usque adeo isthmi figuram exhibet, ut peninsulam faciat. Commodus in Vectam trajectus à Portu magno ad Retham, intervallum septum milliariū est. At ab Hurstano castello, quod ostiis Avonæ fluminis, & æstuario adjacet, ad Sharpenoram, spacium plus minus duorum milliariorum interjacet. Rupes habet littus horrenteis. Terra frugum fertilissima, nec sylvæ indiga. Amniculis aliquot commode alluitur. Neoportus, alias Medena, unicum insulæ emporium. Villæ præterea plus minus 24. in quibus ut plurimum non vicatim, sed sparsim, habitatur. Cairbro, nobile olim Rigidiorum, qui Gallice Readvers dicti, castrum, in ipso pene insulæ umbilico situm est. Vespasianus, qui postea imperator Ro. hanc primus insulam Romanis vètigalem fecit. At quid in Vecta egerit pene incertum. Disperiit nobis pars illa historiæ Cornelii Taciti in qua scripsit de adventu Vespasiani in Britanniam. Quæ si nunc extaret, Vectæ antiquitas, atque adeo Britannia ipsa longe clari-



rius eluceret. Suetonius Tranquillus in Vespasiano hæc scribit: "Insulam Vectem Britanniae in deditionem redegit." Henricus Huntendunensis secundo suae historiae libro docet quo pacto Cerditius, primus Visifaxonum rex, comitatus Kinricio filio suo bello devictos Britannos Vecta expulserit: utque post quartum victoriae annum eandem dono dederit Stufæ & Witgario suis nepotibus. Quo in loco mihi quidem videtur Asserii auctoritatem sequi, qui eadem significanter in Osburgæ reginæ Visifaxonum, & matris Ealfridi regis, genealogia exprimit. Servierat jam diu Idolis Vecta, imperio regulorum Saxonici generis audiens, conculcata vi barbarorum Christiana religione, quum Cedualla Britannus Arualdum regulum, filiosque ejusdem duos, victor e medio tolleret, & suo insulam adjiceret imperio. Hinc Vecta Christianismum recepit, prædicante evangelium Hildila, eo ab Wilfrido episcopo Ceolefgano, quod nomen Latine vitulorum marinorum insulam sonat, misso, una cum Beorwino Wilfridi episcopi nepote. Partem vero insulæ dedit Princeps Wilfrido, quem impense diligebat. Hæc Beda 15. cap. quarti libri historiae Anglosaxonum. De Vecta fufius dicemus in libro de insulis Britanniae adjacentibus.

VENTA Belgarum Britannice, ut nunc loquuntur, Cair Oder nante badon. Unde licet conjecturam facere nomen urbi recentioribus seculis Oderam fuisse. Additum vero est nante Badon, perinde ac si diceres, in valle Badunensi. Nam Balnea urbs celebris memoriae hinc distant decem millibus passuum. Nante proprie significat vallem in qua fluvius labitur. Ego igitur dicerem nante Avon à flumine, potius, quam Badon: id quod lucidius, & significantius esset. Odera nomen flu. cujus & appellationis aliquot & hodie in Britannia ac Germania esse dignoscuntur. At Avonam flu. qui hanc urbem alluit, nomine Oderæ aliquando dictum fuisse legi plane nunquam. Est conjectura ex uno Antonini loco Avonæ etiam nomen urbi inditum fuisse. Sed valeant conjecturæ. Ptolemæum in præsentia sequar. Ille vero sic scribit: "Dobunis subjacent Belgæ, & urbes Ischalis, Aquæ calidæ, Venta." Ex hoc loco utcunque apparet Ventam eam olim fuisse urbem, quam Saxones Brighttowe postea appellabant. Sonat enim Latine illustrem locum, quæ vox non multum à Venta abludit. Guine, sive Guenne, Britannice id significat, quod album, quod pulchrum, quod conspicuum Latine. Erant & aliæ tres præclarissimæ civitates famæ in Britannia hoc cognomento celebres. Quarum una Venta Sylurum, quæ nunc Cairguent, ut ex Antonino colligo, erat.

Hæc

Hæc tota concidit. Rudera apparent in Demetia, qua itur à Strigulia, alias Chepstow, ad civitatem Iſcanæ legionis. Et quoniam in Striguliæ mentionem incidi, lubet Nechamii de hac urbe diſtichon non inveniſtum ex ejus de Sapiëntia divina libro deſumptum promere.

*Intrat & auget aquas Sabrini fluminis Ofca
Præceps. teſtis erit Julia ſtrata mihi.*

Annotaverat hæc quidam in margine codicis: “Strata Julia, “cujus pontem conſtruxit Julius, quod vulgo Strigolium dic-“citur.” Sic ille. Mihi tamen vix placet annotatio. Non me fugit Plinium alio Sylures ſtatuiffe loco, videlicet ad Canterrenum Scotiæ promontorium, unde breviffimus in Hiberniam trajectus. Secunda eſt Venta Simenorum, quæ modo Winceſtre, quam & aliqui Briſtollæ urbi aſcribunt. Tertia Venta Icenorum nomine gaudebat, quam hodie appellant Northewicke, cujus nominis antiquitas etiamnum apparet in flu. urbem alluente, quem vulgus Wenneſunne vocat. Venta Belgarum initio urbs ampla non fuit. Aucta eſt à Axonibus. Poſtremo, ponte factò, Ruber clivus ad finiſtram Avonæ ripam urbi additus, & muro ſeptus forti, quo tempore Gulielmus Comes Claudianæ præfuit provinciæ, & maxime Ventæ ſuæ.

VEROLAMIUM, five Verulamium, Saxonice Werlamceſtre, & Watelingceſtre, ut ſcribit Henricus Venantodunenfis 1. hiftoriæ ſuæ libro, ubi de quatuor viis publicis tractat. Legi aliquando urbem à vicino flu. Verlume nomen primitus accepiſſe. Et Verlume fecerunt recentiores Vere, decurtata altera vocabuli parte. Et mox Verus flu. ſublata E litera, & M præfixa, fit Murus, quæ appellatio vel hodie exſtat, habetque palatium ſui nominis, opus plane regium, Angl. More dictum. Vilibaldus Anglus, qui Bonifacii Angli epiſcopi Moguntinenſis vitam ſeptingentis ab hinc & eo amplius annis ſcripſit, Muri flu. meminit. Admiror inrerim quid ſibi velit Gildas Britannus, qui, niſi codex mendofus, pro Muro Tameſim in ſua hiftoriola, ubi de Verolamio loquitur, ſuppoſuit. Hinc facile crediderim recentiores imbibiffe errorem, qui vel adhuc multos poſſidet, videlicet Tameſim olim alluiſſe Verolamium, quod certe abſurdius eſt, quam ut confutatione prorfus ulla ſit convincendum. Conſtat antiquitus ingentem fuiſſe lacum propter mœnia Verolamii, qui Offæ regi Merciorum potentiſſimo veſtigal pendebat. Fluvii vero in illis Catyeuchlanorum finibus cele-
brea

bres nulli præter Verulumum, alias Murum, Lugiam, qui Cervi-
vadum = nobile oppidum, & Durum, à quo Duri vadum, vulgo
Stourford, nominatur vicus non incelebris. Cornelius Tacitus
hæc de Verulamio libro 14. historiæ suæ refert: "Eadem
"clades municipio Verulamio fuit." Unde & Britannice, teste
Nennio in catalogo urbium, Cair municip dicta est. Ptolemæus
etiam hanc urbem celebrat, attribuitque Catyeuchlanorum
genti. Porro & Antoninus eandem deprædicat. Alexander
Nechamius in libro de sapientia divina encomiastico car-
mine Verolamium percelebrat. Stetit urbs fama clarissima
usque ad Saxonum adventum, & aliquanto post, ut apparet
ex Anonymo, qui facta Albani historiæ eleganter commen-
davit. At toties Saxonibus concussa bellis tandem subito ca-
put demittere cœpit, usque adeo, ut paullo post spelunca la-
tronum viam Vetelinganam obsidentium esse cœperit: quo
tempore Offa, Merciorum rex, potentia inter Saxones sum-
mus, Fanum nobile D. Albano in Holmehurst, loco extra
muros Verolamii, ejus martyrio sacro, posuit. Tum & urbis
ædificia, & muri minantia ruinam, partim subversa sunt in
usus novi templi, & cœnobii. Utque officinæ cœnobii in-
dies augebantur, sic decrevit Verolamium. Oppidulum quo-
que inceptum ad Fanum Albani multum latissimorum late-
rum, ex quibus veteris urbis ædificia tota pene constabant,
detraxit. Dehinc & Wolfinus sextus abba Fani Albani in-
finitam vim laterum & saxorum eo abduxit, ut novum op-
pidum Fani Albani augeret. Refert Matthæus Parisius in li-
bro de antiquitate Fani Albani quo pacto Ealfricus abba se-
ptimus, & Ealredus ejus successor, & Eadmerus nonus Ve-
rolamii ruinas ad se traduxerint in usus novi templi ibidem
ponendi: quod opus à Paulo Cadomensi postea absolutum
est, adjuvante Lanfranco, ut refert Eadmerus, Cantiorum
archiepiscopo. Hæc cursim ex penetralibus antiquitatis de-
promissimus.

VINCHELSEGA, oppidum in ipsis ostiis portus Limeni
situm. Fuit antiquior ea, quæ nunc exstat, Winchelsea, loco
quidem humili sita, & violentis fluctibus oceani mirum in
modum obnoxia. Hinc factum ut quum accolæ nec sumpti-
bus ullis, nec ingenio, calamitatem, quæ à mari oppido im-
minebat, repellere commode possent, cogitarent tandem
de commigratione. Editus erat locus non longo admodum

α *Nobile oppidum*] Vox deest, ni fallor, viz. *alluit*, vel quid si-
milit. β *Et urbis*] *Urbis* & Ed. prima.

intervallo distans ad oppido. Et is cuniculos aluit, domino suo Tregosio non contemnendum fructum referens. In hunc accolæ veteris oppidi omnes, oculos & mentes conjecerunt. Consilio Eadueardi Longi, qui tunc Anglis imperabat, situm futuræ urbis dato precio cœmunt, quem Chronicon Fani Albani tam belle depinxit, ut præ oculis posuisse videatur. Fit magnus artificum concursus. Præficitur operi Joannes Chirchebius episcopus Anguillarianus Regi à thesauris. Transferunt eo ex veteri oppido quæcunque usus postulare. Temporis successu, id est, annis sex, vel septem, excrevit novum in immensum oppidum. Additi dehinc muri, & portæ. Rex ipse invisit locum, & operam laudat: dumque altio rem urbis partem foris equo insidens collustraret, caballus crepitaculo ventimolæ territus regem concutit. Ille calcaribus usus equum exasperat, unde per crepidinem una cum equo in vallem cecidit, desperantibus de ejus vita famulis. At ille superum gratia incolumis inventus. Hoc ego scriptum nuper legi in Chronicis incerti auctoris, quæ à Fano Albani ad Tinnense monasterium delata sunt. Placuit nova urbs suis conditoribus. Vetus oppidum paullo post omnino desolatum, ac relictum ludibrio furentis maris. Ab illo tempore Vinchelsega, antequam suæ originis vicesimum plene numeraret annum, duplicem passa est calamitatem, semel Francorum irruptione, iterumque Hispanorum à Pharolega invadentium impetu.

VINDELESORA, oppidum antiquum, nobile, magnificum, & situ denique tam amœnum, ut cum alio quocunque jure optimo de palma contendat, quam & mihi vel in ipso castri vertice, quo sol splendidius planè nihil aspicit, decen-
tissime gestare videtur. Vetus illud oppidum, ne quis ignoret, aliquanto remotius stabat à castro, quam novum. Sed nec ejus nomen adhuc periit. Illud certe mihi mirum videtur, quod, quum non paucis ab hinc seculis tanquam regia Saxonum sedes re ipsa in magno steterit precio, cum aucupij, tum venationis titulo, tam rara de eo fiat mentio apud veteres historiæ scriptores. Didici à luculento quodam teste Eadueardum regem, Ethelredi infortunato filium, Vindelesoranum castrum celebrasse. Ab eo tempore gloria loci perpetuo floruit. Nec quisquam hinc regum fuit cujus non arri-
ferit oculis. Longum profecto esset hîc connumerare res ibi gestas. Eadueardus ejus nominis ab imperio Nortoman-
norum in Britannia tertius, quem Gulielmus Pachendunus historiographus à loco natali Vindelesoranum appellat, novo splendorem oppido addidit, idemque ita castri gloriam vel

ad

ad ipsa majestatis fastigia extulit, ut omnibus facile ingenti admirationi esset. Jam victor jugum Gallorum & Scottorum duris cervicibus imposuerat, & annus à Christo nato 1364. defluxit. Ecce Princeps potentissimus, atque idem partis spoliis ditissimus, animo ardebat, ut, edito opere aliquo illustri, magno, memorabili, denique se suumque nomen posteritati, vel clarissimum faceret. Senferat situm castri Vindelesorani, cujus alumnus erat, tam amoenum, quam quod maxime. Sed tempus, edax rerum, splendorem, juxta ac robur operis incredibile quantum vitiaverat. Edicto igitur convocat ingentem artificum numerum. Turres ac muros vultu fatifcentis dirui jubet, & amplioribus circinatis spatiis, alta novi operis fundamenta jacienda curat, quibus postea fastigia, omni majestatis genere elucetia, fuere superimposita. Erat Gulielmus Perottus, nobilis & Odoualli alumnus, à Vicano oppidulo Avoniæ australis originem ducens, vir rerum experientissimus in flagranti tunc temporis apud Eadueardum gratia, cui cura, & tanti operis moles commissa. Tandem curriculo paucorum annorum castrum regium sumptibus infinitis supremam artificum manum accipit. Erat in castro vetus templum religione sacrum, & Divæ Mariæ, ut memini, dedicatum. Hic instituerat Henricus Bellocerius, rex Angliæ, quinque presbyteros qui rem divinam curarent. Pietatem boni Principis optimus Princeps laudavit, secumque cogitare cœpit, quo titulo illustre opus illustrius redderet. Inito mature consilio statuit novi operis templum sacrum D. Mariæ & Georgio martyri. Præsidem quoque ibidem, ac duodecim Canonicos ex ea secta, quos Præbendarios vocant, instituit: utque collegii sui splendor novo, & nitido, dignitatis calculo latius eluceret, nobilissimam conscripserit societatem Equitum, auream Perisceliden sinistra tibia ferentium, cui hic versiculus Gallice inscriptus erat: *Honi soit qui mah pense*. Jam agebatur annus imperii Eadueardini 23. quum chorus viginti & sex Equitum Perisceliden ferentium bonis avibus & læto omine designarentur. Rex demissis chlamydis ex tenui & molli panno colores nunc roseos, nunc violaceos, purpureos utrosque præscripsit. Interior pars chlamydis regiæ obducta & sindone alba, sed byssina. Reliqui Equites sacræ vestis interioreis finis pelliculis niveis, quos vulgo Armineos vocant, belle exornant. Præsidis chlamys

« Odoualli] Odwalli Ed. secunda. & Sindone] Ita emendavi. Antea, sindone.

numerosa & collucente periscelide ornatissima principid ex-
stitit. Reliquorum, ut quisque titulo dignitatis enituit, ita &
in talari veste præscriptum periscelidum numerum religiose
observabat. Cucullus etiam una cum prominula appendice
olim egregio & capitis & colli ornamento cultui Equitum
superadditus. Accessit ad splendoris coronidem Periscelis
aurea gemmis adamantinis, veluti quibusdam stellulis, inter-
polata, quod & Regium fuit. Ceteri autem tibiam lævam
aurea tantum Periscelide cingebant. Numerus Periscelidum
in veste longa non comparet: unica nunc insignis est. Co-
lor in veste unus Violaceus restat. Hujus sodaliti gloria ab
eo tempore in immensum usque adeo excrevit, ut reges &
Cæsares Periscelidis famam decusque ambitiose expetiverint.
Querenti mihi sæpiusculè de Periscelidis origine, relata sunt
incerta multa, usque adeo, ut nondum apud me constituerim
quid potissimum admittam. Longe præstat silentio originem
rei parum mihi constantis præterire, quam incerta pro certis
pronunciare. Profecto verisimile est præclarum fuisse ali-
quod facinus, quod nobilissimæ societati primordia tam au-
gusta pepererit. Sunt qui Periscelidem interpretentur tessera
belli designare. Cincturæ species ea est. Cincti milites
sua obibant munia. At quanta interim ditinctorum infamia?
Exactorati illi quidem erant. Sunt rursus qui dicant Eaduear-
dum signo Periscelidis in sortem dato hostem vicisse. Sunt
porro qui ex Periscelidis circulo orbem virtutum apprime
necessarium Principibus viris colligant. Eadueardus Quartus
Plantagenista victor collegium Periscelidis mirum in modum
fovebat, & prædiis, adaucto ministrorum numero, donabat.
Neque hoc merito finem benevolentiae imposuit. Ad occi-
dentem templi ab Eadueardo tertio constructi novum & ille
crexit priori longe magnificentius: sed imperfecto opere
obiit. Reginaldus Braius Eques magni nominis tecto & fa-
stigiis novi templi, ut ego accepi, manum adhibuit. Quoties
autem avidis hoc templum collustro oculis, toties mihi vi-
deor absolutum elegantis structuræ opus videre. Stabat ad-
huc vetus templum ab Eadueardo tertio positum: sed quum
Henricus Septimus rex sui seculi Phoenix unicus memoria
mortis tactus, locum sepulturæ suæ aptum quæreret, diruto
Eadueardino templo veteri illo, novum à fundamentis loco
eodem construxit, quod & hodie vacat. Mutaverat enim de
sepulchro sententiam, ac alterum, miraculum orbis universi,
Visimonafterii inchoavit. Illud non est silentio prætereun-
dum, quod idem adjunxerit occidentali parti aræ superioris,
ubi maxime castrum nitet, novum & elegans quadratissimo-

rum saxorum opus. Sed neque ejus filius Henricus Octavus flos regum, quotquot Britannia unquam vidit, minus de Vindelesora est commeritus. Primis etenim regni sui annis portam maximam, qua ingressus in primam castri aream, à fundamentis quadrato exstruxit saxo. Sed quo me rapuit oratio? Quam ægre divellor à Vindelesora aurea quidem illa.

VIRIDIS SINUS, Saxonice Grenewiche. Erat hic locus antiquitus statione navium celebris potius quam ullo illustrium ædium titulo. Nonnullam sibi olim peperit famam ex castris, quæ Dani in supercilio vicini montis posuerunt. Hujus rei gestæ clara apud Henricum Venantodunensem in Suenone his verbis mentio est: "Turchillus vero similiter" jussit dari victum, & censum exercitui, qui erat in Grenewiche. Possent hic multa, & ea clarissima, in medium de loci celebritate adferre. At in præsentia hæc suffecerint: quandoquidem Cygnus accurate alias Regiam, quam sublimem habet, suis coloribus omnibus depinxerit.

VOLUCRUM DOMUS, Saxonice Fulenham, vulgo Fulham. Afferius Menevensis scribit Danorum turmas hac ripa in hybernis fuisse. Fuit hæc villa multis ab hinc annis, atque adeo nunc est, hospitio Londinensis episcopi notissima.

PERORATIO

AD CANDIDOS LECTORES.

JAM præstiti quod sum pollicitus, & commentarii qualescunque mei in Cygneam Cantionem prodeunt, opusculum ex penetralibus reconditæ & sacrosanctæ antiquitatis religiose erutum, & diligentia, cura, fide, quanta potui plane maxima in lucidam ordinem redactum. Qua parte si quid de meliore nota sedulus exhibui, quod oculis eruditorum splendore aliquo affecerit, & affectos aliquamdiu illecebris, non magnis quidem illis, sed honestis detinuerit; aut si quid medicris eloquentiæ profluxit, quod purgatas demulserit aures, id quod à me aliquando factum vix sane crediderim; denique si in toto quicquam opere ostendi quod candido lectori arriserit, id ego omne lubens non ostentationi, sed bonis ingeniis Musisque dedico: & hac me persuasione imbuo, futurum nunquam, ut selectus litteratorum chorus expeditam in me alacritatem, aut studium honestum erga doctas artes omneis desideret, etiamsi eloquentia, & eximia rerum cognitione interim destituar. « Propertius inter felices connumeratus poëtas, quo animos juvenum magna & ardua tentantium excitaret, confirmaretque, sic cecinit:

Rebus & in magnis β & voluisse sat est.

Hanc ego voluntatem non modo amplector & exosculor, verum etiam accessione nova, eaque luculenta exornare studeo, ut qui quam olim dilexerim, nunc modis plane omnibus deamem. Quid quod & voluntas tam opportuna causam strenue defendit meam? Censores oblatrant iniquissimi me provinciam viribus longe majorem meis subisse, Cygneamque cantionem prædicant sæpenumero à doctissimis cum Latinis, tum Græcis collaudatam, sed à paucis tentatam, idque tenuiter, si quis rei tum magnitudinem, tum gloriam

« Propertius] Ita in fine operis Lelandus correxit. Antea *Catullus*. Ed. secunda non mutat. β & voluisse sat est.] Ita etiam emendavit Auctor ipse. Antea, *est voluisse satis*. Nec aliter in Ed. secunda.

æqua lance expendat. Agnosco quam angusta sit suppellex nostra. Materiam fateor jure quodam suo Vergilianam in carmine non modo gratiam, sed & majestatem quoque poscere. Nec me sane latet hoc argumentum & fontes Ovidianos illos ab illius origine pure defluentes vehementer etiam atque etiam optare. Ego qui utrumque viderim, & per literas æterna viventem fama, & loquii incredibili suavitate perfusum, eorum gloriæ facile affurrexi, utpote cultor supplex, rectius quam felix imitator. Salutatis de more illis, ad Phaleucum me statim contuli. Præsto quidem erant hinc Catullus, hinc Pontanus, clarissimæ inter sui seculi poetas lumina, quibus ego me pro tempore totum sollicitè commendavi, ac postremo raptus qua nescio plane cupiditate colaudandi tum fortia Henrici Octavi Regis incomparabilis nunquam emeritura facta, tum virtutes prænitentes, Cygnum Phaleucinis canentem modulis in medium protuli, & commentarios, ita ut in præfatione sum pollicitus, addidi, hoc consilio ne defraudarem patriam, de me tam bene semper merentem, cognitione vera antiquitatis Britannicæ, & gloria suorum majorum, quarum res gestæ si in satis memores & elegantes scriptores feliciter incidissent, ne tum pro justa claritate velut Hesperii inter minora eluxissent lumina. Favete, candidi lectores, tum lætis & honestis auspiciis. Sic ego diligentiam vobis integre promitto meam, & vestram per libros editos singularem benevolentiam, humanitatem, amorem denique posteritati, si non utiliter, certe interim alacriter, erectus commendabo. Vale: hænarum artium cultores felicissimi.

NICOLAI FIERBERTI,
OXONIENSIS
IN ANGLIA
ACADEMIAE
DESCRIPTIO.

Ad perillustrem & Reverendiss. D.

D. BERNARDINUM PAULINUM,
S. D. N. CLEMENTIS VIII.
DATARIUM.

ANTIQUI POETÆ
DE ANGLIA
EPIGRAMMA.

*Anglia terra ferax, tibi pax secunda quietem,
Multiplicem luxum merx opulenta dedit.
Tu nimio nec stricta gelu, nec fydere fervens,
Clementi caelo, temperieque places.
Quam pareret natura parens, varioque favore
Divideret dotes omnibus una locis:
Seposuit potiora tibi, matremque professa,
Insula sis felix, plenaque pacis, ait;
Quicquid amat luxus, quicquid desiderat usus,
Ex te proveniet, aut aliunde tibi.*

A T H E N Æ O X O N.

Vol. I. col. 325.

NICHOLAS FITZHERBERT, second Son of *John Fitzherbert*, second Son of Sir *Anth. Fitzherbert*, Knight (the great Lawyer) Son of *Ralph Fitzherbert* of *Norbury* in *Derbyshire*, Esq;., was a Student of *Exeter Coll.* and exhibited to by Sir *Will. Petre*, about 1568. but what continuance he made there, I know not. Sure 'tis, that his bare name stands in the Register called *Matricula*, under the title of *Coll. Exon.* in 1571. and 72. he being then the Senior Under-graduat of that College. About that time he left his native Country, Parents and Patrimony for Religion sake, and went beyond the Seas as a voluntary Exile. At first he settled at *Bononia* in *Italy*, purposely to obtain the knowledge of the Civil Law, and was living there in 1580. Not long after he went to *Rome*, took up his station there, and in the year 1587. began to live in the Court of *Will. Alan* the Cardinal of *England* (whose person and vertues he much adored) and continued with him till the time of his death, being then accounted eminent for his knowledge in both the Laws, and for humane literature. His Works are,

Oxonienfis in Anglia Academiæ descriptio. Rom. 1602. in 3. sh. and a half, in oct.

De antiquitate & continuatione Catholicæ Religionis in Anglia. Rom. 1608. in oct.

Vitæ Cardinalis Alani Epitome. He also translated from the *Italian* into the *Latin* tongue, *Job. Cosa Galateus de moribus.* Rom. 1595. He ^a was drowned in a journey taken 1612. from *Rome* in sixteen hundred and twelve, but where, or in what Church, buried, I know not, nor what his employment was after the death of the said Cardinal, notwithstanding I have sent more than once to the *English Coll.* at *Rome* for resolution, but have received no answer.

^a It appears since from his *Epitaph*, that he died at *Florence*, (as he was going to, and not as he was returning from, *Rome*.) and that he was there buried, viz. in the *Abbey Church* of the *Benedictines* &c. Vid. *Ad. de Dornham* p. 720.

Perillustri & Reverendiss. D.

BERNARDINO PAULINO,

S.D.N. DATARIO,

NICOLAUS FIERBERTUS

S.

QUAM vellem equidem (*Bernardine Amplissime*) ut
 qualem tu in me humanitatem, in populares meos
 charitatem, in egenos omnes, notos & alienos, be-
 nevolentiae singularis significationem libenter soles ostendere,
 a tale ego in te officii debiti, observantiae summae, gratique
 animi mei testimonium & possem exhibere. *Esset hoc sane*
cum tuae beneficentiae debitum, tum ad animi mei consolati-
onem apprime accommodatum. Veruntamen, quum eam ti-
bi facultatem Dei praepotentis bonitas, Pontificis optimi be-
nignitas, & virtus tua imprimis probata & cognita conci-
liavit, ut multa multis, & bene velle, & bene facere vale-
as: mihi vero & proprii casus, & communis temporis ca-
lamitas potestatem omnem bene merendi abstulit; quid tan-
dem est reliquum? solent debitores inopes, at non improbi,
astriam suam fidem, quam praesenti nequeunt pecunia, aut
versura, aut venditione, aut alia aliqua via liberare, &

a Tale] Ita calamo emendatur in exemplari nostro impres-
 so inter Codices Laudinos. *Talem in aliis exemplaribus. & Pes-*
sem exhibere.] Interrogandi, vel potius admirandi, notam mal-
 lem.

ego, à fortune bonis egentissimus, nonne hoc solo, qui mihi superest, ingenii industriæque meæ cujusquemodi fructu sibi, ut possim, satisfaciam? Iniquus certe in te, & in me essem, ni id facerem: quandoquidem partus iste, qualiscunque demum à me editus, ita tibi debetur, ut sine injuria alteri offerri nec possit, nec debeat. Nam nisi sæpe & serio de Angliæ rebus academicisque exquirendo, tu mihi animum ad hunc conatum addidisses, berce vix unquam in tanta mei ingenii sterilitate fœtus iste exstitisset. Qui quidem, quando nunc te non solum auctorem agnoscit suum, sed etiam fautorem defensoremque poscit, & veneratur; non eum, uti spero, tua humanitas rejiciet se offerentem, quem benevole adeo cupideque perquisierit non adhuc existentem. Quin imo licet parvulum valde & bamilem ita amplectetur, fovebit, tenebitur; ut nostrorum uterque, ille videlicet de tanto auctore, ego vero de tali patrono immortaliter, & perpetuo, gaudamus. Vale.

OXONIENSIS

ACADEMIAE

DESCRIPTIO.

BRITANNIA est insula omnium, quas antiqui *Anglia bre-*
 noverant, celeberrima & maxima. patet enim in *uita descri-*
 circuitu ad mille octingenta & amplius milia pas- *bitur.*
 suum. Oceano undique circumfuso ab Europæ
 continente non longo intervallo fecernitur. For-
 mam quodammodo triquetram intuentibus objicit: nam in
 oblongæ scutulæ, (ut cum Tacito dicamus;) vel in ocreæ
 forte rectius, (si universæ insulæ situm picturamque intuea-
 mur;) quasi similitudinem exiens, in tres, licet dispares, an-
 gulos designare videtur. Horum unus, qui ad Galliam, & o-
 rientem vergit solem, in Cantio finem habet. Alter, respi-
 ciens occidentem, extrema Cornuallia regione terminatur.
 Tertius, ad septentrionem spectans, usque ad ultimos Scotiæ
 fines extenditur. Atque hic quidem angulus latior, & producti-
 or, quique summæ potest ocreæ non male assimilari, superiori
 parte sua regnum Scoticum (hinc ad Orientem oceanumque
 Germanicum flumine Tueda, illinc ad occidentem & Hiber-
 niam versus, Esca & Kersop fluminibus, in medio vero asperis
 montibus divisum,) constituit. Alii duo anguli simul cum
 reliqua insula, velut in tibiam pedemque crassiorē porrecti,
 major fere duplo, multoque feracior insulæ pars, ad Angliæ
 regnum pertinent. Nam Angliæ nomen ab Egbrico Anglo-
 saxone, postquam majorem insulæ partem suæ potestati subje-
 cisset, Britannia accepit. Mare genere omni piscium abun-
 dat; quodque undique portuosum ac navigationi mercaturis-
 que faciendis aptum, ideo fit, ut Angli re nautica maxime
 delectentur, & excellant. Solum ipsum multis olim in locis
 vineis abundabat; nunc vite, nisi umbræ & delectationis
 gratia, (raro enim neglecta maturescit) penitus caret; olea
 itidem & similibus, quæ sunt regionibus calidis & magis tran-

quillis propria. Sed cuprum, ferrum, carbonem fossilem, pomum, fruges, lanam, plumbum seu nigrum illud, seu album, quod stannum appellatur, large ministrat. Alit præterea armentorum, & reliqui pecoris greges copiosissimos, præter mulum, lupum, bubalum. Cœli, etsi ventis imbribusque obnoxii, nulla tamen gravitas est. Fulmina, ac terræ motus rari. Aër quam in Gallia temperatior, remissione tum frigoris, tum caloris. Hordeo decocto pro potu gens utitur; (Birram sive Cerevisiam vocant:) vini tantum ditiores; eoque ex Germania, Gallia, Hispania, Creta copiose importato. Lacte, caseo, carne populariter victitant. carnem enim cuiuscunque generis nec sapore, gratique, nec majori copia uspiam fere reperies. Habitat Angliæ frequentissime, coliturque passim urbibus, pagis, villis pulcherrimis; eam inprimis ob causam, quod Principes ipsi, & genere insignes viri partim veteri consuetudine, partim vitæ tum otioso fæta, tum liberæ delectatione capti, domicilia sua non intra civitatem locata, sed sparsim in amenissimis quibusque locis collocata, in quibus belle ædificatis non minus laxæ & commodæ, quam magnificæ habitant. Etedim hospitales ipsi, atque hospitibus victuque sumptuosi; ut humanitatem, sic etiam comitatus victusque splendore inter se contendunt, quod præcipuum in hoc suæ domus familiarumque gloriam repositam arbitrentur; quapropter & famulorum, quos sustentant, latè magnus est, pro cuiusvis conditione, numerus; & singulorum domus, quam pateant semper, & omnibus, in hospitii iure notum ab ignoto, veteri instituto, non distinguunt. Venationibus autem quia summo opere capiuntur, ideo non tantum canes præcipui generis venaticos quamplurimos alunt, sed etiam plura habent angli soli & publica, & privata septis inclusa cervorum, damarum, leporumque vivaria, quam per reliquam Europam alii omnes. Libertas autem vivendi etiam si ea in Angliâ sit, ut in publica, & quotidiana vitæ consuetudine non multo liberius viri inter se, quam cum mulieribus verentur, tamen aut ea est liberæ consuetudinis vis, aut tantus in puerisque innatus vel famæ pudor, vel pudicitie amor, ut femina notitiam ante nuptias habere in turpissimis reputetur. Ipsa vero gens universæ est corporis habitudine ad formam ac dignitatem satis apta & decorâ; animo excelso & alaci; pectore aperto fidoque, ingenio sane vehementi, & in quam partem sese dat constanti ac peracri. Atque ut mente est in Deum religiosa, in homines fideli, naturâ denique libera, humana, atque (si quis recte & commode tractet) etiam perfacili, ita impatiens est injuriæ, neciæque vim, aut servitutem pati. quare

quare sic Tacitus, qui multis ante nos seculis hæc ipsa animadvertit, Britannii injuncta imperii munera impigre obbeunt, si injuriæ absint. has ægre tolerant, jam domiti ut pareant, pondum ut servant."

In vita Agricola.

Dividitur omnino Anglia in quinquaginta unum comitatus, five Provincias. quorum medium locum tanquam umbilicum obtinet comitatus Oxoniensis, ejusque caput Oxonia civitas, quæ percelebri illi, totique Christiano orbi notissimæ Academiæ nomén indidit: de qua nunc mihi deliberatum est ac constitutum, pauca aliqua hoc loco, ut multorum desiderii satisfaciam, in medium adducere.

Comitatus habere 51.

Sunt enim in Anglia præcipui nominis Academiæ duæ, Oxonia & Cantabrigia. Has inter ut locorum non magna, sic morum studiorumque est parva distantia. Quamvis enim Cantabrigiam Oxonia superet pulchritudine ædificiorum, Collegiorum multitudine, situs locique natura cum jucunda ad aspectum, tum ad vitam salutari; tamen scholasticorum numero, & exercitationibus, victus vestitusque ratione, modo denique discendi docendique tam prope videtur ad Oxoniam Cantabrigia accedere, ut quam pauca obstant, quo minus hæc conferri inter se usquequaque possint; tam multa faciunt, præclara in utraque & singularia, ut cum aliis, quæ nunc uspiam sunt, Academiis comparatæ, vel superiores omnibus, vel nulli certe inferiores reperiantur. Quid enim? Originem quæris? antiquissimæ sunt. Famam & splendorem nominis? nobilissimæ sunt. disciplinam? præstantissima est. Fructus? tanti tamque uberes sunt, semperque fuerunt; ut ausum dicere, nec plures, nec magis memorabiles viros ex ulla alia Academia aliquando prodiisse. Ac ne quis forte hoc à me temere & inconsultius dictum existimet; Oxoniensis Academiæ formam, ac studiorum modum primum ponam ob oculos: deinde præcipuè quosdam ejus magistratus summam comprehendam: tertio loco ex innumerabilibus pene, qui ingenii, doctrinæ zeliue laude in ea floruerunt, paucos aliquot, sed notissimos, in medio sistam: ut illi, qui hæc peranguste licet, propalam tamen collocata intuebuntur; ipsi plane videant atque cognoscant, orationem meam veritati, quam vanitati esse conjunctiorem. Verum hæc pauca prius referre de harum Academiarum origine & antiquitate, non erit forte omnibus ingratum.

Academiæ in Anglia duæ.

Sunt qui tradiderunt ortum nascentis Academiæ Oxoniensis ad proximum post evictam Trojam seculum, & ad Memoriam nescio quem regem, & auctorem posse referri: Cantabrigiam autem à Cantabro rege fuisse fundatam; qui annis

Eda lib. pr. c. 2. Lulus in Cbron. Camærus in script. Anglæ.

ante

ante Christum natum ccclxxv. ex Hispania expulsus, & humanissime in Britannia acceptus, illam, in clarum ac perpetuum grati animi nominisque sui monumentum, convocatis ex Græcia literarum professoribus, Musis ipsis consecravit. Quæ quidem sententia etsi vix credibilis quibusdam videatur, nostri tamen non est eam aut refellere, aut confirmare. Atque utcumque ea quidem se habeat, hoc sane, quod adjungunt, est valde probabile; insequentibus ætates afflictas illas, & gravissimis & continentibus Romanorum, Danorum, Saxonumque bellis perturbatissimas, ita rem omnem literariam, pacis tantum otique comitem, in Britannia evertisse, ut ex Academiis etiam istis vel omnino, vel maxima ex parte eandem deturbaverit. Ac licet illa quidem denuo, in Cantabrigia vero sub Sigeberto anno Domini 630. in Oxonia postea sub Alfredo anno 886. regibus, nonnihil recreata, & diversis constructis collegiis fuerit restituta; neutra tamen harum Academicarum ante imperii Normannici tempora splendorem suum reciperare, & vera, tuta, tranquillaque pace frui potuit. Ab eo autem tempore in iis tantopere reviviscere literarum studia coeperunt; tantusque ex omni parte ad eas semper, tanquam ad virtutis & doctrinæ celeberrima emporia, concursus factus est, ut tempore Edouardi primi (quod literis consignatum reliquit Armachanus) triginta millia studiosorum Oxoniæ censerentur. Quapropter ut explorari quid & certi de istarum Academicarum origine statuere valde est difficile; ita omni caret dubitatione, & ortu eas esse longe antiquissimas, & gloria florentissimas etiam existisse. Etenim gravissimo Cæsaris testimonio testatum habemus, multo ante sua tempora præclaram Druidum disciplinam in Britannia repertam, in Gallias fuisse translatam. Habemus etiam communi historicorum voce confirmatum, Carolum Magnum, quo tempore Academiæ Parisiensem Papiensemque constituerit, Angliis præcipue auctoribus doctoribusque fuisse usum. Præterea existare dicitur Honorii Primi Pontificis rescriptum, datum Romæ anno 624. quo se literis operam Cantabrigiæ dedisse fateatur, ægreque ferre, quod tunc à Paganis vexatur: hocque Honorii rescriptum Sergium Primum, & Eugenium Quartum iterum comprobasse. Denique habet Alexander Necham, in lib. 2. de Natura rerum, hæc verba; "Juxta vaticinium Merlini viguit ad vada boum (id est, Oxoniam) sapientia suo tempore ad Hiberniæ partes transitura," Pro

*Ante quin-
gentos annos.*

An. 1273.

*De bello
Gallico.*

An. 790.

*Merlinus
vixit an.
Domini
460.*

• *Deturbaverit.] Forte, deturbaverint.*

coro-

coronide ergo sint illa, « quæ in libro Procuratorum Oxoniensis historię initio habentur; “Contestantibus plerisque chronicis, multa loca per orbis climata variis temporibus varia-

« *Quæ in libro Procuratorum*] Eadem etiam existant ad initium veteris libri (quem aliquoties consului) *diversorum privilegiorum, statutorum, & rerum memorabilium almae Universitatis Oxon.* Codex iste ad Cancellarium Academię quondam pertinebat; sed in manus tandem devenit eximii philosophi & antiquarii summi Thomę Alleni ex Aula Gloucestrię, qui eum cum alijs magni pretii libris bibliothecę Bodlejanę (in cujus Archivis nunc adservatur) dono dedit. Ex hoc itaque Codice totam historiolum (quę ad Academię antiquitatem spectat) adducam. Fateor quidem eam jam olim edidisse alios; sed (quod dolendum) longe minorem curam atque fidem in ea exscribenda adhibuerunt, quam res tanta postulavit. Sic ergo se habet:

“ Contestantibus plerisque cronicis multa loca per orbis climata
 “ variis temporibus variarum scienciarum studiis floruisse leguntur.
 “ Omnium autem inter Latinos nunc extantium studiorum Univer-
 “ sitas Oxonię fundacione prior, * quadam scienciarum pluralitate
 “ generatior, in veritatis cathelicę professione firmiter, ac privile-
 “ giorum multiplicitate præstantior invenitur. Prioritatem suę
 “ fundacionis insinuant historię Britannicę perantiquę. Fertur
 “ enim inter bellicosos quondam Trojanos, qui cum duce suo Bru-
 “ to insulam tunc Albion, postmodum Britanniam, ac demum
 “ dictam Angliam † triumphare occuparunt, quosdam philosophos
 “ adventantes locum habitationis sibi † congruę in ipsa insula ele-
 “ gisse, cui & nomen, videlicet Grækelade, hiudem philosophi,
 “ qui Græci fuerant, usque in præsentem ** diem quasi sui vesti-
 “ gium reliquerunt. A quō quidem loco non longe municipium
 “ Oxon. noscitur esse situm, quod propter ampnium, †† pretorum
 “ & nemorum adjacencium amœnitatem †† Belle situm olim anti-
 “ quitas, postmodum Oxonium, à quodam vado vicino sic dictam,
 “ populus Saxonicus nominavit, & ad locum studii prælegit.
 “ Scienciarum quippe exuberancior pluralitas ibidem evidencius
 “ eo cernitur, quo in alijs studiis uni pluribusve scienciis sic insit-
 “ itur, ut tamen aut plures aut saltem earum aliqua videatur ex-
 “ cludi. Oxonię vero singulę sic docentur, ut sciencia quę illic

* Primum scribebatur *scienciarum quadam scienciarum* &c. sed sub priore *scienciarum* puncta posuit eadem manus. † Lege, *triumphaliter*. † Congrua primum scribebatur. ** Inprimis scriptum erat *vitam diem*; sed *vitam* puncta sub se habet, delendum esse indicantia. †† Lege, *pratorum*. †† L. *Belle situm*, vel (una voce) *Bellestinum* seu *Bellestinum*.

ref.

“rum scientiarum studiis floruisse leguntur : omnibus tamen
 “inter Latinos exstantibus studiis Universitas Oxoniensis fun-
 “datione prior, quadam scientiarum pluralitate generalior,
 “in veritatis catholicæ professione firmior, & privilegiorum
 “multiplicitate præstantior invenitur.”

Urbs autem Oxonia, Anglorum historicorum testimonio Callena, ac Bellisita, ob situs amœnitatem, antiquitus denominata, in medietate fere Angliæ, quadagesimo septimo à Londino lapide, introrsus posita est ; eo solo, coeloque, ut, si accessionis undique facilitatem spectes, commodissimam ; si naturam loci, amœnissimam ; si æris bonitatem, saluberrimam dicas. Nam in æquabili & plano explicata loco, nisi quod ab una parte leviter parumque descendat, silvosis collibus hinc inde cingitur, neque his longo intervallo disjunctis. Radices enim horum extremas atque ipsam urbem interfuerunt fluvii duo, Cheruellus ab ortu, ab occasu Isis. atque hic quidem, postquam aquarum suarum divortis plures, easque amœnas insulas effecerit, cum Cheruello statim sub ipsa urbe, qua meridiem spectat, in unum confluit : sicque consociatis aquis non multa emetitur milliaria, ante quam Tamam flumen obviam habens, cum eaque nomen perinde atque aquas communicans, Tamisii efficiat amnem ; vix alteri Europæ flumini secundum. Reliquis vero urbis partibus, ex parte orientem, sed maxime aquilonem spectantibus, planicies campestris obijciuntur, ea jucunditate ubertateque, ut abunde &

“respuitur nullatenus licita censeatur. * Catholicæ quidem veri-
 “tatis † sinceritas ita in doctrinis divina favente gracia est ibidem
 “huc usque servata, ut hæresis illic aliquociens † pulcherrime me-
 “moriam non existat, quam in sui ortu non occiderent catholicorum
 “doctorum sollicitia, & præsidencium vigil cura. Hæc insuper
 “Universitatem, Romanorum pontificum ac ** Dycesanorum
 “privilegiis multimodis adornatam, sic celsitudo regia ~~substanti~~
 “ut scholasticorum ditioni eciam loci municipes obnoxii ~~et~~ ^{multipli-}
 “citer videantur. Licet autem †† difficilem maris ~~transitus~~ ^{transitus} ac
 “situm insulæ †† famæ & noticiam hujus studii sit ~~quædam~~ ^{quædam}
 “distantibus * regionibus minus nota, non minori tamen ~~est~~ ^{est}
 “prærogativa gaudere. Ne igitur tam antiqui, tam ~~graves~~ ^{graves},
 “tam † catholice, tam privilegiati studii statuta, privilegia, liber-
 “tates, & consuetudines ignorentur, decet & expedit ea ~~modis~~ ^{modis}
 “que † earum, quibus scolasticorum vita constringitur, diligenter
 “& fideliter registrari. In primis est siquidem &c.

* Sic. † Sic. † Sic. ** Lege *Diæcesanorum*. †† Forte, ob difficilem. †† F. fama & noticia. * Primum scribebatur religionibus. Sed sub *si* duo puncta posuit eadem, ut videtur, manus. † L. catholici. † F. eorum. facili

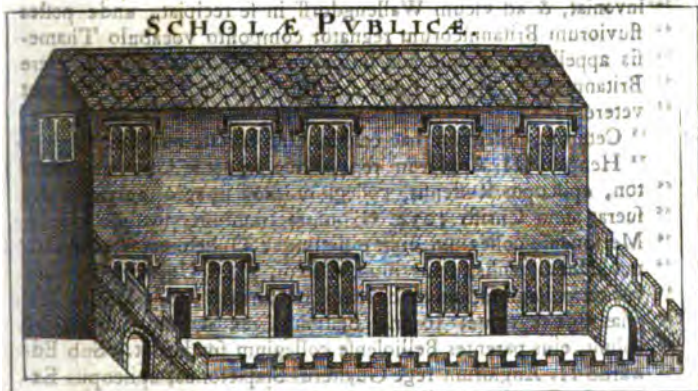
facile omnia subministrant, quæ vel ad exercitationem corporis, usumque necessarium, vel ad honestam animorum voluptatem relaxationemque pertineant. Nam & aer salubris, & solum fertile, & piscosus fluvii, & colles silvis falcibusque septi, denique planities pratis, arvis, pascuisque excolta, totam hanc regionem ita exornant, bonisque omnibus cumulant, ut non tantum frugibus, carne, piscibusque, abundet, sed etiam ceterorum omnium animantium, quæ ad cibum apta, aucupio ac venatione capi solent, copiam suppeditet, & abundantiam.

Habet Oxonia suas immunitates, & privilegia antiqua & amplissima à multorum Angliæ Regum indulgentia profecta, & summorum Pontificum auctoritate corroborata. Habet scholas publicas multas ac varias, loco quidem commodi-

Privilegia.

Scholas.

Habet scholas publicas &c.] Dirutis tandem hisce scholis, quas regnante Maria extructas, saltem insuperas fuisse, ex Universitatis Annalibus liquet: novæ, longe ampliores & splendiores, auctorum Benefactorum liberalitate adjuta, edifice curavit. Sed ut quales fuerint veteres, ille scholæ lectori, antiquitatis studioso, clarius innotescat, earum solumam subjiciam. e Codice MS. in bibliotheca Bodlejana qui inscribitur, *Dialogus in antiquis Regibus forensibus Domini Elisabethæ regis tutoris, inter eundem Regem Et Dominum Robertum Dilectum Comitem Leinster, Oxoniensis Academiæ Cancellarium, auctore Thoma Nello Hebraice ligato Professore Oxon.*



* This MS. Mr. Hearne afterwards published at the End of *Hædwell De Parma equesrii & Woodwardiana Dissertatio*

Decem

*Gymnasium
theologicum.*

fimo, & à reliquis ædificiis muro & lata via unica distinctas ac seclusas. Habet augustissimum theologiæ destinatum gymnasium, à bono illo Humfredo Glocestriæ Duce constructum ea magnificentia elegantiaque, ut opus vere regium, tantaque Academia dignissimum merito censeatur. Etenim

Decem numero erant istæ scholæ antiquæ, septem nempe Artibus liberalibus, tres Philosophiæ dicatæ, Quibus omnibus inscriptiones aliquot præfixæ fuere, quas (nam omisæ sunt in ædificiis recentioribus) ex Pauli Hentzneri, J.C. Itinerario Germaniæ, Galliæ, Angliæ, & Italiæ describere * visum est, una cum aliis quæ de hac Academia ibidem retulit :

“ Oxonium, vulgo Oxenford, (Athens Anglicæ nobilissimæ,
“ literarum & sapientiæ clarissima officina, unde religio, humani-
“ tas, & doctrina in omnes regni partes uberrimè distribuuntur,)
“ oppidum egregium & nitidum est, sive privatorum ædificiorum
“ elegantiam, sive publicorum dignitatem, sive situs salubritatem
“ & amoenitatem spectes. Planitiem enim ita obvallant æmoro-
“ colles, ut hinc pestilenti Austro, illinc tempestuoso Zephyro ex-
“ cluso, tantum serenantem Eurus & Aquilonem corruptionis via-
“ dicem admittant ; unde ab hoc situ Bellosum quondam dictum
“ fuisse produnt nonnulli. Alluunt hoc oppidum duo fluvij Cher-
“ wel, & Isis, vulgo Ouse. Qui licet in unum alveum aquas con-
“ sociant, Isis tamen solidus & concitator in Austrum fertur, &
“ nomen retinet, donec fluvium Tamam, quem diu quæserat,
“ inveniat, & ad vicum Wallengdorff in se recipiat ; unde postea
“ fluviorum Britannicorum regnator composito vocabulo Thame-
“ sis appellatur, de quo non immerito dicere liceat, cum & iterum
“ Britanniam & rigare, quod de Euphrate in Oriente dixerant
“ veteres.

*Collegia A-
cademica
Oxonii.*

- “ Ceterum collegia in hac celebri Universitate hæc sunt :
1. “ Henrico III. Anglorum rege adhuc regnante Gualterus Mer-
ton, episcopus Rossensis, collegium quod in agro Surriensi po-
suerat anno Christi 1274. Oxoniùm transfudit, locupletavit, &
 2. “ Mertonsense collegium dixit ; statimque Gulielmus, archidiaconus
Dunelmensis, opus illud Alfredi, quod Universitatis nunc
vocant collegium, novis operibus restauravit. Edwardo I. An-
gliæ rege regnante, Joannes Belliolus, rex Scotiæ, vel, ut alij
 3. “ volunt, ejus parentes Belliolense collegium fundarunt. Sub Ed-
wardo II. Anglorum rege Gualterus Stapletonus, episcopus Ex-
oniensis, Exoniense collegium, aulamque Cervinam, & ipse rex,
 4. “

ædificium est peramplum, è saxo quadrato totum, diligenti symmetria magnoque artificio elaboratum intra & extrinse-

“ hunc imitatus, collegium Regium, vulgo Orial, & aulam S. 5.
 “ Mariæ posuit. Postea Philippa regina, Edwardi III. Angliæ 6.
 “ regis uxor, collegium Reginæ, sive Reginale, ut vocant; & Si- 7.
 “ mon Islep, archiepiscopus Cantuariensis, Cantuariense collegium 8.
 “ extruxit; Gulielmus Wiccamus, episcopus Wintoniensis, colle-
 “ gium magnificum, quod Novum dicitur, excitavit; collegium 9.
 “ Mariæ Magdalene Gulielmus Wainflettus, episcopus Wintoni- 10.
 “ ensis, erexit, quod opere eximium, situ percommodum, & am-
 “ bulacris admodum amœnum est. Eodemque tempore Humfre-
 “ dus, dux Glocestriæ, bonarum literarum admirator maximus, scho-
 “ lam Theologicam magnifice extruxit, & in ejus superiori parte 11.
 “ Bibliothecam instituit, centumque viginti novem selectissimis li-
 “ bris, quos magnis impensis ex Italia comparavit, exornavit; sed
 “ hos quorundam privata avaritia publico usui jampridem invidit.
 “ Collegium Lincolnense; collegium Omnium Animarum; col- 12. 13.
 “ legium D. Bernhardi; collegium Ænei Nasi à Gulielmo Smith 14. 15.
 “ episcopo Lincolnensi, regnante Henrico VII. Anglorum rege,
 “ conditum, & ab Alexandro Nowello, Sancti Pauli Londini de-
 “ cano, proventibus auctum. Supra portam hujus collegii Æne-
 “ us Nasus est affixus. Collegium Corporis Christi à Richardo 16.
 “ Fox, episcopo Wintonensi, ædificatum, sub cujus effigie in Sa-
 “ cello collegii hi leguntur versiculi:

“ *Clarus Wintoniæ præsul cognomine Foxus,*

“ *Qui prius hoc olim nobile struxit opus,*

“ *Talis erat formâ, talis dum vixit amâ,*

“ *Quæ em spectanti picta tabella refert.*

“ Collegium Christi Thomas Wolfæus, (Cardinalis Eboracensis) 17.

“ ubi Frideswidæ monasterium erat, omnium amplissimum & ele-
 “ gantissimum inchoavit, quod Henricus VIII. Angliæ rex, ad-
 “ juncto Cantuariensi collegio, magnis redditibus ditavit, & Ædem
 “ Christi dixit; potentissimusque item Princeps pecuniâ è suo æ-
 “ rario depromptâ ad oppidi dignitatem episcopum, & ad Acade-
 “ miæ ornamentum publicos Professores instituit. Collegium Jesu, 18.
 “ ab Hugone Priso Legum Doctore exædificatum. Maria etiam
 “ Regina publicas scholas belle à fundamentis ædificavit his additis
 “ inscriptionibus:

*Schola pu-
blica Oxo-
niensis,*

“ Septem Artes liberales.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| “ 1. Grammatica; | <i>Litteras discite.</i> |
| “ 2. Dialectica; | <i>Imposturas fuge.</i> |
| “ 3. Rhetorica; | <i>Persuadet mores.</i> |
| “ 4. Arithmetica; | <i>Numeris omnia constant.</i> |
| “ 5. Musica; | <i>Ne tibi diffideas.</i> |
| “ 6. Geometria; | <i>Cura quæ domi sunt.</i> |
| “ 7. Astronomia; | <i>Altiora te ne quæsieris.</i> |

Vol. 9.

Y

“ Se:

cus, in altitudinem insignem, sed planam, exiens : circum, circa turribus, pinnis, varioque passim erecto lapideo opere pyramidato instructum & ornatum. Inferior ejus pars theologicis prælectionibus, publicisque exercitationibus literariis assignatur ; locus vero superior bibliothecæ publicæ erat constitutus, multique in ea conditi præclari, nec vulgares libri, quos in unoquoque literarum linguarumque genere ex Italia,

“ Sequuntur virtutes Scholasticæ.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| “ 1. <i>Patientia</i> ; | <i>Patientia vincit ferendo.</i> |
| “ 2. <i>Humilitas</i> ; | <i>Modestia amabilis.</i> |
| “ 3. <i>Fortitudo</i> ; | <i>Fortis est qui omnem fortunam devincit.</i> |
| “ 4. <i>Spes</i> ; | <i>Spe vivimus omnes, sed omnis fiducia jux Deo vana est.</i> |
| “ 5. <i>Cautio</i> ; | <i>Cautus vincit omnia.</i> |

*Vita studio-
rum in
Anglia.*

“ Hactenus de Collegiis & Aulis, quæ eleganti structura, optimis redditibus, & instructis bibliothecis ita florent, ut reliquis orbis Christiani Academiis superent omnes. Nunc de perionis Academicis ibi viventibus pauca subjicienda.

“ Studiosi vitam fere Monasticam degunt. Sicut enim in Monasteriis olim monachi nullis aliis rebus erant intenti & occupati, quam ut statim horis precibus ad Deum fufis reliquum tempus bonis artibus & studiis honestis impenderent, ita & hos facere oportet. Dividuntur porro in tres Mensas. Ad primam, quæ sociorum Mensa dicitur, admittuntur Comites, Barones, Nobiles, Doctores & Magistri, sed horum paucissimi, lautiusque quam reliqui tractantur. Secunda Mensa est Magistrorum, Baccalaucorum, Nobilium quoque & Civium honoratiorum. Tertia Plebeiorum, & inferioris conditionis hominum. Dum reliqui prædent vel cœnant (quod fit in cœnaculo satis amplo, ubi omnes simul congregantur) quidam ex studiosis in Sacris Bibliis legunt, quæ pulpito in centro fere cœnaculi collocato sunt imposita. Atque hoc lecturæ onus subire solent studiosi omnes vicibus alternis. Gratiis, sumpto prandio, vel cœna absoluta, ætis, quilibet in suum musæum vel cubiculum se confert, aut in hortos adjunctos exspatiatur, quos ad omnia collegia habent amœnissimos. Vestitus cum Jesuitarum ferme congruit. Et enim togis sunt induti longis ad talos usque demissis, aliquando pellibus suffultis. Pileos gerunt quadrangulares. Doctores vero, Magistri, & illi, qui Præceptorum aut Professorum munere funguntur, peculiaribus utuntur togis, ut à reliquis dignoscantur. Ad bibliothecam in unoquoque collegio quilibet studiosus provectioris ætatis habet clavem. Conspiciuntur in angulo quodam oppidi rudera arcis satis amplæ, sed penitus dirutæ. In cœna sumus excepti, Musica excellentissima, variis & diversis ex instrumentis concinnata.”

aliiſque

aliique locis perquisitos, Dux ille optimus magnis impensis coacervaverat. pulcherrimum certe non solum fundatoris gloriæ monumentum, sed æternum Academiæ ornamentum futurum, nisi hæreticorum quorundam mirifica improbitas ad extremum illius bibliothecæ exitium cum intolerabili injuria exarsisset. Nam quum impietatis illi, atque in scripturis depravandis falsitatis suæ probe sibi conscii, nihil metuebant ^{Hæretici ut veritatis, sic antiquitatis inimici.} ac detestabantur magis, quam publicas ejusmodi bibliothecas, in quibus veterum omnium Patrum antiquissima illa & incorrupta volumina fideliter ac religiose conservantur, utpote quæ ab hominibus consuli pervolutarique nequeant, quin mendaciorum suorum fraudes, & novæ doctrinæ portenta gravissimis certissimisque testimoniis manifesto convincant: non prius sane in Angliam, hancque Academiam invaserunt, quam sui furoris atque insanix impetum in nobilem istam bibliothecam intulerunt, &, nonnullis ejus libris surreptis & compilatis, reliquos omnes uno incendio, & quasi communi elatos funere concremarunt.

Percensentur Oxoniæ Collegia sexdecim structuræ specie ^{Collegia} 16. magnifica, soliditate æterna. Nam qui primi eorum jecerunt fundamenta, non in eo solum laborarunt, ut muros lapideos, quos vetustas conficit, suis collegiis excitarent, sed majori studio præcaverunt, ut quibus locum esse in iis voluerunt, his necessaria omnia ad victum, cultum, studiorumque rationem essent parata. sic enim habebant persuasum, quando hæc omnia suppeterent, nunquam defuturos, qui suorum collegiorum dignitatem tuerentur, & disciplinam institutaque servarent. Collegiorum nomina hæc sunt:

Primum autem (ut ab eorum, quæ existant, antiquissimo ^{Collegium} inchoemus) est illud quod appellant Universitatis; ab Al-^{Univer-}fredo Rege (quem literas Oxonia exsulantes, longo inter-^{titis}vallo in patriam reduxisse diximus) institutum, & à Gulielmo Dunelmensi Archidiacono perfectum an. Christi nati 893.

Deinde Baliolense; ejus auctor Joannes Baliolus rex ^{Baliolense} Scotiæ an. 1273.

Mertonense, à Mertone episcopo Rossensi exstructum an. ^{Mertonense} 1276.

Exoniense, quod, à Stapledon, episcopo Exoniensi, sub ^{Exoniense} anno Christi 1322. Musis destinatum, postea auxit Gulielmus Piter eques, Consilii regii secretarius, beneficia ab eodem à prima accepta adolescentia grata memoria prosequens.

Oriolense, quod Adamum Brunum, Edouardo regi 2. ab ^{Oriolense} eleemosynis, ædificatorem anno 1323. & Alanum Cardinalem alumnum habuit.

- Reginæ.* Collegium Reginæ Philippa regina uxor Edouardi tertii exædificavit dotavitque anno 1340.
- Novum.* Wichamus episcopus Wintoniensis Collegium Novum quod dicitur, monumentum insigne ad sui nominis memoriam sempiternam, condidit an. 1375.
- Lincolniense.* Lincolniense per Richardum Flemming episcopum Lincolniensem à fundamentis excitatum est an. 1430.
- Animarum Omnium.* Chicheleius, archiepiscopus Cantuariensis, Omnium Animarum memoriæ collegium fundavit consecravitque an. 1437.
- S. Mariæ Magdal.* Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalænæ collegium, opere magnificum, & ad vitæ studiorumque commoditatem aptissimum, Gulielmum Wainfletum, Wintoniensem episcopum, patronum veneratur anno 1459.
- Ænei Nafi.* Gulielmus Smith, Lincolniensis episcopus, collegium unum, quod Aenei Nafi: Richardus etiam Foxius, episcopus Wintoniensis, alterum, quod Corporis Christi nomine insignivit, fundarunt, optimaque disciplina institutisque formarunt, Illud quidem an. 1515. hoc vero an. 1516.
- Æd. Christi.* Wolseus Cardinalis Aedem Christi, amplissimum sane omniumque augustissimum collegium, inchoavit an. 1539. quod postea Henricus rex Octavus magnis redditibus auxit locupletavitque anno 1547.
- Thomas Popus, & Thomas Witus, equestris ordinis viri, ille Dunelmense, hic D. Bernardi olim Collegia, at ætatis ac temporis vitio deformata ruinisque oppressa, nostra memoria ædificiis instaurarunt, proventibusque amplificarunt: atque ut illud Sanctissimæ Trinitatis, sic hoc Beati Joannis Baptistæ nominibus destinaverunt illustraruntque an. 1556.
- S. Trinitatis. S. Joann. Baptistæ.* Illud omnium novissimum collegium est, cui Hugo Pri-

« *Wolseus Cardinalis Aedem Christi &c. inchoavit*] Quin & ipse Wolseus primum posuit lapidem, ut è Registro Caroli Boothe penes Joannem episcopum Eliensem liquet; ubi hæc habentur:

“ Hic textus insculpitur in prima petra jacti fundamenti collegii Cardinalis Oxon.

“ Reverendissimus in Christo Pater ac Dominus, Dominus Thomas Wulcy, miseratione Divina, titulo Sanctæ Cæcilie sacrosanctæ Romanæ ecclesiæ Presbyter Cardinalis, Eboracensis Archiepiscopus, Angliæ Primas, & Apostolicæ sedis Legatus, Episcopus Dunelmensis, exemptique Monasterii Sancti Albani perpetuus Commendatarius, Cancellarius Angliæ, & dictæ sedis Apostolicæ ad vitam suam etiam de latere Legatus, hanc petram posuit in Honorem Sanctæ & Individuæ Trinitatis gloriosissimæque Virginis Mariæ Sanctæ Frideswydæ, & omnium Sanctorum vicemino die Martii anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo vicesimo quinto.”

cies,

cius, J. U. Doctor, « dum senex admodum an. Christi 1572. *Jes.*
prima illius jecit fundamenta, Jesus Salvatoris nomen, ut
bonis sane auspiciis, sic casu quodam non infaceto imposuit.
Nam ut primum murorum frontem ad ipsius portæ altitu-
dinem excitasset, curavit lapide, qui portæ imminebat, hos
versus incidi :

Struxit Hugo Pricius tibi clara Palatia Jesu,

Ut doctor Legum pectora docta daret.

Quos quum vir quidam non illepidi ingenii transiens forte
perlegisset, atque Pricii illius exactam jam ætatem, simul &
operis, vix dum inchoati, magnitudinem animo expendisset,
aliud statim tale distichon illi disticho opposuit ; quo præ-
properam senis in titulo præfigendo festinationem festive satis
redarguebat :

Nondum struxit Hugo, vix fundamenta locavit :

Det Deus ut possis dicere, struxit Hugo.

Unumquodque igitur horum Collegiorum bibliothecis in-
structum, vestigalibusque munitum certum studentium nume-
rum alit honorifice ; eumque adeo copiosum, ut tria aut
amplius millia conficiant.

Hos in tres ordines schola illa distinguit, Magistros, Bac-
calaureos, Discipulos. Ordines istos confundi inter se pia-
culi instar habetur. Unde fit, ut neque Magistri temere Bac-
calaureis admisceantur, neque Baccalaurei ad Discipulos se
dimittant ; multo minus Discipuli omnium infimi audeant se
superioribus adæquare. His autem solis ne Collegio quidem
exire, nisi adscito socio, permittitur. Atque hinc nascitur
cum horum ordinum inter se harmonia quædam non inju-
cunda, tum omnium erga Præfectos reverentia summa. Ve-
rum non tantum gradus, sed etiam vestitus hos secernit.
Nam ut omnes pileo quadrato utuntur, & illa, pacis otiique
veste, toga laxiori aut plana, aut crispulis in sinum contracta ;
sic togas illas distinctæ personarum condiciones peculiari di-
stinguunt nota, qua non solum in scholis, & disputationibus,
quæ proprium sibi vestium genus pro gradus cujusque ra-
tione postulant, sed alibi extra ostium limenque collegii in-
ternoscantur. Quin etiam horum Collegiorum leges & in-
stituta qui recte noverit, ac non modo ordinem in his dis-
ciplinamque, sed etiam studentium modestiam, taciturnita-
tem, obedientiam, summamque ad omnia præclara studia a-
nimorum contentionem alacritatemque diligentius perpen-
derit ; ita horum omnium rationem probabit, ut non poterit

« Dum senex &c.] Recte, non cum senex, ut quispiam scripsit
in exemplari RAWLINSONIANO. non

Erasmi. non laudare illius viri doctissimi sententiam, qui, tota eorum ratione perspecta & cognita, adeo motus est admiratione & amore, ut præclarum hoc iudicii sui testimonium literis consignatum reliquerit; "Oxonienſis Academiz collegia propius ad religioſorum monachorumque optime ordinata cœnobia, quam ad juvenum & adoleſcentulorum in "unas ædes congregatorum conventus accedere."

Aula alia. Sexdecim Collegiis iſtis adduntur & alia octo, Aulas communiter nominant, divitum nobiliumque plerumque filiis, qui propriis vivunt ſumptibus, assignata: quamvis & reliqua etiam Collegia ipſa, extra eos, quos nutriunt, alumnos, recipere poſſunt & ſolent magno numero adoleſcentes nobiles, & qui volunt inſumere quod in proprios ſumptus eſt opus; ſed ea lege, ut ſuorum alumnorum præſidio periculoque vivant. Et ſunt iſtæ, Aula Alba, Cervina, Alboreniſis, Brodgateſ, Item Sanctorum Mariæ; (cui præerat olim Card. Alanus) Edmundi, Magdalenz, denique Gloceſtrenſis, quæ quondam fuerat Monachorum ſancti Benedicti Collegium. Aulæ autem hæ ſingulæ à ſingulis fere Collegiis pendent, & ad earum exemplum ſe plane comparant; in eo ſolum diſſimiles, quod hæ, quam illa, legibus diſciplinæ laxioribus paullo liberioribuſque teneantur. Iſtud vero commune omnibus, quod, qua intermiſſa ædificia, præalto muro cinctæ, portas tuas una eademque hora claudant ſemper & aperiant. Nam hycme veſperi hora à meridie octava, æſtate nona, ſigno ante maximæ campanæ (ut ab omnibus longe lateque audiri poſſet) pulſu edicto, occluduntur; nec ante horam poſt mediam noctem quintam reſerantur. hoc interjecto intervallo, ſi quis ſcholaſticorum extra ſui Collegii limen à Procuratore deprehendatur, vix ullam excuſationem adeo legitimam poterit aſſerre, quæ eum ex carcere eximat, & Procuratoris manibus liberet.

Ad Academiam non accedunt, niſi qui in gymnafiis ſcholiſque publicis, per omnes Angliæ provincias, immo oppida ferme, diſſeminatis (inter quas habentur inſigniores Wintonienſis, Etonenſis, Dunelmienſis, Londinenſis) grammaticæ,

« *Alboreniſis,*] Forte *Albonenſis*, vel *Albanenſis*. Vulgo enim vocatur *Alban Hall*, vel *Alban Hall*. Nec abſurde. Nomen etenim duxit à Roberto de Sancto Albano, cive Oxoniienſi regnante Joanne. Me tamen non fugit in aliis etiam antiquitatis inſimæ monumentis *Aulam Alboreniſem*, vel *Alburnenſem*, ſive potius *Ealaburnenſem* appellari. *Alburn* vel *Caldburn* idem valet quod *Old Brook* ſive *vetus ſons*. Adeo ut Aula (ſi iſta ſcriptura fidem aliquam mereatur) à fonte quodam antiquo & paullo inſignioris notæ hic loci ſentiente nomen ſuum traxerit.

po-

poëticae, Latinaeque linguae praecepta imbiberint. Admissi vero & in Discipulorum classem adscripti hoc modo exerceri solent. Confurgitur generatim in Collegiis omnibus primo diluculo, id est, hora à media nocte quinta. mox congregati in aede sacra statum tempus precationi dant, primam potissimamque diei partem Deo consecrantes: deinde reliquos diei labores in rem literariam serio insunt. Nam praeter Regios & publicos omnis scientiae, Graecae etiam & Hebraicae linguae professores, unumquodque Collegium suos habet privatos Doctores, qui Aristotelis methodum vestigiaque persequentes, partim Logicam ceterasque Philosophiae partes exacte interpretantur, partim eloquentiae recteque dicendi praeceptis tradendis, oratoriam loquendi vim & ornata adhibent & absolvunt. Copulant namque cum scientia eloquentiam, ut quemadmodum eloquentiae floribus scientiae fructus praeponderant; sic indiserta rationis barbaries orationis elegantia perpoliatur. Fuit enim illud prudens majorum institutum, ut quas artes natura, ratio, ususque communis conjunxerant, eas ipsi tractatione non disjungerent, sed in utraque pariter juventutem exercerent: ut hoc modo, quum via illis semper adesset, qua docte, prudenter, acute cogitarent, tum ratio illis nunquam deesset, (quandocunque suum animum ad dicendum scribendumve applicuissent) qua excogitata sapienter proferre, ornateque & copiose eloqui possent.

Hoc modo biennium continuum intra privatos collegiorum parietes exercitati adolescentes, tum primum exeunt in arenam & pulverem, postquam in Academiae spatiis suarum virium facto semel periculo ad publica certamina admittuntur, & Generalium Sophistarum nomine censentur.

Generalis.

Deinde vero quum huic biennio aliud quoque biennium accesserit; iidemque perpetuo eisdem dicendi disputandique exercitationibus domi forisque, cum suis & alienis affuefacti, omnibus non vulgare specimen ingenii doctrinaeque suae dederint; Baccalaurei artium (consensu de more primum à Magistris sui collegii, deinde à reliquis aliorum privatim & suppliciter, praeeunte Bidello, petito & obtento, Gratiam schola illa vocat) communi & honorifico omnium, ad id unum in locum congregatorum, testimonio renunciantur.

*Baccalaurei.
Hos Baccalarios vocat
Ludov. V.
us à verbo
Gallico, Baccalla.*

Horum est, statis vicibus per sequentis quadragesimae curriculum quaestiones Logicas ac Philosophicas ponere, easque in scholis publicis contra quoscunque oppugnatores, nullo auxiliante, à superiori loco defendere. Terribile hoc quidem theatrum est respondentis. Stat enim unus contra universos, no-

vus contra veteranos, discipulus contra magistros : qui tamen, nisi ita se gerat, ut fama sua non hæreat ad metas, non sibi modo, sed & collegio, unde est, turpem inurit notam. cujus rei tanta solet haberi ratio, ut in quibusdam collegiis statuto firmatum reperiatur, eum, qui respondendo publice collegii sui auctoritatem nomenque minuerit, confestim collegio esse expellendum. quod est summi inter eos supplicii genus.

Triennium in Baccalaureatu qui steterit laudabiliter, ac consueta certamina per interposita intervalla obierit feliciter, (incumbit enim illi privatim sæpius declamare, ac, moderante Magistro, theses ex universa Philosophia desumptas bis singulis hebdomadis vel tueri, vel impugnare : publice vero volumen aliquod Aristotelis breviter & cursim explanare : in Quodlibet, sic dicunt, disputationibus semel & iterum sui periculum facere : tandem in circulis Augustinianis, quos nominant, aliquot horarum disputationes pomeridianas ad D. Mariz iterum & tertio habere) in hujus exitu, solemnni Actu, quo nihil habet terrarum orbis in eo genere aut ritu solemnius, aut ad speciem pulchrius, Magistri artium Laurea, doctrinæque insignibus decoratur.

Comitiæ. In Comitiiis enim (sic ad imitationem Romanam vocant) Magistri, & Doctores anniversario ritu, ipsis Idibus Julii, fabricato ad hoc in D. Mariz theatro magnifico & maximo, creari solent. Hujus spectaculi celebritas tanta est, ut ad id quotannis visendum ex omnibus regni partibus eo conflant summi, medii, infimi extra numerum. Per biduum autem celebratur, habenturque in eo orationes plurimæ ornatu oratorio, & omni orationis flore expolitæ : concertationes variz multiplici eruditione scientiaque refertæ. Quicquid est enim in Philosophis, Medicis, Jurisconsultis, Theologis nervorum & eloquentiæ, hic totum effertur atque expanditur. adeo ut rite suoque momento ponderans, tum actionis hujusce dignitatem, tum conventus frequentiam ; præterea varietatem exercitationum ; subtilitatem doctrinæ, linguæque elegantiam ; postremo eorum, in quos laureola confertur, meritum ac numerum, non invite forte fatebitur, vere tantam esse hujusce actionis dignitatem, ut vix quidquam in hoc genere splendidius esse possit, aut magnificentius. Emittit autem quotannis in lucem hæc alma studiorum mater plus minus centum septuaginta artium Baccalaureos, Magistros centum, Doctores theologiæ quindecim, parem iidem Jurisprudentiæ, ac Medicinæ numerum. viros plerosque omnes non eo tantum honore dignos, quo augentur ; sed ad quos difficillima quæque in rep. munera tuto deferantur. Sic enim

enim hæc Academia suos cudit & effingit; sic eorum ingenia acuit & excitat; sic, quod in animo latitat nervorum ac roboris, elicit & perficit; ut, qui non est plumbeus, aut plane stipes, hunc non minus umbræ & scholæ aptum, quam soli & foro habilem dignumque præstet probetque. Neque hoc Angliæ regibus obscurum unquam fuit, qui ex his semper eligere, pro sua prudentia, consuevere, non solum pastores, quos ecclesiis præficerent; legatosque, quos ad externos principes de rebus maximis mitterent: sed etiam consiliarios, quos adsciscerent sibi, & magistratus, quos ad reip. admovent gubernacula.

Attigimus Academix situm, antiquitatem, collegia, studia: nunc præcipuos ejusdem magistratus percurramus.

Magistratus publici, quique totius gubernationis pondus *Magistratus Oxoniensis.* sustinent, multi sunt ac varii. Horum primus & summus est Procancellarius; Oxonienses nomen Commissarii ei indide-*Procancellarius.* runt. Nam Cancellarius ipse vel ex Regio Senatu, qui auctoritate apud omnes, vel ex præcipua nobilitate, qui gratia valet apud Principem, solet assumi; ut eo nomine honorem, privilegia, magistatem Academix tueri facilius ac protegere valeat. Procancellarius igitur præfens semper ex his doctioribus eligitur qui Collegiis præfunt; atque omnium colitur observantia singulari. Is enim civitati legem dicit, habetque potestatem animadvertendi in omnes non solum scholasticos, sed etiam cives; quorum Prætor, qui Anglice Maior dicitur, quotannis ipso suæ creationis die (non enim ultra annum magistratus ejus durat) ad eum accedens, fidem suam Academix, veteri instituto, attingit jurejurando; seque ac suos in Procancellarii potestate futuros spondet. Visitat ergo Procancellarius (quoties ratio reip. id exigit) die noctuque non modo studiosorum cubicula, sed civium domos; & pari jure in cunctos delinquentes animadvertit. Congregationes, Convocationesque cogit, in iisque præsidet, denique in summi honoris imperiique insigne sex Bidellos habet constitutos, qui ejus mandata exsequantur, ipsumque in publicum prodeuntem aperto capite antecedant, suasque clavas fascesve præferant.

Huic proxime accedunt Procuratores Academix duo: qui *Procuratores.* ex eorum numero, qui Magistrorum gradum adepti sunt, ad hoc munus assumpti, parem omnino locum, & individuum obtinent potestatem. Hi Academicos in officio, oppidanos in obsequio continent. die prævident, ne quid contra jus fasque fiat: nocte obeunt plateas, & cincti milite petulantiam tenent intra ædes, & lineam. Errones & pellices lustris extrahunt, suppliciis vexant, ex urbe emittunt. Ad

Commendat. hos spectat accedentes ad Academiam Principes viros, quosque nobilitas dignitasque commendat, tecto convivioque accipere publico sumptu ac nomine: etiam in Principis Aula Academicæ negotia tractare. unde senatoribus ceterisque dignitate præstantibus viris noti illi semper & gratiosi, nisi nullius celebri sint, certissimum jaciunt futuri honoris sui fundamentum.

Orator. Sequitur flos populi delibatus, Academicæ Orator. Ejus est, ordine suorum coronæ similitudine quasi circumvallati, adventus legatorum illustriumque personarum publica oratione gratulari: literarum, quæ totius Academicæ nomine dari recipique solent, curam habere præcipuam.

Magistri scholarum. Adduntur his scholarum Magistri, qui disputationibus publicis in scholis moderantur, rixisque modum adhibent; denique ne quid aut fiat turbulenter, aut dicatur procacius, curant diligenter.

Clerici fori. Hos consequuntur alii duo, quibus Clericis fori nomina imposuerunt; alter à Procancellario, alter à Procuratoribus huic muneri præpositus. Istorum oculus viris feminisque nundinariis formidabilis est. rerum enim omnium, quæ pondere ac mensura veneunt, rationem poscunt; videntque ne quid Academia, in his præsertim, quæ ad victum pertinent, sive in officinis, sive in foro, capiat detrimenti. horum officium, quemadmodum & Procuratorum anno terminatur; aliorum vero, ut perpetua officia non sunt, ita neque certo termino describuntur.

Bidelli seu Clavarii seu. Restant (ut fastidio parcens taceam reliquos) Bidelli, sive Lictores sex, quorum tres aureas, alii tres argenteas ferunt clavas. Omnes quidem ratione officii in Nobilium ordinem singulari Regum Angliæ beneficio ascripti, illi tamen his dignitate priores. Horum munus est Baccalaureos Magistrosque creandos educere, creatos reducere: quoties cogenda Universitas voce per Collegia ante pronunciare: denique ut exeuntem Procancellarium omnes; sic doctores singulos ecclesiam, scholasve adeuntes, singulos anteire.

Curia duæ. Curia duæ sunt. minor, quæ Congregatio dicitur. In *Congregatio.* eam mane omnes juniores, id est, illius anni Magistri, campanæ pulsu congregantur. hi namque, eo quod Regendi onus illo anno sibi præcipue incumbit, Magistrorum Regentium nomen invenerunt. In ista Congregatione, præter leviora quædam negotia de purgandis urbis plateis & similia (de quibus neglectis mulctam suo arbitrio Regentes indicunt) de conferendis honoribus præmiisque scholasticis potissime tractatur. neque enim hæc leviter, & in quoscunque peten-

tes

tes conficiuntur. nam etiam si quis omnibus à consuetudine scholæ requisitis exercitationibus fuerit perfunctus, legitimumque suorum studiorum tempus adimpleverit, nisi tamen nonnullorum Magistrorum suffragationes habeat, quorum alii se scire, alii se credere religiose affirmant, eum esse dignum in quem laureola scholæ merito conferatur, sciat se frustra petendo contendere, & operam famamque simul profunderere.

Altera Curia est major, eique nomen Convocatio. Etenim *Convocatio.* in hanc conveniunt Academiæ Doctores & Magistri omnes, moniti campanæ sono, sed prænunciantibus Bidellis, qui in Collegiorum atriis Convocationem denunciant, his ipsis verbis ter repetitis, "Ad Convocationem omnes Doctores, Magistri Regentes & non Regentes, post pulsationem parvæ campanæ, hora &c. per fidem, per fidem." In hoc conventu Procuratores in annos singulos solemnissima cærimonia, multisque ambagibus eliguntur: officia, dona, sacerdotia dispensantur: legationes, literæ audiuntur: postremo omnia majoris momenti negotia, Procancellario præsentante ac præsentante, transiguntur.

Supereff intueamur, si quos viros Anglicæ Academiæ mundo produxerint, hi tales tantique fuerint, ut nostram, quam initio posuimus, assertionem tueantur. certius quippe nullum est agri optimi argumentum, quam frugum ex eo nascentium ubertas & præstantia. Ex hac igitur schola, postquam *Christum calere & profiteri cœperat* (ut, veteribus prætermis- *Fæctus Oxoniensis.* missis seculis, propria tantum nobis attingamus) clarissima & infinita Christianæ philosophiæ lumina longa, eaque continuata serie prodierunt. quæ omnia in hunc locum congerere ut immensi laboris, multique tædii esset; sic paucula ex eis delibare, tum non inutilis, tum mihi, ad dicto fidem faciendam, necessarii pene laboris esse videtur. Itaque quum Augustinus monachus Romæ instructus, Roma missus, Evangelium Christi in inculto & derelicto Angliæ solo, idolorum vestigiis iterum conculcatis, ante mille annos invisisset; crebri adeo & abundantes in eo statim sunt nati præclarissimorum ingeniorum fructus, ut quam altas radices Christi semen in eo sparsum egisset, repente testatum orbi terrarum apparuerit. Vix enim ab Augustini in Angliam ap- *Augustinus monachus Anglorum Apostolus.* pulsu exierant quinquaginta anni, quum plurimi Angli fide, zelo, doctrina pleni, haud satis sibi putarint esse, Christum profiteri, nisi eundem etiam alios verbo, scripto, facto docerent. Dum igitur alii se domi ad docendum scribendum-

« Christum calere] An Christum calere ?

Z 2

que

que conferunt, alii ad Germanos, Gothos, Suevos, Danos ea causa se transferunt, ut Christi nomen in illas gentes inferentes, vel eas, felici consilio, ut Christum amplectendum propellerent, vel ab eis ipsimet insigni martyrio pro Christo afficerentur.

*Prædicatores
an Christi
690.* Angli fuerunt Bertuinus & Willebrordus; quorum ille Belgis, hic cum duodecim sociis, Christi vestigiis insistens, Christi fidem Gallis annuntiavit.

720. Anglus fuit Bonifacius, Moguntinus apud Germanos archiepiscopus, qui post præclaram in prædicatione Evangelii navatam operam, & centum Germanorum millia ad fidem conversa, (ut plane testatur Gregorius Papa iii. in epist. quæ incipit, Doctor gentium,) à Frisonibus, dum in eorum salutem conversionemque incumberet, cum sociis quinquaginta tribus interemptus est.

753. Willebaldus & Buchardus Angli, regięque stirpis juvenes fuere. Iste Herbipolensis, ille Lyslensis in Germania Ecclesiis, post multos fidei causa exantlatos labores, à Bonifacio præpositi, multa egregia virtutum, doctrinæ, piorumque sudorum exempla populis suis reliquerunt.

Anglus sanctus Herbertus, qui Scotos à scismate revocavit.

Anglus Sygfiedus Eboracensis archiepiscopus, qui amplissima illa sede, soloque patrio relictis, ut Gothis, Suecis, Danis Christianæ fidei sacramenta ministraret, eorum Apostolus vocari meruit.

Hi cum multis aliis in fide propaganda laborarunt: alii non minorem operam in ejusdem fidei mysteriis enuntiandis illustrandisque posuerunt.

Doctores. Nicolaus de Lyra totum corpus biblicum, vetus novumque testamentum, commentariis dilucidavit.

Adamanni & Benedicti Abbatum leguntur præter alia, illius de locis sanctis, hujus de regularum concordia tractationes non contemnendæ.

*Præf. Per-
rabilis obit
an. 735.* Ceolphedus vel ea re clarus imprimis est, quod suæ disciplinæ alumnum Bedam illum reliquerit; cujus doctrinæ tantæque præstantiam tantopere veneratus est Christianus orbis, ut uni illi, dum adhuc viveret, Venerabilis agnomen omnium consensus detulerit.

*Platina in
s. u. Joan.
VI.* Fratres habuit Beda Strabonem & Haymonem viros doctissimos, quorum alter plurimas homilias eleganti sermone composuit, alter Genesim pulchre commentatus est.

Alcuinus, Bedæ discipulus, Caroli Magni præceptor fuit, tantæque apud eundem auctoritatis, ut, eo aliisque quibusdam Anglis impulsoribus, Academias Parisiensem Papiensemque insti-

instituerit. Hic bonarum omnium, ac præcipue divinarum artium, antistes multa post se opera præclare conscripta reliquit.

AN. 1200.

Stefanus Anglicus, gymnasii Parisiensis quondam rector ac decus, perfectus fuit philosophus, atque in theologia ita versatus, ut, eo primum docente & viam præmonstrante, sacrarum literarum sententia ad recondito illo & mystico sensu ad popularem rationem, moresque hominum confirmandos translata sit.

Haymo, insignis theologus, Alexandri Quarti jussu Romanum Breviarium correxuit, & in formam meliorem reduxit.

Alexander Halensis, S. Bonaventuræ magister, scholastico more primus theologiam tradidit; eam docendi viam aperiens, quam, à Scoto & D. Thoma postea tritam, doctissimi quique in scholis sunt amplexati. vir tanta innocentia & eruditione, ut à suæ ætatis hominibus vitæ fons, & Doctor irrefragabilis appellari meruerit.

Robertus episcopus Lincolnensis, vir Latinæ Græcæque linguæ peritissimus, theologorum philosophorumque sui temporis antesignanus, foris spectabilis, domi præstantior, in Pontificio munere obeundo industrius & experientissimus.

Richardus de Media Villa divinis humanisque literis ap- prime excultus; Pontificii juris scientissimus; in paucis numerandus.

Gualterus Desseus, à Bonifacio Papa sæpe legatus, & Joannes Jacephalus, Concionatores celebres summique theologi sunt habiti.

Celebre nomen Baconum est: æ quorum Joannes theologorum suæ ætatis facile princeps, viginti septem libris testamentum novum illustravit: alter, ejus frater, Rogerus in philosophia mathematicisque nemini cedit.

Waldensis, vir abundanti doctrina: Morenus plurimo zelo & scientia: nonnulli etiam alii contra Hussitas & Wiclefitas, illius seculi hæresiarchas, scripserunt egregie.

Occham, Scotus, sectarum Principes; Gallensis, arbor vitæ nuncupatus: Sertorius, alias Fontenerius, Cardinalis, & Ravennæ Præsul: Salisburienfis Adriani Quarti à secretis: Bartholomeus; qui scripsit de proprietatibus rerum: Calculator: Gilbertus Monachus: Joannes de Sacro bosco: Vervovius: Burleus: Holcottus: Joannes Canonicus: omnes scriptores insignes, Anglicarum Academiarum, Oxoniæque inprimis, cives & alumni fuerunt.

æ Quorum Joannes] Pro Joannes legend. Robertus.

Hic

*Admonentur
Academici.*

*Antiqui
omnes serio
Catholici.*

Hic facere non possum, quin vos Oxonienses Cantabrigiensesque Academicos appellem; vestram scientiam obtestor, contester conscientias. Num quisquam horum, quos recensui, viros celeberrimos planeque divinos, de hac, quam vos nunc sequimini, secta aliquando somniverit? nonne ad unum omnes illam ipsam religionem fidemque Romanam, quam traditam ab Augustino acceperant, tanquam purissimam virginem pari studio à procorum impudentium injuriis prohibuerint, intactamque conservarint; atque alias omnes impugnarint, respuerint, detestati sint? Et vos talibus ingeniis, talium in re tanta virorum repudiato consensu, neglecta doctrina, spreto exemplo, ad quorundam tenebricosorum & opiniosissimorum insomnia potius, quam à ratione aliqua profecta judicia, tanquam ad scopulum aliquem adhærebitis? Expergiscimini aliquando, mentisque vestræ cogitationes ad veri contemplationem excitare. Intuemini vestrorum collegiorum fundamenta, constitutiones, disciplinam: num aliud sonant, aliud sapiunt, aliud loquuntur, quam pietatem priscam, mores antiquos, Romanam fidem? Ponite ante oculos, quoscunque antecedentia illa quindecim prope secula cum honore & laude vivos perinde ac mortuos celebrarunt; omnes Apostolicæ fidei, Petricæ cathedræ addictos reperietis.

Via veritatis. Considerate cum animis vestris, quanta sit catholicæ veritatis potestas, quæ tot seculis, tanta tyrannorum potentia, tanta insurgentium hæresum insolentia neque opprimi unquam, neque suppressi potuit: immo ita semper caput exulit, ut eminuerit; ita vegeta ac vivida, Christo confirmante, permansit, ut innumerabiles, eosque omnium locorum ac temporum præstantissimos viros, suos amatores, defensores, adstipulatores assiduos acerrimosque invenerit; neque solum antiquos istos, quos vestrarum Academicarum flores & robora percurrimus, sed posteriores, & hujus seculi infinitos quamplurimos etiam adolescentulos, qui hujus veritatis zelo pleni, patris commoditatibus vestrisque relictis Academicis, in illa perquirenda alienas terras sunt peregrinati; inventam autem sic amplexati sunt, sic secuti, ut, dum ei obsequendo Christo ac Petro serviant, nulla incommoda periculaque defugiant; dum, eam profitendo, patriæ pro sint suorumque animulis, neque mortem metuant, neque vitæ suæ curam habere videantur. Hanc igitur veritatis lucem tam efficacem, tam illustrem, vos, in rebus aliis tam lynceos, non videre, non ausum certe dicere: videre autem, & in eadem tamen ignorance tenebrisque versari, incertum mihi dicam magis, an erubescendum esse. Legistis inter-

interdum Polemonem Atheniensem, omnibus deliciis dedi-^{-Polemon}
tum adolescentem, quum è convivio rediens domum, un-^{Atheniensis.}
guentis oblitus, sertis redimitus, vino onustus, Xenocratis^{Valer. Max.}
forte domum intravisset, eumque de modestia tunc tempe-^{lib. 7.}

rantiæque differentem audivisset, adeo illius oratione fuisse commotum, ut pudentem finem suæ impudentiæ in illo ipso vestigio imposuerit: atque corona abjecta, repressaque petulantia, ad frugem bonum conversus, ex perduto profusoque nepote maximus evaserit virtutis cultor atque magister. Et vos non à naturæ sola, sed Gratiae etiam lege informati; nec in ganeis, sed in scholis educati; neque unum tantum magistrum, sed domesticos multos tum veteres, tum recentiores, Xenocrate majores melioresque audientes, qui suæ fidei doctrinæque firmitatem non modo verbis & professione, sed vitæ & mortis exemplo clarissimo corroborarunt; vestras aures talium virorum cœlestibus vocibus clausas esse patiemini? atque Lutherum nescio quem, aut Calvinum, horumque similes, omnes fere omnibus à se invicem dissidentes, toti Christianæ antiquitati; suasque in fidei causa & salutis sectas novas, voluptarias, cœnum merum redolentes, majorum religioni sacrosanctæ, severæ, semperque catholicæ, id est, terram cælo, luci tenebras, purissimis castissimisque animabus omnium scelerum colluvione inquinatissimas anteponetis? Non potest profecto (nisi me valde fallo) in plerisque vestrum vel ea imprudentia esse, ut hujus rei magnitudinem non animadvertatis, vel ea inconsiderantia, ut tantum vestrum periculum plane negligatis. Sed quo vos longius procella hæc patriæ, turbo ac tempestas temporis, à recta religionis semita abreptos in periculosissima erratione constituerit; eo vos impensius acriusque exoptetis, ut pari vobis ac Polemoni gloriæ possit cedere, Resipuisse aliquando, testatumque omnibus facere, non in nequitia habitasse vestros animos, sed ita peregrinatos esse, ut vosmet tam diuturnæ peregrinationis quam maxime pœniteat. Quod quidem rectæ sanæque mentis desiderium ut in vobis augeatur & expleatur, quemadmodum à Christo Jesu, totius boni verique auctore atque datore, peto precorque: ita & eundem precatus sum assidue, precaborque dum vivam, ut has nobilissimas Academias, in tetris jam diu tenebris jacentes, ad lucem aspiciendam tandem revocet; in pristinæ pietatis ac religionis suæ possessione colloquet; catholicæ denique ecclesiæ, cui prima militiæ suæ sacramenta dederint, & tam multa secula

*Sic liber
Procurato-
rum, à no-
bis citatus.*

branda,

branda, illustranda antiquitus apud omnes comparaverim, tantum sibi nunc ignominia & macula in eadem, sed frustra tamen, oppugnanda contrahant, tum majorum auctoritatem, tum propriam partam dignitatem indigne & turpiter dedecorantes. Sed vereor, ne studio elatus, longius hæc conquerendo sim proventus. Pertexam igitur telam, quam exorsus sum, eamque paucissimis confectam dabo.

Antiquorum istorum chiliades vel prolixa oratione exsequi nunquam possem. nam, præter ante dictos, aliosque qui è D. Benedicti disciplina infiniti fluxerunt, triginta nobiles scriptores, & in his quatuor S. R. E. Card. ex D. Dominici schola prodiisse commemorat ejus familiae socius Seraphinus Razzius. Neque certe minor fuerat Augustinianorum, Carmelitanorum, ac Franciscanorum numerus, & fama. Quid si recentiores, & nostri temporis Fisceros, Moros, Polos, Alanos, Bristolios, Campianos, reliquos vellem nominare? dies me deficeret; nec finem ullum oratio reperiret. Ex hoc uno reliqua omnia cognosci possunt. unicum Oxoniæ collegium Novum, novissimis his quadraginta annis, ex suo sinu triginta duos viros præstantissimos emisisse; qui singuii vel docendo publice, vel opere præclaro conscribendo fidem suam catholicamque doctrinam verbo perinde, atque ipsa re, voluntarioque exilio tutati sunt. in his Sanderus, Hardingus, Dormanus, Staplitionus, Rarstaldus, Harpefeldus, Hidus, Poinetus, Odouenus, Reginaldus, &, qui adhuc in vivis est, & multa scripsit, ampliusque viginti annos in jure profitendo regia Duaco stipendia meruit, Richardus Witus.

Hæc sunt quæ de Oxoniensi, & etiam Cantabrigienfi, (sorores enim sunt, sibi que perfimiles) Academiis, aut ab aliis accipere, aut ipsemet, qui adolescens admodum Oxoniam reliqui, diuque jam ab ea ac longe absum, memoria retinere potui. nequaquam profecto paria earum amplitudini; pro meis tamen viribus, atque in eas studio merita ac debita. Quæ qui evolvit, idem vellem de iis cogitet, quod eos, qui Platonis libros lectitabant, de Socrate suspicatos esse tradit Cicero: Majus nimirum quiddam animo expendat, quam quantum à me tenuiter, ac tam paucis comprehendere potuit. Sic enim brevitatem, facultatisque inopiam excusabit meam; neque tamen de earum dignitate, minus quid, quam æquum est, sibi cogitatione formabit, atque concipiet.

*Lib. 3. de
Oratore.*

F I N I S.

Ne Pagina una atque altera vacaret visum est subijcere clarissimi ALLENI antedicti Notas in Baleum de Scriptoribus Brit. ex exemplari Editionis Basileensis A°. MDLIX. in Bibl. BODLEJANA descriptas.

In Part. prior.

Pag. 97. v. 33. *humanae* 734.] 735. ut in quodam alio vetusto libro de vita & morte Bedæ annotatum vidit T. A. G. ætatis suæ 59. Natus ergo fuit A°. D. 676. P. 165. v. 33. *Vitam Elphegi arch. lib. 1.*] *Omibus in fide Christi manentibus*, P. 167. v. 40. *Elfwuardus*,] Verum nomen est Ethelwerdus, fuitque ex kirre regis Adulphi, prognatus in Mercia; ut ex ipso autographo patet quem vidit T. A. A°. D. 1588. vetustissimis characteribus descriptum. P. 168. v. 4. *sub Guilhelmo Rufe*] Imo sub Edgardo rege. P. 187. v. 28. *Antiq. Glasconiæ, Lib. 1.*] *Domino in Christi visceribus multum amplectendo Henrico Winton. episcopo &c.* P. 196. v. 36. *In sacris tamen divinarum &c.*] Fuit jurisperitus etiam, ut in libro de antiquitate Dunelmensis monasterii patet. Mortem obiit in reditu à Roma, 1554. in quodam vico Galliarum subita infirmitate correptus. Ejus ossa post aliquot annos ad Dunelmum translata erant, & in cœmeterio fratrum condita. P. 197. v. 10. *Claruit anno &c.*] Claruit iste Laurentius Prior Dunelmensis A°. D. 1151. *Ib. v. 14.* E regione *Radulphus Eleemosynarius* in exemplari isto Bodlejano *mandatum* scriptum est. P. 216. v. 4. *Scriptit Gilbertus, &c.*] Gualterus Mahap in li. de nugis Curialium. *Gilbertus Follioth Lundonensis episcopus, vir morum & sapientiæ thesauris dives & clarus, stilo limpidissimo lucidus, cum nihil aptius suo opere possit inveniri. Jam (inquit) senectus & librorum usus tibi cæcitatem inducunt.* P. 280. v. 33. *in ecclesia Eboracensi*] Fuit Cancellarius Eboracensis, ut scribit Rob. Grosseteste episcopus Lincoln. in quadam epistola sua ad eundem Jo. Blundum. P. 304. v. 4. *ut testis est Trivet.*] Fuit doctor Theologiæ, Oxoniensis, uti scribit Mr. Tho. Gascoigne. P. 305. v. 26. *De util. artium, Lib. 1.*] *In rebus humanis triplici de causa. Ib. v. antepen. Prophetantes*] L. Philosophantes. P. 306. *Ad summum paginae hanc notam habemus*: *Vitam Roberti Grosseteste* descripsit Ric. Bardinensis, Theologiæ bacc. monachus, carmine ad Guilielmum Presulem Lincoln. A. D. 1503, & incipit: *Lincolniensis apex Præsul saveto Wilhelme.* Sed fabulosa multa immiscuit, tanto viro non satis congruentia. Iste Bardinensis monachus affir-

mat Lincolnienſem natum fuiſſe in Stoeſya propter Lincoln. P. 307. v. 35. *domum quam habebat Oxoni*] Nunc aula vel collegium Gloceſtriæ nominatur. P. 312. v. 37. *doct̃or fuit eſſeſtus.*] Cantabrigiæ. P. 426. v. 10. *Ricardus Aungerville,*] Ex lib. quodam vetuſto de Antiquit. Dunelmenſibus. *Pater illius fuit Ric. Angerville miles. Fuit etiam inſtructor Edwardi tertii. Fuit primo coſerarius regis, deinde theſaurarius de Wardrobe, poſtea clericus privati ſigilli per 59. annos: quo tempore bis adiit ſummum pontificem Johannem. Ita promotus fuit ad beneficia eccleſiaſtica, ut potuit expendere ad valorem 5000. marcarum. Factus fuit poſtea episcopus Dunelmenſis 1334. in præſentia regis Edwardi, & reginæ, & Edwardi regis Scotiæ, 2. archiepiſcoporum, & 5. episcoporum, & 7. comitum, cum amicis ſuis, & omnium magnatum citra Trentam. Fuit poſtea cancellarius Angliæ. Dictum erat de eo, quod haberet plures libros quam omnes pontifices Angliæ. Obiit Ankelandiæ 1345. 14^{to}. Aprilis, cui ſucceſſit Tho. de Hatfield 1345. cuſtos privati ſigilli domini regis. Iſte fundavit collegium 8. monachorum de monaſterio Dunelm. & 7. puerorum in artibus ſtudentium Oxoniæ ſuper Candige, & dedit unicuique monacho 10^l. annuatim, & cuilibet 7. puerorum 5. marcas. Obiit autem Londini 1381. 8^{vo}. Maii, ſepultus tandem Dunelmi in eccleſia ſua. Apparet tamen ex inſtrumento publico ſub ſigillo dicti episcopi fuiſſe in illo loco Oxoniæ monachos ſtudentes ante illud tempus. Verba indentati ſtatuti ſunt hæc de Thoma Hatfield. "Fundavit, ordinavit & dotavit collegium Dunelmenſe in territorio nostro extra muros Oxon. ſuper Candish, quod monachi nunc ſtudentes inhabitant, & inhabitabant per antea multis annis." Hæc vidit Tho. Alanus in illo antiquo libro eccleſiæ Dunelm. ubi omnia ſtatuta & ordinationes pro illo collegio continebantur. P. 479. v. 31. *Henricus Knighton,*] Fuit canonicus Leyceſtrenſis. *Ib.* v. 42. *Leg. de geſtis Anglorum, lib. 5. Hoc opusculum poſt præclaros &c.* P. 482. v. 2. *Simon Alcock,*] Oxoniensis. P. 489. v. 8. *Leg. Triſolium de re Medica, Lib. 1. Intentio mea in hoc opusculo. Pag. 515. v. 32. ſub Bertono cancellario,*] Guilielmus de Berton lib. ſtatutorum fol. 41. b. P. 525. v. 15. *ut crederet Oxoniensem &c.*] In teſtamento amoris Chaucerus diſertis verbis dicit ſe Londini natum. P. 629. v. 34. *Et opera quedam alia, &c.*] Scripſit lib. de regibus Angliæ & contra deſtructiones villarum. Sic incipit: *Cum ad celsitudinem regiam.* Ubi etiam multa de Academiis Britannicis tractantur. Libri intituſatio Henrico 7^{mo}.*

In Part. posterior.

P. 43. v. 29. *Eustachius Normanvyle*,] Cancellarius Oxon. sub Edwardo primo. P. 53. v. 8. *Guilhelmus Resade*,] Historiam brevem edidit à condito mundo ad suum tempus. *lb.* v. 13. *episcopus Ciceſtreſis*,] A°.D. 1368. *lb.* v. 18. *Alacenus Anglicus*,] Fuit Arabs, non Anglicus, ut ex ipsius libris facile colligi poterit. P. 84. v. 10. *Joannes Robinus*,] Floruit tempore regis Henrici 8. & fuit socius coll. omnium animarum Oxon. patria Staffordiensis comitatus, fuitque canonicus ædis Christi & Winforiæ. P. 86. v. 3. *Joannes Yorke*,] Scripsit iste Jo. Eboracensis historiam auream in 3. aut 4. partes divisam de gestis Anglorum 2º gratiæ 737. ut in lib. quodam pervetusto de vita & gestis venerabilis Bedæ annotatum vidit Tho. Alanus. Tractare videtur in lib. suo de Beda illo anno domini; sed eum postea claruisse existimo circa tempus Guil. Malmesb. aut paulo ante, quia Malmesbury ejusdem fere verba recitat circa Bedæ laudes & vitam.

Cotton. Library Vespaf. F. IX. 36. Folio 223.

A small fragment of Leland's Itinerary, written by himself in two leaves only.

I remembre that I redde in an olde booke of Rameſey that ſuch a yere dyed Thomas Brotherton Edward the firſte
ſunne that was litle or nothing profitable to the realme.

Orwelle in Cambridgeshire longith to the Richemonte
lands and one towne that there be ſum veſtigia of ſum auncient place.

The Richemont fee is very notable in many parts of Cambridgeſhir. And many be beneficiarii and pay chief rent to this fee.

I perceyuid by a graunt of King Henry the 4. that afore the blake freres inhabitid the place in Southfolk hard a this ſide Thetforde bridge wher they laſt dwellich, that ons was an hoſpital caullid Meaſun de deu. And in the ende of this charter and graunte, mention is made of John County of Warwike and Henry duke of Lancaſtre graundfather to King Henry the 4. by his mother ſide. And yn this grauntid Edmunde Gundeuille is eſpecially namid to be prayed for by the freres.

From Cambridge to Hauſton millis 3. millis. Thens viii.

¹ Sic in MS.

A 2 2

millis

milis to Reiston and 4. milis a this side Reiston ouer a broke and by a mille side.

Al this 10. mile champayne with other enclofier and barein of wood.

Reiston.

Reiston standith in a mene ualley bytwixt to hillis. And yet is the toune self set as on a ² welling grounde. The market Place standith in Hertfordshire. The other parte of the toune in Cambridgeshire.

There touche as I lernid in that toune iurisdiction of London Ely and Lincolne diecese.

The toune it self is but of a mene building.

In the toune is but one chirche the este part wherof seruid a late for the priory of Chanons.

The weste ende seruid for a chapel for the toune.

For afore the late Parliament the toune songgid to a 2. or 3. paroches withoute the toune.

Now al the toune is allottid to one paroches and that ys kept in the est ende of the priory and the West ende ys pullid doune.

The market at Reyfston on the wednesday is meruelously frequentid esppecially with corne.

Fol. 410. I haue harde Mr. Garter-[ay th]at the facion of coronations of Kingis, that were solemnised at Kingeston apou the Tamise afore the conqueste were made apou Schaffoldis yn the midle of the market place.

Ther is Clereualx dwellith at Crofte bridge apou Tese. These Clereualx were yn tyme of mynde men of uery fair landes. Croft and Croft bridg by it. Croft is in York-shir. Rosamundis tumba at Godestow nunnery was taken up a late, it is a stone with this inscription, Tumba Rosamunda, her bones were clofid in lede and with yn that the bones were clofid yn leder. When it was openid ther was a uery

² swete cameng of it.

Ther is a croffe hard by Godestow with this inscription,

Qui meat hac oret signum salutis adoret

Utque sibi detur ventam Rosamunda precetur.

There was a priory in Southeverz of the Freres order as I suppose caullid Ryslyppe, and was impropriatid to the Kinges college yn Cambridge.

² forsan swelling, ² Sic in MS.

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To the Eight Volumes

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ADDENDA et CORRIGENDA.

VOL. I.

Preface, Page 8. *Notes* line 4. The Letter there mentioned is since printed in *Leland's Collect.* Vol. 5. p. 296.

Pref. Pag. 9. lin. 4. *Ab late Bulgis.* I wish I had received your Note (viz. *R. Gale's*) before my ninth Volume had been published, that I might have satisfied the World, that the Person from whom you received the Variations had not taken Notice of that Lesson. See *Hearne's Coll. MS.* Vol. 48. p. 67. and Original Letters to *Hearne* Vol. 3.

Pref. Pag. 10. lin. 25. *Berry-Grove.* See *Hearne's* Pref. to a Collect. of Discourses by eminent Antiq. p. 45.

P. 6. *Not.* l. 15. for *See pag. 3.* read *See pag. 5.*

P. 8. *Not.* l. 2. for l. 23. r. l. 19.

P. 20. l. 1. after *Village* put a comma.

P. 30. l. 36. for r, r. ζ. and l. 38. for ζ, r. α.

P. 39. *Not.* l. 1. for the 1st. Line, r. the 8th. Line.

P. 54. l. 2. for α, r. α.

P. 70. *Not.* l. 1. for *Magin*, r. *Margin*.

P. 71. *Not.* l. 4. after *Bromflet* put a comma.

P. 87. *Not.* l. 1. for the 21st. Line, r. the 28th. Line.

P. 129. l. 13. not *Camden*, but *Philemon Holland* his Translator. See *Hearne's* Pref. to *Peter Langtoft's Chronicle* pag. xcii.

P. 136. *Not.* l. 5. Mr. *Hearne* in his *Coll. MS.* Vol. 26. p. 93. refers only to *Scheffer's* Work *de Re vebiculari*.

VOL. II.

P. 30. l. 18. *It is very likely that a Peace of the Abbey &c.* See *Hearne's* Prælim. Observat. to *Leland's Collectan.* Vol. 4. p. 90, 91.

P. 31. *Not.* l. 1. for δ, r. γ.

P. 38. *Not.* l. 9. post *detritæ* pone Punctum.

P. 41. l. 3. *One Court buildid &c.* See *Hearne's Coll. MS.* Vol. 54. p. 4. See also his occasional Remarks annexed to the Life of *William Roper*, and *Thomas More*.

P. 63. l. 3. See a more particular Account of this Inscription by *R. Gale* in *Leland's Collectan.* Vol. 6. p. 276.

P. 105. l. 36. for *Bisshop*, r. *Bisshop*.

P. 128. l. 3, 4, 5. See Hist. and Antiq. of *Glastenbury* p. 337.

P. 131. l. 6. One of which Benefactors was *Elwine Fitz-Godegose*. Vid. Præf. ad *Thom. Caij Vindicias* Antiq. Oxon. contra *Joan. Cajum Cantab.* p. 28.

P. 132, 133 &c. See *Hearne's* Additions to his Account of *Rosamund* in his *Spicilegium ad Calcem Guil. Newbrigensis* Vol. 3. p. 730, 731, &c.

P. 135. l. 10. *Storer's* Book. *Hearne* afterwards purchased a Copy,

Copy, which is now in the *Bodleian Library*.

P. 137. l. 16. for 31, r. 21. as in *Fasti Oxon* 1. 93.

P. 151. *Not.* See a Prospect of the *Minster* at the End of the Hist. and Antiq. of *Glastonbury* p. 285. See also the Pref. to that Vol. p. 16, 17.

V O L. III.

Pref. P. 3. l. 4. Dr. *Henry Aldrich*. He was Son of *Henry Aldrich*, of *Westminster*, Gent. who died in his Lodgings at *Christ-Church* on the 23d. of *March*, 168 $\frac{2}{3}$, and was buried in the *Cathedral*. See *Chron. de Dunstable* p. 911.

P. 42. *Marg.* for *Butside*, r. *Butside*.

P. 46. l. 21. post *Castelle pone Punctum*, & l. 26. post *Archis pone Punctum*.

P. 84. l. 5. for *uad*, r. *and*.

P. 103. l. 21. *Ab. de Letelegb*. See a Story relating to the *Abbey of Letelegb* in *Hearn's Spicileg. ad Calcem Guik Newbrig*. Vol. 3. p. 791, 792.

V O L. IV.

P. 46. l. 23. r. *hard by*.

P. 66. l. 40. r. *levis*.

P. 97. *Not.* l. 1. for β , r. α .

P. 165. *Not.* l. ult. put a δ before the Letter F.

V O L. V.

Pref. P. 3. l. 24. post *Page pone Punctum*.

P. 16. l. antepenult. pone *Literam s ante Cantrest Rest.*

P. 48. *Not.* l. 1. for α , r. α .

P. 110. l. 23. for 1, r. 2.

P. 128. *Not.* l. 2. for *Crafton's*, r. *Grafton's*.

P. 155. l. ult. for *pag.* 11. r. *pag.* 12.

V O L. VI.

P. 134. *Not.* for l. 5, r. 4. l. 9. r. 8. l. 12, r. 11.

P. 149. *Not.* l. 2. for 113, 127. r. 121, 136.

V O L. VII.

P. 3. l. 24. for α , r. β . and *Not.* l. 3. for *is*, r. *it*.

P. 29. l. 15. r. *Lichsfelde*.

P. 40. *Not.* l. 2. r. *but there is no*.

P. 45. *Not.* for β , r. α .

P. 145. l. 27. for α , r. β .

V O L. VIII.

Pref. P. 6. l. 14. after *with* put a semicolon.

P. 41. l. 23. r. *plurima ædificia in episcopatu*.

P. 47. *Not.* l. ult. r. *Injula*.

V O L. IX.

P. 102. l. 1. post *Cervi* dele hyphen.



In the Press, and shortly will be published,

A new Edition of Dr. *Martin Lister's* History of *Shells*,
and of the *Anatomical Tables*, with useful Indexes and other
Improvements by the Editor.















